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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY
OF
BUCKINGHAM.

BY
GEORGE LIPSCOMB, ESQ. M.D.



London:
J. & W. ROBINS, 57, TOOLEY STREET.

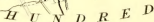
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H I R E



NEWPORT HUNDRED.



Tower of Stoney Stratford Church.

THIS division of the County includes three ancient Hundreds, denominated Bonestou, Moulsho, and Segelai; and, in extent and population, if not the largest, nearly rivals Cotteslow, the adjoining Hundred.

Bonestou Hundred contained—Castlethorpe; Gayhurst, with Gorefields; Hanslape; Haversham; Lathbury; Lavendon; Linford Magna; Olney; Ravenstone; Stoke Goldington; Stoke-Hammond; Tyringham; and Weston-Underwood.

Moulsho Hundred comprised—Astwood; Bow Brickhill; Brickhill Magna; Brickhill Parva; Broughton; Chicheley; Clifton Reynes; North Crawley; Ekeney, or Okeney-cum-Petsoe; Emberton; Hardmead; Milton Keynes; Moulsoe; Sherrington; and Wavendon.

Segelai Hundred included—Bletchley, with Fenny Stratford and Water-Eton; Bradwell and Bradwell Abbey; Calverton; Linford Parva; Newport Pagnell with Caldecot; Shenley Church-End; Simpson; Stantonbury; Stoney Stratford; Filgrave; Wolston Magna; Wolston Parva; Wolverton; and Woughton on the Green.

The following are the names of the several Parishes included in the Modern Hundred of Newport; and the figures annexed to them, are the number of Inhabitants in the Parochial Returns of 1824. This will be sufficient to denote the relative size of each place, which has not, since that period, undergone any material alteration, although the population is rapidly increasing.

Astwood	-	-	-	263	Loughton	-	-	-	293
Bletchley	-	-	-	363	Milton, or Middleton Keynes	-	-	-	338
Fenny Stratford	-	-	-	521	Moulsoe	-	-	-	260
Water-Eton	-	-	-	276	Newton Blossomville	-	-	-	243
				1160	Newton Longueville	-	-	-	486
Bradwell	-	-	-	271	Newport Pagnell, with Caldecot	-	-	-	3105
Bradwell Abbey	-	-	-	20	Olney	-	-	-	2339
Cold Brayfield	-	-	-	80	Ravenstone	-	-	-	118
Bow Brickhill	-	-	-	485	Shenley Church End	-	-	-	225
Great Brickhill	-	-	-	558	Sherrington	-	-	-	796
Little Brickhill	-	-	-	485	Simpson	-	-	-	395
Broughton	-	-	-	191	Stantonbury	-	-	-	40
Calverton	-	-	-	370	Stoke Goldington	-	-	-	818
Castlethorpe	-	-	-	348	Stoke Hammond	-	-	-	320
Chicheley	-	-	-	219	Stoney Stratford, West Side	-	-	-	969
Clifton Reynes	-	-	-	230	East Side	-	-	-	530
Crawley North	-	-	-	775					1499
Ekeney, or Okeney-cum-Petsoe	-	-	-	239	Tyringham, with Filgrave	-	-	-	204
Emberton	-	-	-	310	Walton	-	-	-	102
Gayhurst, with Gorefields	-	-	-	90	Wavendon	-	-	-	721
Hanslape	-	-	-	1479	Weston-Underwood	-	-	-	420
Hardmead	-	-	-	75	Willen, or Wyllien	-	-	-	83
Haversham	-	-	-	289	Woolstone, Great	-	-	-	108
Lathbury	-	-	-	164	Woolstone, Little	-	-	-	114
Lavendon	-	-	-	613	Wolverton	-	-	-	335
Great Linford	-	-	-	408	Woughton on the Green	-	-	-	299
Little Linford	-	-	-	73					

The THREE HUNDREDS of NEWPORT were, by Patent 12 Chas. I. granted to Sir Francis Fortescue, and John and William, his sons, for their lives; and the same were afterwards granted, 17 Chas. II. to Queen Katherine in dower, viz.: the profits were valued at 25*l.* They were subsequently granted in reversion to the Duke of Leeds.

The custody of the Three Hundreds was, in the time of King Chas. II. granted to Thomas Catesby, Esq. of Hardmead, or to some person in trust for him; together with his Majesty's Rent, called Certainty Money, issuing forth of the several towns or villages therein, for some term of years long since expired, at the yearly rent of 25*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*¹

Thomas, late Duke of Leeds, when Earl of Danby, having purchased several rents, amounting to 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. which were reprinted, and to which *the Crown had no title*, applied to the Treasury for satisfaction for the same; and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in lieu thereof, ordered, that Sir John Talbot, the surviving trustee named in the Act of Parliament for sale of Fee-Farm Rents, should convey to the said Duke, in fee, certain annual fee-farm rents issuing out of the several villages within the said Three Hundreds, amounting to 23*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* per ann. And accordingly, Sir John Talbot, by bargain and sale, enrolled, dated 6 Dec. 1710, conveyed the same to the Duke, in fee; in which deed the respective rents paid by each town or village are particularly mentioned.²

¹ Demise, 16 Feb. (15 Car. II.) for twenty-one years, at 40*s.* per ann.

² Mr. Dymoke held the Court some time after the lease expired, without any grant at all; but, on his death, the holding of the Court was discontinued several years. As no one thought fit to apply for any new grant or lease, his Grace the second Duke of Leeds made application to the Crown; and, by Letters Patent, dated 10 July (10 Geo. II.) the King granted to Thomas Duke of Leeds, the said Three Hundreds, and the custody thereof, with the rents, amerciaments, &c. for thirty-one years from the date, at the yearly rent of 40*s.* with a proviso for the enrolment of any assignment of the said lease in the Pipe-Office, within six months after the date thereof.

The account of Charles Dymoke the younger, Gent. Steward and Bailiff to the Right Hon. Diana Countess Dowager of Aylesbury, for the Hundreds of Newport, in the said County, for three years, viz. from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel 1683, until the Feast of St. Michael 1686:

The yearly rent reserved upon the lease of the said Hundreds, made from the Queen Dowager, as appears by the said lease, is	£ s. d.
But there is an abatement by order of her Majesty's Counsel, as appears by the said order, of the yearly sum of	25 13 3
	0 19 11

Then the yearly rent payable to her Majesty was 24 13 4

The yearly rent received of the several towns within the said Hundreds, and paid by the Constables for the time being, as appears by particulars hereunto annexed, is 21 15 10

Which said sum of 21*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* deducted out of the aforesaid yearly rent of 24*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* there remains then 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* which was yearly reserved to her Majesty, in respect of the casual profits, viz.: Deodands, and Goods of Felons, &c. happening within the said Hundreds.

The said yearly rent of 21 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> received of the several Constables, as aforesaid, for three years, is	£ s. d.
	65 7 6

Received of the Town of Milton, for the last year only, above the usual rent of 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ann. the sum of	0 3 8
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

Received of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Weston, for a deodand upon the death of John Gil-loway	13 10 0
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

Received in all	79 1 2
-----------------	--------

Paid to the Receiver, for three years' rent	74 0 0
---------------------------------------------	--------

And for the acquittances	0 6 0
--------------------------	-------

And for alienation-money, upon the death of the late Earl of Aylesbury	0 3 4
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

Paid in all	74 9 4
-------------	--------

Remained due then	4 11 10
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Unpaid by the Town of Ravenstone, for all the three years, at 16 <i>s.</i> per ann.	2 8 0
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

Remains due then	2 3 10
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ASTWOOD, WITH ASTWOOD-BURY,

is situated near the northern extremity of the County; being bounded on the North and East by Bedfordshire; by North Crawley on the South; and by Chicheley and Hardmead on the West. The village is on the road out of Bedfordshire to Chicheley and Sherrington, where it falls in with the great northern turnpike between Newport Pagnell and Olney. It occupies a small projecting point of the Newport Hundred, on the *eastern* border, as its name seems to indicate: Astwood, that is, Eastwood, forming a peninsular projection about the middle of the modern Hundred, and in the ancient division called Moulsho.

THE MANOR

was surveyed in Hardmead, (now a distinct parish) in 1082, as the land of William Fitz Ausculf, under its ancient name of *Herould-mede*; in which, Hervey held under him one hide (excepting half a virgate) as a Manor. Here was one carucate; and a plough was kept with two villeins, two borders, and one servant; and woods for twenty-four hogs. It was and had been rated at 12s.; in the days of King Edward at 20s. This land had been, in the Saxon times, holden by Godwin, a man of Ulf, and he could sell it.¹

In the same ville, Pagan held also under the same Lord, half a virgate. There were two ox-gangs of land, and they were kept there with pasture for the two oxen; with wood for five hogs. It was then rated at 2s., but in the time of King Edward, at 2*l*. This land, Godric, a man of Oswi, had holden, and could sell it.²

This estate descended from Fitz Ausculf to the family of Paganel. Fulk Paganel had a grandson, Gervase, who, in 1182, confirmed to the Monks of Tichford, the Chapel of *Estrode*,³ which seems to be the first mention of this place in Ecclesiastical History.

From the Paganel, this Manor passed in marriage to the family of Somery. Roger de Somery held this estate in 1272; and the same Roger, or one of the same name, in 1290; and it continued in that line until John de Somery was seised in 1342. A fine was levied about three years afterwards between William de Northwell, Clk. and Robert de Rokeley of this Manor, and also of the Church, Manor, and Advowson, (presumed to be the Ecclesiastical Manor) to the use of William de Northwell; but the marriage of the Suttons, Barons of Dudley, with the Bottetourts, brought this Manor into the latter family, Margaret, wife of John Sutton, and Joan, wife of Thomas Bottetourt,⁴ having, by an Inquisition, been returned as sisters and co-heirs of Roger Somery: nevertheless, the Manor called Rokeley's had been dissevered from the original Manor of Fitz Ausculf; and Robert de Rokeley, in 1345, levied a fine of Rokeley's Manor, which he had either inherited or obtained by purchase from the Suttons; but it was not until the reign of Ric. II. that, by the marriage of this estate of Rokeley, it passed to Richard Alban. Towards the close of the reign of Hen. VI. this Estate coming to the family of Ingleton, Lords of Thornton, at the beginning of the reign of

¹ In Herouldmede ten' Herveius 1. hid. dim' virg. min' p' uno. M. de Willo. Tra' ē. 1. car'. et ibi ē. cu'. 11. uillis et 11. bord' et 1. servo. Silua xxiiii. porc'. Val. et ualuit xii. sol'. T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Goduin' ho. Ulf. et vende pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 149.]

² In ead' ter' Pagan de Willo. dim' virg. Tra' ē. 11. bob'. et ibi sunt. P'tu. 11. bob'. Silua v. porc'. Val. et ualuit 11. sol'. T.R.E. 11. lib. Hanc tra' tenuit Godric ho. Osui et vend' pot'. [Ibid.]

³ Dugd. Monast. vol. i. p. 616.

⁴ Esc. 15 Edw. I.

Henry VIII. passed in marriage with Jane, daughter of Robert Ingleton, to Humphrey Tyrrell; whose son and heir, George Tyrrell, by deed dated 6 May 1558, transferred the same to Richard Chibnall, son of Thomas Chibnall; who was an inhabitant of this place, and was buried in Astwood Church, in 1553. Thomas Chibnall, grandson of Richard, by lease and release, dated 27 and 28 June 1667, sold it to John Trevor and John Upton, in trust, for the use of John Thurloe, late Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector; and it passed by the marriage, after his death, of his daughter Anne, to Francis Brace, Attorney-at-Law, of Bedford. John Thurloe Brace, her son, was seised of this estate in 1735, holden as of the Manor of Newport Pagnell and Honour of Ampthill.

THE MANOR OF ASTWOOD-BURY,

which was the property of Joane, wife of Thomas Bottetourt, sister and co-heir of Roger de Somery, the last heir male of that family, passed to the Barons Zouche, of Harringworth, who held it from the reign of Hen. VI. to 29 Hen. VIII. when John Lord Zouche, by deed dated 27 Nov. 1538, sold the Manor of Astwood-Bury to Edmund Hazlewood; who, in Feb. 1540, conveyed it to Thomas Norwood. His descendant, Tyingham Norwood, Esq., after having spent much money on the Manor-house, (supposed to have been built by the last of the Zouches) sold it, about 1622, to Alderman Samuel Cranmer, Brewer, in London; who, by an Inquisition taken at his death, 7 April 1640, was returned to have died seised of the Manor of Astwood-Bury, alias Atwood, and that he held the same in soccage of Edward Lord Dudley: that Cæsar Cranmer, his son and heir, was of the age of six years; which Cæsar (afterwards Knighted temp. Car. II.) mortgaged all his estate here to Sarah, relict of John Seymour, Duke of Somerset; who afterwards intermarried with Lord Coleraine, and bequeathed all her right and interest in this estate to Langham Booth, Esq. brother to the Earl of Warrington. His Trustee, having first foreclosed the equity of redemption from the family of Cranmer, sold it in October 1715, to William Lowndes, Esq. junr. one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and afterwards Auditor of the Court of Exchequer, who was the possessor in 1744. He died in 1775; and his eldest son, William Lowndes, who had assumed the name of Stone, in addition to Lowndes, having died in 1772, left an only son, William, who died in 1836; leaving his eldest son, William Lowndes Stone, Esq. (great grandson and heir-at-law of Auditor Lowndes,) the present possessor of the Manor of Astwood-Bury.¹

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ASTWOOD is a Vicarage, in the presentation of the Crown. The Church was founded on the lands of Fulk Pagnel, and given by him to the Monastery of Tickford. In the Charter of Gervase Pagnel, dated 1187,² it is called "Capella de Estwode."³

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, the Entry is, "Ecc'ia de Astwode, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*" but no mention is made of a Vicarage, so that it is not certain whether it was then endowed.

The Presentations to this Vicarage continued to be made by the Prior and Convent of Tickford, (except when the Temporalities of the Priory were in the hands of the Crown) till the Dissolution of that Religious House in 17 Hen. VIII. when all its possessions, including the Chapel, were given to Cardinal Wolsey, for the better endowment of his Colleges at Ipswich and Oxford.

¹ The original document, drawn up by and in the hand-writing of Auditor Lowndes, is now in the possession of William Lowndes Stone, Esq.

² Vide Dugd. Monast. vol. ii. p. 9, 10.

³ In a book of Endowments, (in the time of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, who began to preside over the See in 1209) in the Registry of the Bishop at Lincoln: Estwode "Vicar in Eccl'ia de Estwode q' ē. Monachor' de Newport Pagnel auc' c. ordinata consistit ē. toto Altar' ē. minutis x' c' manso competel." Signed, John Fardell. [MSS. Ed. Cooke, A.M. and LL.B. &c. 16 Nov. 1824.]

The Advowson was given to the Cardinal's College in Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter presented to the Vicarage in 1527, 1528, 1533, and 1535. The subsequent presentations have all been made by the Crown. The Vicarage is rated, in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII. at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Rectory of Astwood was granted, by Letters Patent, dated 28 Sept. by Queen Elizabeth, in the 29th year of her reign, to Charles Bagot and Bartholomew Yardley, at a reserved rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; yet, in a Terrier dated 1674, and signed by Francis King, Vicar, it is stated that, "to the Vicarage belongs the tithe of the whole parish."

VICARS.

Thomas de Newport, instituted in 1222, on the presentation of the Convent of Tickford.

Thomas occurs Vicar in 1298: and died in 1317.

Arnoldus de Belle Ville, instituted 4 Oct. 1317: he resigned for Newport Pagnell.

John Cole, instituted 11 Jan. 1319: exchanged for Newport Vicarage, with

Arnoldus de Belle Ville, who was instituted a second time in May 1329.

William Winyan was instituted in 1338, on the King's presentation.

Richard, or *Ralph Morton* succeeded in 1340; and died Vicar in 1346.

John de Sybthorp was instituted 1 March 1346, on the presentation of the King, on account of having the temporalities of Tickford Priory in his hands, by reason of the wars with France. He resigned; and

Adam de Flaunberg was instituted 8 Jan. 1347. At his decease,

William Payne de Stanton was instituted 13 Sept. 1349, the Temporalities of Tickford being still in the King's hands. On his cession,

Roger Kepe was instituted 11 Nov. 1351.

Johannis Fitz Philippi was instituted 7 Sept. 1353.

Richard Cove, instituted 15 May 1382, on the presentation of the King. He exchanged for Fakenhurst, Co. Kent, with

John Waltonshirst, 12 Aug. 1385; who exchanged for Clophill, Co. Beds, with

William Wallman, 18 Nov. 1388. On his resignation, he was succeeded by

John Cook, 12 June 1397, presented by the King: and at his death,

Thomas Spencer was instituted 30 Oct. 1440, on the presentation of the Convent of Tickford.

John Brian succeeded about 1460: on his resignation,

William Rypon was inst. 9 May 1467.

Thomas Hankey inst. 10 Jan. 1469. He resigned; and *John Kirkby* was instituted 16 July 1474.

. . . *Arnold*, inst. June 1480: and on his cession,

Hugh Burton was inst. 19 Nov. 1485.

Robert Gostwick, inst. 5 Nov. 1496. He resigned; and

Henry Wydens was inst. 7 Dec. 1500. He died; and

Robert Wydens was inst. 21 May 1505.

Richard Water was instituted 24 March 1527, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of the College of Tho. Cardinal York, in Oxon. He died; and

John Stafford was instituted 2 Jan. 1528, on the same presentation. He died; and

Stephen Horwood, A.M. was instituted 23 Dec. 1533, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of King's College, Oxon. At his resignation,

Thomas Steven was inst. 11 Feb. 1535. He occurs Vicar in 1552.

William Motte, inst. 2 Dec. 1554, on the presentation of the Bishop, by lapse.

Richard Raynsford succeeded in 1566, or 1567; and quitted it for Hardwick.

Thomas Potter was presented by Queen Elizabeth, and instituted 23 Aug. 1573. On his cession,

George Richardson was instituted 24 June 1574, on the presentation of Reginald He occurs Vicar in 1607. He died; and

Roger Barker, A.M. of All Souls' Coll. Oxon. was inst. 24 Sept. 1613, on the presentation of the King.

Francis King was Vicar before 1660, and occurs in 1666; at his death,

George White, A.M. was inst. 16 Feb. 1688, on the King's presentation. At his decease,

William Pomfret, A.B. was presented by the King and Queen, and instituted 27 May 1689. He was buried here, 21 Dec. 1704.

Robert Woodward, A.M. instituted 5 Jan. 1704, on the Queen's presentation. He resigned; and

¹ The Vicarage-house contained four bays of building, covered with straw; a barn, consisting of three bays of building also covered with straw; one rood of ground whereon the said buildings stand; a pightle, of half an acre, butted east and west by Mr. Thurloe's ground; and north, by the highway; six poles of meadow in Broad-mead, being about a rood.

William Nevill was instituted 23 Dec. 1706, on the presentation of the Queen. He died here, and was buried in the Church: being succeeded by his son,

William Nevill, A.M. inducted 1 Sept. 1726, on the presentation of King Geo. III. He had been Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Thomas Lowndes, LL.B. instituted in 1752. He was

of St. John's Coll. Camb., son of William Lowndes, Esq. of this Parish; Rector of North Crawley in 1771; and died 27 Dec. 1797, æt. 73; being succeeded by

Robert Lowndes, LL.B. instituted 23 Feb. 1798, on the presentation of the King. At his death,

S. F. Cumberlege, A.M. was presented in 1839, by the Lord High Chancellor.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, with one aisle on the south side, a chancel, and square tower; having at its north-western angle, a demi-octagonal turret, containing winding stairs to the upper story, in which are three bells and a clock. The Tower, nave, and aisle, are embattled, and covered with lead: the chancel has a gable roof, tiled. On the south side is a porch of framed timber, with a tiled gable roof: and within it two long stone sediles. On the north side of the nave, and south side of the chancel, are also entrance doors. The belfry is open to the nave by a lofty arch, supported by piers.

Between the nave and the chancel, is a pointed arch, resting on demi-circular columns: and between the nave and aisle, are three short pillars, each composed of four circular columns, supporting pointed arches. The windows are irregular: one in the south aisle, composed of three cinquefoil-headed lights, having a quaterfoil between two trefoils in the tracery of the point of the arch: another, two trefoil-headed lights, and a larger trefoil, subdivided by tracery above them. Over the arches on the south side of the nave, are three clerestory windows, each of three lights, obtusely pointed; and three windows in the opposite wall of the nave. The east window of the chancel consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with cross mullions dividing the upper part of the arch into two rows of small trefoil-headed lights. In one of the windows in the south aisle, are fragments of coloured glass.

The Font, on the west side of one of the pillars of the nave, is square, with rude sculpture on the panels. On one side a cross; on another, a saltire; on another, a Stafford knot. The supporting pedestal is square, with each angle rounded into a three-quarter column.

Between the nave and the chancel, is a carved screen, with arches, tracery, and crockets, formerly gilt and painted. A similar enclosure, with an embattled cornice, divides the aisle, and likewise separates it from the nave. The Pulpit is on the north side of the nave, near the east end. At the end of one of the seats near the west end of the nave, is a rude pillar, supporting the old Truncus or Alms' Box, the lid of which is now nailed down.

Near the east end of the south wall of the chancel and each of the aisles, are piscenæ, under a trefoil-headed arch, and a small square cavity, or cupboard close to it: and the like near the south door.

On the north side of the chancel, on a blue tablet, part of a mural monument: viz.

Arms: Arg. on a chev. Az. three quaterfoils, between three pelicans S. vuhning themselves: impaling three savage men girdled Vert. each holding a shield Arg. charged with a cross Gu.

Here under lyeth the body of Samuëll Crammer, Esq. He was born at Aulcester, in the County of Warwick, about the year 1575, and dyed A^{mo}. 1640. He descended in a direct line from Richard Crammer, elder brother of Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury. [The antiquity of this Family is to be found in Parker's De

Antiq. Eccles. Britt.: and in Goodman's De Presul. Angl. &c. and altho' Saunders De Schismate Angl. does out of his malice endeavour to blemish the Family, yet Parsons himself, in his Three Conversions, does not deny the antiquity thereof.] He was first marryed to the Widd. of M^r. Enyon, but she dying without issue by him, he afterwards marryed Mary, the Daughter of Thomas Wood, of Hackney, in Com. Midd. Esq. by whome he had two children, Cæsar & Mary.

Here lyeth also Mary his second wife. She was born at Hackney, in August 1604, and dyed in April 1684, being the last year of the reign of King Charles 2^d.

After the death of Samuell Cranmer, Esq. she married S^r Henry Chester, Kn^t. of the Bath, 3^d son of S^r Anthony Chester, of Chichley, in Com. Buck. Baro^{us} whome she survived.

Veritas non querit angulos: Fortis est veritas.
Et prævalebit sed Genus et proavis et quæ non
Fecimus Ipsi vix ea nostra voco.

Hoc posuit monumentum Cæsar Wood At^r. Cranmer Miles in patris et matris sui memoriam. An^o. Dom. 1685, annoq; Primo *Jacobi secundi* Regis. Defunctorum este memores, ut in pace requiescant.

On another mural monument, of white marble, with Sienna border and ornaments :

Arms: Lowndes impaling S. on a bend Arg. three escalop shells.

M. S.

M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes, the loving and most dearly beloved wife of William Lowndes, of Astwood-bury, Esq. with whom she lived by God's blessing 53 years, in the utmost love and affection.

She bore him 9 Sons and 3 Daughters, and was a most faithful & affectionate Wife and Mother: endowed with every virtue: with the strictest piety and devotion to her great Creator: Fidelity, affability, innate modesty, & sweetness of manners: giving no offence in any thing, and living in peace: she was cordial and constant to her friends: charitable to the poor, and benevolent to all. She changed this life for a better 2^d. March 1764, in the 67th year of her age, to her own joy and happiness, but to the unexpressible grief and affliction of her disconsolate husband and surviving children; and indeed all who knew her conduct had reason to lament the loss of her example.

Hinc Dolor, hinc illæ Lachrymæ.

On another mural monument, near the east end of the north side, having on the pediment, the bust, in high relief, of an aged man in a large close-bottomed wig: and above it, this crest:

On a wreath, a lion's head erased, with a sprig of laurel in his mouth.

Sacred to the memory of William Lowndes, of Astwood-bury, Esq. who was more than 53 years the Husband of Margaret, only Daughter of Thomas Layton, Esq^r. of the same Parish. He lived with a true sense of real happiness in the social love and affection of her the best of wives, whose virtues are truly, but not fully described on the adjoining monument. He now lies interred with her in the same grave. He

was the younger son of a most honoured Father, William Lowndes, of Winslow, in the County of Bucks, Esq^r. Secretary of the Treasury in the Reigns of King William 3^d. Queen Anne, and King George 1st. which employment for many years he executed with fidelity, skill, honour, and abilities, as well in office as in Parliament, for the true Interest and Service of his Country, and to which just character of him may properly be added the following entry from the Journals of the House of Commons, 22 Jan^y. 1723: "M^r. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that this House had lost a very useful Member, and the Public as able and honest a Servant as ever the Crown had, by the death of William Lowndes, Esq^r." He died 20 Jan^y. 1723, in the 72^d. year of his age, and lies buried at Winslow, amongst divers of his ancestors.

The above William Lowndes, Esq. of this Parish, held and enjoyed for 45 years the office of one of the Auditors of the Court of Exchequer, granted him for life, in reversion, by the aforesaid Queen Anne. He died the 6th day of March 1795, in the 88th year of his age, with humble hopes of a joyful resurrection to eternal life. Amen.

Arms: Lowndes, impaling S. a bend Arg. charged with three escalops Gu.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the chancel, with the same arms:

To the Memory of M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes, the beloved Daughter of William Lowndes, Esq. and of Margaret his wife, of Astwood-bury; who, with a very agreeable person, and an amiable and sweet disposition of mind, had all the virtues and graces of a Christian, ever humbly and steadily pursuing her duty to her Creator: ever most tenderly affectionate to her Parents, whom she never once offended: charitable to the distressed; affable, benevolent, and courteous to all; and with these endowments of mind, she was justly beloved and esteemed by everybody that knew her. She was born 3^d. May 1716, and died in her prime of Life, 10 Sept. 1743, to the unexpressible affliction of her disconsolate Parents.

On a black marble slab in the floor, within the communion rails:

Arms: on a bend, three escalops. *Crest*: a lion's head erased, collared.

Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Layton, Esq. of this Parish, who changed this life for a better, the 12th day of November 1723, in the 53^d. year of his age.

Here lieth also the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Layton, Widow of the above named Thomas Layton, Esq^r. who died the 4th day of December 1757, in the 87th year of her age.

On another slab:

Arms: in a lozenge, *Lowndes* and *Layton* as before, quarterly.

To the Memory of Elizabeth Lowndes, the dearly beloved Daughter of William Lowndes, Esq. of Astwood-bury, and of Margaret his wife, Daughter of Thomas Layton, Esq. deceased. She died 30 Sept^r. 1734, aged xiii. years xi. months ix. days.

On another:

Arms: *Lowndes* impaling *Layton*.

M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes died the 10th day of Septem^r-ber 1743, aged 27 years 4 months, and 1 week.

On another:

M. S.

Caroli Lowndes, Gen. Gul. Lowndes, Armig. Auditoris Curiae Scaccarij Filiu natu quarti et indieto Officio summâ cum laude et probitate Clerici sub Patria Primarii Memoria sancta.

Natus 2^{do}. Julij 1718,

Excessit 24 Nov. 1745.

Sub hoc marmore beatam Resurrectionem expectans Layton Lowndes, Gen. Gulielmi Lowndes supradicti Filius natu secundus qui decessit, Anno Dom. 18 Ap^l. 1747, ætatis 33.

On another slab, in the chancel:

Here lieth the body of M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes, the dearly beloved wife of William Lowndes, of Astwood-bury, Esq. She died the 2nd of March 1764, in the 67th year of her age.

Also the body of William Lowndes, of Astwood-bury, Esq. Husband of the aforesaid M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes, who departed this Life March the 6th 1775, in the 88th year of her age.

On another:

The Reverend Thomas Lowndes, Batchelor of Laws, Vicar of this Parish 45 years, died 27 Dec. 1797, aged 73 years.

On another:

Henry Lowndes, Esq. died July 18th 1799, aged 76 years.

On another:

Mary Madeline, wife of Henry Lowndes, Esq. died the 29th of June 1806, aged 73 years.

On another slab:

M^{rs}. Clara Lowndes died August 25th 1794, aged 72.

On another:

Here lieth the body of Catherine, wife of Robert Neville, Vicar of this Parish, and the Daughter of the Rev^d. M^r. Richard Caryer, late Rector of Long-Orton, in Huntingdonshire. She departed this life May 18th 1719, in y^e 48th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord: even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labours." Rev. Ch. xiv. ver. 13.

Against the walls of the nave are achievements, with these arms—on the north side:

1. Arg. frettè Az. charged with a Bezant at each juncture. In a dexter canton, Gu. a lion's head erased Or. langued Gu. collared with laurel Proper: impaling S. on a bend Arg. three escalops, Gu. *Crest*: A lion's head erased Or. langued Gu. On a wreath, Arg. and Az. 2. The same. 3. The same (without a crest,) for Mrs. Lowndes. 4. Similar to the last described.

On the south side:

In a lozenge—the arms of Lowndes. *Motto*: In Cælo quies, as on the other achievements. 2. *Lowndes*: impaling Gu. between three phæons Or. a chev. Arg. charged with five Ermines. 3. The same, differenced by a martlet.

In the floor of the south aisle, partly covered by a pew, is a large sepulchral slab, with effigies, in brass, of a man between two females. Over his head a label, with an inscription, and a plate beneath his feet; as also three brasses, with the heads of St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John, and their respective emblems near the corners; the fourth (probably St. Mark,) being lost. On the plate below the effigies, these words:

Of your charite pray for the soule of
Thomas Chibnale, & for the sowles of
Emme & Alice his wyfes, whiche Thomas
decessed y^e xiiij. day of January the yere of
our lord god a thowsand fybe hundred &
xxxiij.

On the plate of brass, beneath the feet of the man, this inscription also:

Cur raro letatur du bermib's esca paratur
Terre terra datur, raro nascitur ut moriatur
Terram terra regat demon pan' resumat
Mundus res habeat spirit' alta petat.

THE REGISTER begins in the year 1666:

Baptisms.

Priscilla, Daughter of Chph^r. Theed, baptized 13 Aug. 1667, buried 11 Sep. 1667.

Judith, Daughter of Chph^r. Theed, bap. 2 Dec^r. 1668.

Ant^y son of Henry Chester, Esq. and Theodosia his wife, bap. 26 June 1706.

Marriages.

Thomas Legoe and Marie Thurloe Generos. mar. 5 August 1673.

Lewis Dives, Esq. and M^{rs}. Christiana Beverleye, mar. 9 Oct. 1696.

Burials.

Benedict, son of Chph^r. Theed, buried 25 Ap^l. 1667.

Cæsar, Son of Cæsar Cranmer, Esq. bur. 19 Oct. 1667.

Madam Thurloe, bur. 23 Nov. 1690.

William Pomfret Clerk, Vicar of this Parish, bur. 2 Dec. 1704.

Sir Cæsar Cranmer, bur. 19 August 1707.

Elizabeth, Daughter of William Lowndes, Esq. and Margaret his wife, bur. 5 Oct. 1734.

John Horton, Curate, bur. 8 April 1742.¹

Margaret, Daughter of William and Margaret Lowndes, bur. 21 Sept. 1743.

Charles, son of William and Margaret Lowndes, bur. 1 Dec. 1745.

Layton, son of William Lowndes, Esq. and Margaret his wife, bur. 24 April 1747.

M^{rs}. Elizabeth Layton, Widow (mother of M^{rs}. Lowndes,) bur. 10 Dec. 1757, æt. 86.

M^{rs}. Margaret Lowndes, wife of W. Lowndes, Esq. bur. 13 March 1764.

William Lowndes, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Astwood-Bury, bur. 15 March 1775, in the 88th year of his age.

The Reverend Thomas Lowndes, Vicar 45 years, aged 73, bur. 5 Jan^y. 1796.

Henry Lowndes, Esq. bur. 27 July 1799.

Mary Madeline Lowndes, widow of Henry Lowndes, Esq. bur. 9 July 1806.

Five Pounds were left as a Charitable Benefaction, by Clara Lowndes, who died 25 Aug. 1794.

In the Register is an Inventory, dated 3 May 1782, made by order of Luke Heslop, B.D. Archdeacon of Bucks, of goods and effects belonging to the Church of Astwood, viz.:

A communion service; a square table covered with green cloth, fringed; a silver cup with a cover; a silver hafted knife and fork; a pewter flaggon; a pewter plate; a table-cloth; a napkin and a towel, together with a hand-box for collecting alms, &c. Vestments: a surplice; a silk hood; a velvet cushion for the pulpit; hangings for the reading-desk; and a Bible, Common Prayer Book, and Bishop Jewel's Defence and Refuge.

In the tower, are three bells and a clock, of which the dial-plate is on the north front of the tower. The Inventory is signed by Thos. Lowndes, Vicar; and John Harting, Thos. W . . . Ch. Wardens.

¹ As his wife had been, some years before.

BLETCHLEY

is bounded, on the North, by Woughton, Simpson, and Walton; on the East, by Wavendon and the Brickhills; on the South, by Newton Longueville; and on the West, by Tattenhoe and Whaddon.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Various and conflicting accounts have been given of Bletchley, which, in consequence of the name not having been specifically recorded in Domesday Book, and the discordancies between the statements of Tanner, the Editors of the Monasticon, and Browne Willis and those who are inclined to confide in his opinion, will probably render it very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

One of the accounts state, that this Manor, though not given to Walter Giffard Earl Buckingham, by the Conqueror, was bestowed upon him by William Rufus, in 1092; and that Walter Giffard, the second Earl, dying in 1167, the estate came to Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, by the marriage of Roesia, his sister, she being one of his heirs;¹ that it was holden under those co-heirs by Roger Cauz (unless he held it in his own right); and that the daughter of this Richard, or *Roger de Clare*, was Helena, wife of John de Grey, who thus carried the estate into that noble family. John de Grey died, seized of Bletchley and many other Manors, in 1211, leaving Henry, his son and heir; whose grandson, Reginald, marrying the daughter of Henry Longchamp, became, in her right, Baron of Wilton; and, dying in 1307, gave, by his Will, to Lord Grey, his eldest son, *inter alia*, the Manor of Over or Church-Bletchley, and to his younger son, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, divers other Manors; and thus, on the division of the estates of the family, Over-Bletchley (with other Estates) came to the Lords Grey de Wilton, whose descendants held the same through ten generations, during more than four hundred years, until 1614, when the lands of Thomas, last Lord Grey of Wilton, were forfeited to the Crown. King James I. in 1616, bestowed them upon George Villiers, a new and youthful favourite, upon whom the King was suddenly disposed to lavish his honours, and whom, in 1621, he created Duke of Buckingham; whose son, George Villiers, the second Duke, after a possession of about fifty-eight years in that family, conveyed this Manor, in 1674, to Thomas Willis, M.D. the celebrated Physician. His grandson, Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. the more celebrated Antiquary, became the possessor in 1724, and held the same until his death.

Browne Willis was born 14 Sept. 1682, at St. Mary, Blandford, in Dorsetshire, being eldest son of Thomas Willis, Esq. of Bletchley, by Alice his wife, daughter of Robert Brown, Esq. of Frampton, Co. Dorset. He was educated, during three or four years, first under Abraham Freestone, Schoolmaster at Beachampton, Co. Bucks, and afterwards at Westminster School; was admitted, at the age of seventeen, Gentleman Commoner of Ch. Ch. Oxon. under Dr. Edward Wells, the famous Geographer. It has, however, been asserted by Mr. Cole, that Willis only knew Dr. Wells by his writings, and that Mr. Adams was his Tutor. He was, after his removal from Oxford, under the tuition of William Wotton, B.D. Rector of Middleton Keynes.

¹ By an Inquisition, holden after the death of Gilbert Earl of Clare, who was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland, it was returned, that amongst other lands in divers counties, he died seized of 2s. rent in *Blechele*, Co. Bucks.



In 1702, Willis was a great benefactor to Fenny Stratford, and revived the Market at that town. He also, in 1704 and 1707, contributed handsomely towards the repairing and beautifying (at an expense of 800*l.*) the Parish Church of Bletchley, Mother to the Church of Fenny-Stratford. In 1705, he was elected M.P. for Buckingham, in place of Sir Richard Temple, Bart. In 1707, he married Catherine, daughter of Daniel Elliot, Esq. of Port-Elliot, in Cornwall, with whom he had a fortune of 8000*l.* She died 2 Oct. 1724, æt. 34, and was buried at Bletchley.

In 1717-18, Browne Willis became an active member of the Society of Antiquaries. On the 23 Aug. 1720, he was made A.M. of the University of Oxford, by diploma; and in 1749, LL.D.

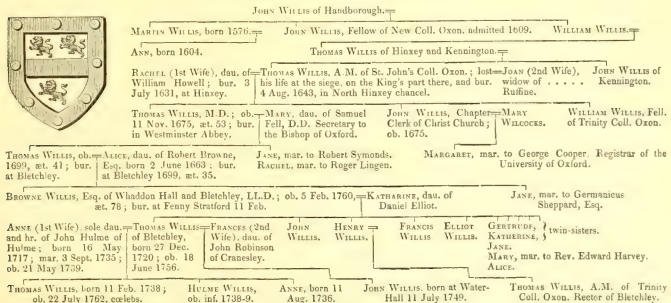
At his solicitation, a subscription was raised, in 1724, for building the Chapel of St. Martin at Fenny-Stratford, which was begun soon afterwards, and consecrated 27 May 1730, by Dr. Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln. In May 1746, a fire at Stony-Stratford destroyed St. Mary Magdalen's Church, and more than fifty houses. Mr. Willis, besides collecting considerable sums amongst his friends, for the benefit of the sufferers, repaired, at his own expense, the Tower of the Church, and afterwards gave a Lottery-ticket towards the re-building of it; which ticket produced a prize.

In 1741, he sold to the University of Oxford his fine Cabinet of English Coins, then regarded as the most complete in England—the University paying 150 Guineas as a compensation for them. There were 167 in number; and this payment was at the rate of four guineas per ounce. He was accustomed to visit this Cabinet, after it was deposited in the Museum, annually, on 19 Oct. being St. Frideswide's Day, and as regularly made some addition to it.

In 1762, Browne Willis gave 200*l.* towards the building of the Tower of Buckingham Church, and was, upon every proper occasion, a benefactor to the Town. In 1756, he repaired Bow-Brickhill Church, which had fallen to decay, and had been disused almost 150 years. He erected a handsome Monument in Christ Church, Oxford, in memory of Dr. Iles, Canon of Ch. Ch. to whom his grandfather was an Exhibitor. In 1759, he incited the Society of University College to place in Beauchampton Church, a Monument to their benefactor, Sir Simon Benet, Bart. which, until that time, through the long period of a hundred years, had remained neglected.

He built Water-Hall, in this Parish, at the expence of more than £5000, which was subsequently purchased by the Earl Spencer's Steward, who pulled it entirely down.

PEDIGREE OF BROWNE WILLIS.



The Lady of Browne Willis, Esq. was very nobly descended, viz. from Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, who was Lord of this Manor in the reign of the Conqueror.¹

Browne Willis died 5 Feb. 1760, at Whaddon-hall, having had issue five sons and five daughters: 1. Grtrude, born 1709, died 16 Jan. 1772. 2. Catharine, born 1709, died 30 Dec. 1772, aged 63, (twin sisters.) 3. Jane, born and died 1710. 4. Thomas, born 27 Dec. 1710, died 18 June 1756, having married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of John Hulme, of Davy-Hulme, Co. Lancaster, who died 1739; by whom he had issue, Thomas, born 11 Feb. 1737-8, heir to the family, but changed his name to Fleming, and died unmarried; Hulme; and Anne, born 11 Aug. 1736, married to . . . Smith, Esq. but left no issue. He married, secondly, Frances Robinson, of Cranesley, Co. Northampton, who died 1767; by whom he had one son, John Willis Fleming, who married Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of Valentine Knightley, Esq. of Fawsley, Co. Northampton, and who became at length the heir and representative of the family of Willis, and Lord of the Manor of Bletchley, &c. He died at his seat at North Stoneham, Co. Southampton, without issue; when his estates passed to his cousin, John Willis, only son of the Rev. Thomas Willis, some time Rector of Bletchley. 5. John, born 1711, Rector of Bletchley; died in Lancashire, unmarried. 6. Henry, born 1712, M.D. of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; died at Bridgewater. 7. Mary, married to the Rev. Edward Harvey: and had issue, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Edward Orlebar Smith, Rector of Bletchley. 8. Alice. 9. Francis, died at Oxford, 1718, æt. 8 months, buried at North Hinxey, Co. Berks, where a monument to his memory was placed by his father, who reserved the inscription in the same chancel for Thomas Willis and Rachel his wife, father and mother of Professor Willis, the Physician. 10. Elliot.

The following memoranda, respecting the early days of Willis, and those of some of his children, in the hand-writing of the Antiquary, may not be considered void of interest:

"I, Browne Willis came to school at Westminster, when Thomas Sprat was Captain or Head King's Scholar there. Next after him was R. Frewin, Captain; and then Charles Aldrich; in which time (1699, 1700) I left the school, staying three years. My eldest son, Thomas, and my third son, Henry Willis, were both of this school. My second son, John, was of Eton. My eldest son went thither 1725 or 1726. My son Henry went about 1728 or 1729; and my son John, about the same time to Eton."²

Of his personal appearance, so often described and ridiculed, Mr. Cole has given, in his way, some amusing accounts.³ In one of them, he says:

"When I knew him first, about thirty-five years ago, he had more the appearance of a mumping beggar than of a gentleman; and the most like resemblance of his figure that I can recollect among old prints, is that of old Hobson, the Cambridge Carrier. He then, as always, was dressed in an old slouched hat, more brown than black, a weather beaten large wig, three or four old fashioned coats, all tied round by a leathern belt, and over all an old blue cloak, lined with black fustian, which he told me he had new when he was elected Member for the Town of Buckingham, about 1707. I have still by me, as relics, this cloak and belt, which I purchased of his servant. He wrote the worst hand of any man in England, such as he could with difficulty read himself, and what no one except his old correspondents could decypher. His boots, which he almost always appeared in, were not the least singular parts of his dress; I suppose it will not be falsity to say they were forty years old, patched and vamped up at various times: they are all in wrinkles, and do not come up above half-way of his legs. The chariot of Mr. Willis was so singular, that from it he was himself called *The Old Chariot*. It was his wedding chariot, and had his arms on brass plates, about it, not unlike a coffin, and painted black. He was as remarkable probably for his love to the walls and structures of Churches, as for his variance with the Clergy in his neighbourhood. He was

¹ She was a lady of great prudence and virtue, and evinced some literary talents; having written, with the assistance of a worthy Clergyman in the neighbourhood, that pious and popular work, called *The Whole Duty of Man*, which Browne Willis made the subject of a continual jest.

² Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. in his own Autograph.

³ Letter from Cole to Stevens. [See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. vi. p. 208.]

not well pleased with any one, who, in talking of, or with him, did not call him Squire. I wrote these notes when I was out of humour with him for some of his tricks. God rest his soul, and forgive us all. Amen."

The above carries the stamp of Cole, as a proof of its authenticity. He is said to have offered the Living of Bletchley to Thomas Hearne, the Antiquary, if he would conform and take the oath; but on his refusal, he gave it to Cole.¹ The annexed communication, on the same subject, is from the MS. Letters in the Collection at Penshurst, in Kent:

From Miss Catherine Talbot to the Hon. Miss Campbell:

"You know Browne Willis, or, at least it is not my fault, that you do not, for when at any time some of his oddities have particularly struck my fancy, I have written you whole volumes about him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat, that with one of the honestest hearts in the world, he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon. Extremely well versed in coins, he knows hardly anything of mankind; and you may judge what kind of education such a one is likely to give to four wild girls, who have had no female directress to polish their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling mansion-house in a country village. As, by his little knowledge of the world, he has ruined a fine estate, that was when he first had it 2000*l.* per ann. his present circumstances oblige him to an odd-headed kind of frugality, that shews itself in the slovenliness of his dress, and makes him think London much too extravagant an abode for his daughters, at the same time that his zeal for antiquities makes him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought with a guinea, and any journey properly undertaken that will bring him to some old Cathedral on the Saint's-day to which it was dedicated. As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it may shoot out in the wrong place: in spite of his expensiveness, he appears saving in almost every article of life that people would expect him otherwise in; and, in spite of his frugality, his fortune I believe grows worse and worse every day. I have told you before, that he is the dirtiest creature in the world, so much so, that it is quite disagreeable to sit near him at table: he makes one suit of clothes serve him at least two years, and as to his great coat, it has been transmitted down I believe from generation to generation ever since Noah. On Sunday he was quite a beau. The Bishop of Gloucester is his idol, and if Mr. Willis were Pope, St. Martin (as he calls him) would not wait a minute for canonization. To honour last Sunday as it deserved, after having run about all the morning to all the St. George's Churches, whose difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie wig, that exceeds indeed all description. It is a wig (the very colour of it is inexpressible) that he has had, he says, these nine years; and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year, in honour of the Bishop of Gloucester's birth-day. Indeed, in this birth-day tie wig, he looked so like the father in the farce Mrs. Secker was so diverted with, that I wished a thousand times for the invention of Scapin, and I would have made no scruple of assuming the character for our diversion."²

It has been observed of Browne Willis, that, if Dugdale were a Dædalus rather than a Prometheus; if it were owing to the state of knowledge and taste of his day, that he could not vivify his writings by picturesque, biographical, archæological, and architectural assistances, and that they accordingly partook of the heavy character of law books and peerages; Willis added to this dullness, however laudable his industry, by substituting, for the well-executed sepulchral effigies of Dugdale's manner, absolute skeletons: for he published the Indexes, and left out the books. The taste of his day was little better than that of Dugdale's: and though an excellent antiquary, his enthusiasm was awakened chiefly by clock and bells. If men had the good fortune to have lived a few centuries before him, and loved Church and King, he was satisfied that they had neither error nor vice: "And so he played his part."³

¹ In Ballard's Letters, vol. ii. of Literary Anecdotes, p. 41, 55, 107, 158, 163, are further particulars of Browne Willis: his great attempts in his old age; ill usage by Mr. Cole; curious peculiarities, &c.

² Monthly Mag. vol. xx. p. 429.

³ Gent's. Mag. xcii. p. 2. p. 137.

A particular relation of the visit made by Hearne, the Antiquary, to his friend Browne Willis, is preserved in "An Account of my Journey to Whaddon-hall, in Bucks, A^o 1716."¹

"Having for many years been importuned by my excellent friend, Browne Willis, Esq. (who is grandson to the famous Physician, Dr. Thomas Willis,) to come over to his seat of Whaddon-hall, near Fenny-Stratford, in the County of Bucks, I at last came to a resolution of making a journey thither; and accordingly I set out on foot, on Friday morning, somewhat before five o'clock, being May the 4th in the year 1716; and I look upon this journey as one of the happy occurrences of my life, as I afterwards, upon my return home acquainted this gentleman's lady, the virtuous and ingenious Mrs. Katharine Willis. I read most part of the way from Oxford, the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*, it being my custom in my walks to read some book. Whaddon is very pleasantly situated upon a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect. Mr. Willis's house is a little without the town, on the north side, He happened to be from home, about two miles off, when I came thither; but his lady was extraordinary kind, and took particular care that I should be received with all possible civility. She is a fine ingenious woman; but being indisposed, and thereby confined to her chamber, she could not stir down herself. However, she took effectual method that I should be entertained in as decent a manner as if she had been present herself. Mr. Richard Rawlinson, of St. John's College in Oxford, happened to be at Whaddon at the same time I took my journey. He went over the Monday before, and went away upon Saturday morning, the day after I came. He went on purpose to extract some things out of Mr. Willis's Collections, in order to improve a design about the History of Eton College. He found several things to his purpose. Whaddon, as well as Bletchley, is within Whaddon Chase, which is reckoned to be about ten miles in circuit. There are some other villages within it. About two furlongs on the east side of Mr. Willis's house, at Whaddon, are the ruins of the Priory of Snelshall, which was a very small thing. The said Priory was of Black Monks, and was founded in the 12th year of King Hen. III. as I gather from Mr. Willis's Collections. The founder was Ralph Martell, and it was dedicated to St. Leonard. The surrender at the dissolution was signed only by three Monks; the last Prior was Nicholas Maltby. It had a Church, whereof none of the ruins now remains; for the four² arches in the south wall of the farm-house (which *three* arches are the only remains of the Priory) do not seem to have been part of the Chapell; but either of some cloysters, or at least of the buttery or kitchen; but conjectures are very uncertain. Mr. Willis's MS. Collections are very considerable, and much surpass my expectation; he hath been at a great charge on that account. I am of opinion, that he hath rather too much than too little for the Antiquities of Bucks, which is an undertaking he hath been engaged in several years, though diverted from so vigorous a prosecution as I could wish, by other affairs. Among the pictures which I saw at his house, these following I took particular notice of: 1. Archbishop Dolben, by Sir Peter Lely, a most excellent piece. 2. An old picture done upon wood, found at Snelshall Priory. This picture, which is a very great curiosity, represents our Saviour, St. John, and St. Peter. 3. A large Draught of Ipswich, by Ogilby, which I do not remember to have seen before. 4. A large Draught of the South prospect of York Cathedral, done with a pen. 5. A picture of Bishop Fell. 6. Mr. Willis's own picture, done excellently well, by Dahl; and by it is his lady's also, done some years since, I do not know by what hand; but it is a good picture. I saw only two old MSS. at Mr. Willis's, the first of which is a folio Bible, in vellum, of the vulgar Latin translation, towards the beginning of which is this note: "Hunc librum dedit Magister Johannes Rudyng Archidiaconus Lincoln'-Cathedral' in principali disco infra cancellum Ecclesiæ suæ præbendal' de Buckingham ad usum Capellanorum et aliorum ibidem in eodum studere volencium quam diu duraverit." Just by is another note, viz: "FUNDATOR CANCELLORUM;" signifying that he was Founder of the chancel where the library was built, which consisted of several stalls or desks of books, the word *discus* being the same in signification in this plate with *pluteus*. There is also another note, written likewise in a later hand, which shews y^t the said Rudyng was y^r Founder of y^e said chancell, and withall it points out to us the time in w^{ch} he lived. It is this: "Johannes Rudyng collatus fuit ad Archi-diaconatam Lincoln' et Præbendam de Sutton cum Buckingham, Aug. 6, 1471. Moriebatur 1481." In another leaf of the book are the s^d Rudyng's Arms. And 'tis remarkable that there are escallops and a crescent to be seen at this time in the windows of the Church; and they are also carved in stone on the outside of the wall; these arms were six escallops and a crescent, with the *Motto*: "May God All Amend."

¹ Hearne's MS. Diaries in the Bodleian Library, vol. lxi. p. 59.

² Originally written *three*.

WATER-ETON,

although in modern times considered only as a Hamlet to Blethchley, was anciently once the principal Manor; and is recorded among the lands bestowed by the Conqueror on Geoffrey Bishop of Constance in Normandy, one of those military ecclesiastics who accompanied him in his invasion of England. It is described as holden by the Bishop himself, and taxed at ten hides. There were eighteen carucates, of which four were in the demesne; and thirty-five villeins with six bordars, having fourteen carucates. There were twelve servants, one mill of twenty shillings rent; and twelve carucates of pasture. Altogether valued at 12*l.*; when the Bishop first held it, 8*l.*; and in the time of King Edward, 10*l.* This Manor was holden in the Saxon times by Eddeva, (Edith) who could sell it to whom she would.¹

The lands of the Bishop of Constance reverted to the Crown in the reign of William Rufus; for the Bishop, having retired into Normandy before the death of the Conqueror, took part with Robert his eldest son, in the dispute respecting the succession to the English Throne, by which he lost all his lands in the power of Rufus.

Water-Eton (including Fenny-Stratford and Church-Blethchley) was next granted out by the Crown, probably as early as the commencement of the reign of Hen. I.² The grant was made in favour of a family named Cauz; and Geoffrey de Cauz held these lands, by the Serjeanty of keeping the King's hawks. It appears from subsequent records, that two hides of land in Ludgershall were included in the grant, perhaps for the purpose of keeping some of the hawks near the Royal Manor of Brill, and the Forest of Bernwood.

In consequence of this tenure, no mention of it is discovered in the certificates of Knight's-fee's returned to Hen. II. on the marriage of his daughter, which are preserved in the Liber Niger; but in the Red-book of the Exchequer, which records the honorary Serjeanties as well as the military services, it is stated, that in 1210, Roger de Cauz then held Eton by the Serjeanty of Falconry; and this Roger de Cauz had a grant of a market at Eton, in the 5th year of King John.³ This family continued to hold these lands till the reign of Hen. III. and unquestionably built the Church of Blethchley, for Roger de Cauz presented Walter de Cauz, probably his kinsman, to that Church in 1220.

Soon after this time, Water-Eton, Blethchley, and Fenny-Stratford ceased to belong to this family; for in the Testa de Nevill, which was compiled in the first part of the reign of Hen. III. Eton (which is supposed to have always included Fenny-Stratford) was holden by Sir John de Grey, by Serjeanty, as also Blethchley by the fourth part of a Knight's-fee of the Honor of Winchester: from which circumstance, it appears that Church-Blethchley was not included in the Serjeanty, but was holden by military service; and this entry can not be applied to West-Blethchley, which is uniformly stated in all the Inquisitions relating to it, to have been holden of the Honor of Giffard, &c.

This is the earliest mention of the family of Grey in any known record, as connected with Water-Eton; and therefore, if the Heralds be correct in their statement that the family of Grey flourished here as early as the time of Rufus, they must have been then merely the feudatory tenants of the family of Cauz; a circumstance, however, by no means improbable, as the feudatory tenant, if a man of family, frequently, in those times, in the event of a forfeiture or escheat, obtained those lands to hold in chief of the Crown, which he had before possessed as the *mesne lord* only.

¹ Terra E'pi Constant. In Sigelai Hvnd'. Ipse ep's ten' ETONe. p. x. hid' se defd'. Tra. ē. xviii.¹⁰ car'. In d'nio. rnt. car'. Ibi. xxxv. uilli cu'. vi. bord'. h'nt xiiii. car'. Ibi. xii. serui. et i. molin' de xx. sol'. p'tu. xii. car'. In totis ualent' ual xii. lib'. Q'do recep'. viii. lib'. T.R.E. x. lib'. Hoc ƿ. tenuit Eddeva. et cui ualuit uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Hund. Rot. 3 Edw. I. sub Hund' de Brehull.

³ Rot. Cart. 5 Joh. m. 6.

Sir John de Grey bore for his Arms: Barry of six Arg. and Az. in Chief, three Torteaux, with a label of three points, Arg. as a difference from Grey of Codnor, the elder branch of the family.¹

This Sir John de Grey was the second son of Henry de Grey, Lord of Codnor, and Sheriff for the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford, in 23 Hen. III. He was afterwards Constable of Gannoc in North Wales, and Justice of Chester; and obtained a grant of lands in Ross, Kewennyoc, Dyffrenclloyd, Englefield (Chester), and North Wales, to hold at a fee-farm rent.²

In the 35th of King Hen. III. Sir John de Grey purchased of the Lady Joan Peyvre, widow of Paulin Peyvre, the marriage of her son for 500 marks, and married him to his own daughter; and he himself, the same year, married the Lady Joane for his second wife. In the following year, he agreed to attend the King on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; was soon afterwards Governor of Northampton Castle; and constituted Steward of all Gascoigne, when the King was at Bourdeaux, but resigned that office from sickness; and in 1255, on account of his age and infirmities, withdrew himself from public life. In the War with the rebellious Barons, he remained loyal to the King, and was Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derby. He died in 1266, leaving Reginald his son and heir, and a daughter, married to Robert de Tatshall,³ then seised of the Manors of Eton, Great Brickhill, Wavendon, Weston, and Snelleston in Lavendon; and of Wrest, Lee, Brockborough, and Henlow, in the County of Bedford.⁴ The vast number of law-suits in which he was engaged with almost all the neighbourhood in which he lived, are strong evidences of a turbulent and despotic disposition. He appears to have resided partly in Lavendon parish, and partly at Water-hall, which stood in the meadows about midway between Water-Eton and Fenny-Stratford bridge.⁵ In what manner he had become possessed of his several estates, can only be matter of conjecture. Eton, including Church-Bletchley and Fenny-Stratford, he had probably obtained from the Crown, on their escheating from the family of Cauz. Wavendon, Weston, and Snelleston, had been the lands of Paulin Peyvre, and must therefore have been acquired by the marriage of his widow. It would be very bold to hazard any opinion as to how he acquired Great-Brickhill. He had a grant in 1269, of free-warren in all his demesne lands in Bucks and other Counties,⁶ confirmatory of former grants; and also a Charter for a fair at Fenny-Stratford, which is the first time *that place occurs by name* in any record.

Sir John de Grey, by his first wife, Emma, daughter and co-heiress of Geoffry de Glanville, left Reginald, his eldest son and heir; who married Matilda, daughter and heir of William Fitzhugh, of Cheshire, by Maud, daughter and heiress of Henry de Longchamp, Lord of Wilton-upon-Wye, Co. Hereford; by which marriage he became possessed of that Castle, and was summoned to Parliament, as Baron Grey de Wilton, from 23 Edw. I. till 1 Edw. II. when he died seised of Water-Eton, Fenny-Stratford, Bletchley, Great-Brickhill, and Simpson Manors; leaving John his son and heir, then forty years of age.⁷ This Reginald was, on the death of his father, Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, and Governor of Nottingham Castle; and soon after, had all the government of the Castle of Northampton. In 9 Edw. I. he was Justice of Chester, and part of

¹ Browne Willis states, in his MS. account of Bletchley, that it was given by *William Rufus* to Walter Giffard, and so came to the Earl of Clare; and by the marriage of Ellenor, or Helena, daughter of *Roger de Clare*, to John de Grey; but this being entirely at variance with the authority of all records, has been altogether declared inadmissible: however, there is much seeming probability in Willis's statement, who, by his various conjectures and guesses, devolves the possession of this Manor through a grant of Rufus.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 712. This grant is not mentioned in the Calendar of Rot. Pat.; but Dugdale refers to it. [Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. III.]

³ Ibid. vol. i. p. 713.

⁴ Ibid. temp. Hen. III. ubique.

⁵ Rot. Cart. m. 5.

⁶ Esc. 1 Edw. II. no. 54.

the Honour of Monmouth was given him by the King; and in the following year, (1249) in farther remuneration for his eminent services, he had conferred upon him, the custody of the Castle of Ruthyn and the Cantred of Dyffryn-Cloyd.

John de Grey had been very active in the King's service during the life-time of his father, and attended him in the Wars of Scotland in the 7th and 8th years of his reign; and in the 10th, he was made Justice of North Wales, and Governor of the Castle of Carnarvon. In 1323, he died seised of the Manors of Eton, Fenny-Stratford, and Bletchley; and also of Great-Brickhill, Walton, Wolston, Stoke-Hammond, and Simpson, in this County; besides the Castles of Wilton and Ruthyn, and other Manors.

In Blount's Tenures, a book of good authority, cited by Lysons,² it is stated, that the Manor of Water-Eton was held by the service of keeping a falcon for flight, for the King's use; and for the charges of keeping it, the Lord was entitled, on the day that he carried it to Court, to a horse with its equipage; the King's table, with the tressels and table cloth; all the vessels with which the King was served on that day; and a cask of wine as soon as the King had tasted it. The Manor of Water-hall was held by the service of finding a man on a horse without a saddle, a bow without a string, and an arrow without a head. It appears to have been about this period that the Manors of Water-Eton, Bletchley, Water-hall, &c. became united in a single possessor, and so remained until the beginning of the reign of King James I.

In 1568, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, reciting that divers tenements in Simpson, Bletchley, Bow-Brickhill, and Cotmanfield, Co. Bucks, were in great ruin and decay, and that Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, in consideration of a lease, would repair the same, demised to the said Lord Grey, for a fine of 15*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* paid at the Exchequer, all such messuages and tenements, *cum pert.* in the several tenures of Henry Reade, Sewell Willyatt, Agnes Scarlett, widow, Thomas Phillippis, Richard Bryan, William Bonfield, and William Sutton, in the parishes of Simpson, Bletchley, Bow-Brickhill, and *Cotmanfield*; also a messuage, house, and tenement, called Brotherhood-house, parcel of the Brotherhood or Guild of St. Margaret and St. Catharine, in Stoney-Stratford, and all other hereditaments to the said Brotherhood in Bow-Brickhill; an annual rent of 5*s.* out of a close in Water-Eton, in the occupation of Thomas Grace, to the same Guild belonging, excepting trees, mines and quarries, to the said Lord Grey, from Lady-day, for 21 years, at 5*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* per ann. and to pay also annually to Sir John Gresham, Knt. and his heirs, 3*s.* 1*d.* out of the lands and tenement in the occupation of Henry Reade; and 2*s.* 7*d.* out of the premises in the occupation of Sewell Willyatt; and 6*s.* 1¼*d.* out of the lands in the occupation of Agnes Scarlett, Thomas Phillippis, and Richard Bryan; and the tenement called the Brotherhood; to the said Arthur Lord Grey, and his heirs.³

In 1615, the King, *inter al.* demised to the Lady Jane Sibille Grey, the Manors of Eaton (Water-Eton) Bletchley, and Fenny-Stratford; also messuages, lands, &c.; and the Advowson of the Parish Church; with one messuage, two cottages, lands, and tenements, in Brickhill-parva, &c. parcel of the possessions of Thomas late Lord Grey, attainted, "*si tam dici innupta*," for 31 years, at 500*l.* per ann.; and after the decease of the said Lady Jane Sibille Grey, in 1616, the King granted all the forfeited estates of the Greys, to his new favourite, George Villiers; after which, Water-Eton Manor descended with Bletchley and Fenny-Stratford.

¹ In 1294, (23 Edw. I.) R. concessit Johi de Grey custodium omnium terrar' et ten' que fuerunt Uriani de Sco Petro defuncti q' de R. tenuit in capite et que sunt in manu R. ratione minoris etatis heredis p'deti Urian' tenend' p' voluntate R. &c. [Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. i. p. 87.]

² Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 541.

³ Rot. Pat. 11 Eliz. Test. 17 May.

⁴ Ibid. 13 Jac. I. Test. 4 Apl.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In 1704, Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Church, obtained a Faculty for Enlarging the Church, and making a Burial-place in the north aisle for himself and his family, of which the following is a copy :

Thomas Ayloffe, Doctor of Laws, Commissary and Official in and through the whole Archdeaconry of Bucks lawfully constituted, sendeth Greeting : Whereas it hath been alledged before us, on the part and behalf of Browne Willis, Esq. of Whaddon, in the Archdeaconry of Bucks, That there is a certain place or Isle, situated on the north side of, and adjoining to the chancel of the Parish Church of Bletchley, in the Archdeaconry of Bucks aforesaid, containing by estimation twenty-three foot and six inches in length, and about sixteen foot in breadth, very convenient for a burial-place or vault; (and whereas the said Browne Willis hath been, and intends to be, a great Benefactor to the said Church of Bletchley, in repairing, adorning, and beautifying the same;) and that, by and with the consent of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the said Parish of Bletchley, the said Isle is designed by the said Browne Willis, Esq. for a Burial-place for himself and family; and whereas we have caused a Citation with Intimation to be sent out: on the behalf of the said Browne Willis, Esq. to all persons whatsoever that have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in or to the said Isle, or of or in or to any seat or seats in the said Isle, to appear before us, or our lawful Surrogate, or other judge competent in that behalf, upon a certain day, hour, and place, to them prefixed, to shew a lawful and sufficient cause, if they had any, why the aforesaid Isle should not be, by us and our authority, appropriated and confirmed to the said Browne Willis, Esq. for a Burial-place for himself and family, and also why the seats in the said Isle should not be removed out thereof; and neither the Churchwardens, nor any other parishioner or claimer, making objection to it, upon the publication of the citation or intimation, now appearing on the day, hour, and place to them prefixed, to shew any lawfull or sufficient cause why the aforesaid Isle should not be appropriated and confirmed to the said Browne Willis, for a Burial-place for himself and family, nor to shew any cause why the seats in the said Isle should not be removed out thereof: We therefore, the Commissary and Official aforesaid, upon the Petition of the said Browne Willis, Esq. in penalty of all persons whatsoever not appearing, have granted, assigned, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, assigne, and confirm the said place or Isle, situated on the north side of, and adjoining to the Chancel of the said Parish Church of Bletchley, containing by estimation twenty-three foot and six inches in length, and about sixteen foot in breadth, unto the said Browne Willis, Esq. for a Burial-place for himself and family; and have also licensed and authorized, and by these presents do license and authorize, the said Browne Willis to take away and remove the seats in the said Isle out thereof (always saving the right of any person whatsoever.) In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal which we use in this behalf to be put to these presents. Dated the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and four.

JOSEPH BELL, Deputy-Registrar.

A Manuscript Vellum Book, in quarto, is preserved at Bletchley, having been designed by Browne Willis to record his Benefactions to the Parish Church. It is bound in purple morocco, with gilt ornaments; and has, on the first leaf, a memorandum in Mr. Willis's autograph :

"This Book, after my Time, may, if my Successors so please, be put into and remain in Bletchley Parish Church Chest; the writing being drawn over anew with better Ink, to render it more legible."

In the next page is another memorandum, as follows :

"Deposited this MS. Account of the Reparations of Blecheley Church in the Parish Church Chest of the same, by the desire of Thomas Willis, Esq. this 30th of November 1760."¹

¹ "An account of what hath been disbursed from June the 23d 1704, to Dec. 26th 1709, towards the repairing and adorning the parish Church and chancel of Blechelegh, and the reasons thereunto moving. It having pleased God to take to himself Thomas Willis, Esq. Lord of this Manor of Blechelegh, on the 11th of Nov. 1699, his body was conveyed down from his dwelling house in London, and (in pursuance of a desire he was said to have expressed in his life-time) buried in the chancel of this Church of Blechelegh : which severe dispensation was borne by his relict, Mrs. Alice Willis, with no less a resignation than that of herself to the like decree of heaven; nor was she able to survive her indulgent

This book gives a minute account of the several items of expenditure upon the fabric of the Church, with the chancel, pavement, and furniture for the Altar, &c.; his Gifts of richly-bound Books of Common Prayer, and a Bible, covered with red velvet, plated with silver; finely carved Altar-Piece of Norway oak, with elegant pillars; Curtains to all the windows; magnificent Gallery; Pulpit and Reading-Desk, with finely embroidered covering and cushions; "not (to use his own words) out of ambition to be recommended to posterity, but as a testification of his devotion to God, and duty to his worthy Parents, whose remains of mortality are repositied within these walls." Then follows an account of his benefactions of Plate for the Communion; re-casting the Bells;¹ and copies of agreements, in the nature of contracts, for the several repairs and additions made to the building, and the respective bills of the workmen employed, to the amount of more than 1206*l.* besides some other contributions made by divers benefactors.²

RECTORS.

REGINALD occurs 1196.

Geraldus occurs in 1213.

Walterus, presented in 1220, by Roger de Cauz, Knt.

His successor was

Will. de Brickhulle, Sub-diaconus, presented 9 Oct. 1227, by Lord Reginald de Grey.

John de Stoke, presented 3 June 1318, by John de Grey, Knt.

Almaricus de Shirland, inst. June 1349, on the presentation of Roger de Grey, *Dni de Wilton super Vagum*.

He exchanged it for Wymondham, Co. Norfolk, with

Nicholas de Hulme was presented 5 July 1350; but he soon quitted it, to

John Caldecote; who exchanged for Bokesworth, Co. Cambridge, with

William Lambeth, 11 Oct. 1351. He died 1360, Pre-

and beloved husband longer than the 9th of January following; and having, in this interval of separation, given the highest instance of conjugal love her last test of it, she begged to be, and accordingly was, buried next her husband. Now these two persons having fulfilled the measure of life, and run their race, he in 41 and she in 36 years, which others hardly finish in 86 years, being early ripe for immortality, needed no Mausoleums or such pious helps from posterity to preserve their memory; yet, could not he, who had been the constant object of their affections, viz. their son and heir, who owed not only his birth, but a liberal and religious education to them, together with his estate at Blechley, in a great measure free from several incumbrances they themselves received it charged with. In short, he on whom lay the united obligations of duty, gratitude, and love, could not discharge himself to the memory of such a father and mother, without paying them, at least, the customary respect of a monument. And yet, what monument could he erect worthy of such parents? or farther, what assurance could he have, that the finest monument would not be defaced, through malice or envy, profaneness or libertinism, a fanatical zeal or open sacrilege; or be neglected, and so far buried in filth and dust, as in another age (proving too true an emblem of mortality) to want even a memorial of itself? Considering this, therefore, and withall observing how incongruous it would be for him to cover the remains of his parents with marble statues and fine embellishments, whilst the other parts of God's House in which they lay wanted both a requisite decency and convenience for his worship; he determined, in the first place, to provide for God's honour, and to do justice to the memory of his earthly parents, by an immediate act of duty towards his '*Father which is in Heaven*:' and thus having laid only two small plain black marble stones over their graves, and on one of them intimated his piety towards God's House; as an instance also of his piety towards them, with a free-will and devout heart, he thus repaired the Church and chancel.³

¹ On the first and second Bells are the names of the Bell-founders; but on the six others, these verses:

3. Quod sit sacra Dies primo denuntio manē
4. Ad Templum Populus per me prepare monetur
5. Pulsa voco Plebem tractare negotia Ville
6. Est campanarum sine me Symphonia nulla
7. Conjugium, Partus, Mysteria, Festia decoro.
8. Me resonare jubent, Hominum mors, Concio, Funus.

² Among them, the benefaction of Mr. Paul Collins, and Frances his wife, who, in 1717, gave a large Silver Chalice, double gilt, weighing, with its cover, eighteen ounces, supposed to have cost, including the old Chalice taken in exchange, about 10*l.* inscribed: "Donum Paulli Collins Arm. & Francēse uxoris Decimo quarto Aprilis A^o Dni^o 1717." To which Mr. Willis added, on the cover: "Ecclesiæ B. M. V. de Blecheley, Bucks."

bendary of the 12th Stall in St. Stephen's College, in Westminster; and exchanged for Lambeth Rectory, with *Thomas de Eltesle*, Jun^r 7 Dec. 1358. He was, 1352, made First Master of St. Benet's Coll. Cambridge, and died 1376; being succeeded by

Robert de Shelley, instituted 9 Aug. 1362, on the pres. of Reginald de Grey, Lord de Wilton.¹ He died, and

William Heulett was instituted 16 April 1364, on the presentation of Reginald de Grey de Wilton. He was, 1386, Prebendary of Empingham, in Lincoln Cathedral; and afterwards, 1388, of Langford Manor.

William Styvecle, or *Stewkeley*, LL.B. Prebendary of Wenlake's-barn, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was presented by the King 2 Nov. 1396. He was also Rector of Glatton, Hunts, and Canon of St. David's. He was born at Stukeley, Hunts.

Thomas Leys, presented 24 June 1407, by the King.

John Bernard died Rector here 1419. He was Prebendary of South Scarle, in Lincoln Cathedral, which he exchanged in 1408, for a Prebend of Langchester, with the above Thomas Leys.

William Eton, instituted 31 Jan. 1419, on the presentation of Richard Lord de Wilton.

Roger Eton occurs Rector 1442. He died; and

David Hopton was presented by King Edw. IV. on the grant of Reginald de Grey, Lord of Wilton, and instituted 5 Nov. 1477. He succeeded, 18 Sept. 1480, to the Prebend of Colwall, alias Barton, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on the promotion of Edmund Audley to the Bishoprick of Rochester, having been previously Prebendary of Nonnington.² He made his Will in Jan. 1491, and appointed to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, where he was Canon, and Archdeacon of Exeter.³

Richard May, LL.B. was presented 16 May 1485, by Sir Reginald de Grey, Knt. He died 1526.

William Webster, LL.B. was instituted 18 Feb. 1526, on a grant from Edmund Lord Grey of Wilton, on the presentation of Agnes Poulteney. He died about June 1545, and appointed to be buried in Bletchley chancel; being also Prebendary of Carlton-Thurley, in the Church of Lincoln.

Robert Chetyll, A.B. (called *Sir Robert Chadesle*,) was instituted 9 July 1545, on the presentation of William Lord Grey. He occurs Rector in 1548.

John Garnet was instituted 10 July 1549.

William Priestwick, A.B. presented 18 Jan. 1558. He occurs Rector 1559; and was also Rector of Gothurst.

John Higgins was instituted 20 Aug. 1561.⁴

Thomas Sparke, B.D. of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. was instituted 2 Sept. 1578, on the presentation of Arthur Lord Grey. He was collated to the Archdeaconry of Stowe, in the Church of Lincoln, 6 March 1575, but quitted it after he was made Rector of Bletchley, where he died, and was buried in the chancel of the Church. He was installed into Sutton-in-Marisco Prebend, (being then S.T.P.) 26 Sept. 1582. An Epitaph on a plate of brass is affixed to the north wall of the chancel, on which are several types and figures, and the inscription following:

Qui multos ad justiciam adducunt, ut Stellæ
semper splendebunt. Dan. xii. 3.

THO. SPARKE SS^o.

Theol. D^r celeberrimus Eccl. Rector vigilantissimus.

On a shield within the verge, near the face of the Portrait:

Scutum Fidei.

On another:

Arma nostra sunt spiritualia.

Over the head:

Mortuus A^o Dom. 1616, Oct. 8, ætatis suæ 68.

Then the figure of Rose Spark, his wife, and this verse:

En renovata tamen ista caduca Rosa est.

Next, an Angel sounding a trumpet, and

Mors tegit; at reteguit nuncius iste Tubā.

Then follow the titles of his Books, viz.:

Exhortatio ad Conformitatem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,
Libellus de Successione: Responsio ad Johan. de Albinis: Catechism: Concion. Funeb. Vis naturæ ac Virtus Vitæ, Explicatio: Myster, Pietatis: Conscientiæ gravatæ Levamen.

On which titles, these verses:

Vindex Fama Libros fatali tollit ab urnā:

Sic Scintilla micat, quam tegit atra cinis.

Non extincta, sepulta licet, Scintilla; favilla est.

On another part of the Monument, pointing to his

sons:

Filioli charissimi, cavete vobis ab Idolis. 1 Joh. v. 21.

¹ In Lincoln Cathedral, there is an Epitaph erected to his memory.

² Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. Hereford.

³ March 2, 1484, the Archdeacon of Buckingham held his Visitation at Bletchley.

⁴ He lived at Bridstow, Co. Hereford, 1570, and his Curate was Sir James Welsh. "Returned 1561, Jo. Higgins, Rf de Blecheley, doctus, non conjugatus, hospitalis apud Bridstow, Co. Hereford."

Bis geniti, retinete Fidem, Zelumque paternum ;

Hæredes vestri sic decet esse Patris ;

Sic decet ; O mea tunc quâ molliter ossa cubabunt.

Si licet in Natis sic superesse meis.

SCINTILLAM SCINTILLA meam si vestra sequitur,

Orba suâ flammâ non erit Ara Dei.

Over the left shoulder of the Portrait, pointing towards his Congregation :

Deum adorata. Rev. xxii. 9.

Over the heads of the people :

Ut sacra in Populo signatur Epistola Pauli

Sic mea in hoc sancto lucet Imago Grege.

Corporis in Tabulâ datur imp'fecta, sed illa

Cordib' in vestris viva figura mei est.

Viva mei dixi ? Christi at sit vera figura,

Sat mihi si Populus vera figura Dei.

At the bottom :

Hoc Monumentum Tho. Sparke filius & Hæres pietatis ergo mœrens posuit. Non ita vixi, ut me pudeat vixisse ; neque mori timeo, quia bonum Dominum habemus.

He delivered a solemn Speech in the Schola Linguarum at Oxford 8 Nov. 1682, being nominated by Dr. Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch. in pursuance of the Will of Dr. Job Morris, who founded an Oration in honour of Sir Thomas Bodley. He was the first who delivered the speech ; which was not to take place until after the death of Dr. Morris's widow, and who survived until Nov. 1681. He was succeeded by

William Sparke, A.M. of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. his son, presented 1616, and who was Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham. He was forced to quit it, being involved in debt ; and died Rector of Chenies, where he was buried 22 Oct. 1641. He was succeeded by

Edward Tayler, A.M. of St. John's Coll. Camb. instituted 22 May 1641-2, on the presentation of the Earl of Bedford, who was complimented by the Duke of Buckingham's family with this turn. He was buried here 24 June 1693 ; and succeeded by

Matthew Disney, A.M. of Christ Church, Oxon. instituted 19 July 1693, on the presentation of Edward Bate, Esq. in trust for this turn, by Thomas Willis, Esq. the Patron. He died 22 Jan. 1715, and was buried in the chancel here ; being succeeded by

Edward Wells, S.T.P. inst. 28 March 1716, on the presentation of Browne Willis, Esq. He was educated at Westminster School, having been admitted in 1680 ; and thence elected to Ch. Ch. Oxon. in 1686 ; A.M. 1 June

1693 ; B. and D.D. 5 April 1704. He was a Tutor at Christ Church, and had under his care the celebrated Browne Willis, who afterwards became his Patron. He employed his nephew, Edward Wells, as his Curate at Bletchley. In 1717, he was instituted to the Rectory of Cotesbach, in Leicestershire, and died 11 July 1727 : having been the Author of several Publications ; and amongst them—The Duty of being grieved for the Sins of others ; briefly set forth in a Sermon preached at St. Martin's Church, in Leicester, 26 April 1710, at the Visitation of the Reverend the Archdeacon of Leicester ; published at the request of the Archdeacon and Clergy, 8vo, 1710.¹ He died 11 July 1727, and was buried at Cotesbach ; being succeeded by

Martin Benson, A.M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. Archdeacon of Berks, and Prebendary of Durham, presented by Browne Willis, Esq. 24 Dec. 1727, instituted 9 Jan. and inducted 13 Jan. 1728. He was, 19 Jan. 1734-5, consecrated Bishop of Gloucester ; and died 30 Aug. 1752. A Monument to his memory was erected in Gloucester Cathedral, near the west door of the nave, with the following inscription :

“ Martin Benson, son of John Benson, Prebendary of Hereford, by Catharine, daughter of Benjamin Martin of Oxfordshire, Esq. and grandson of George Benson, Dean of Hereford, by Catherine, daughter of Samuel Fell, Dean of Ch. Ch. in Oxford. He was born at Cradley, in Herefordshire, 23 April 1689 ; admitted Scholar at the Charter-House 15 Sept. 1703 ; elected Student of Christ Church 10 July 1712 ; ordained Deacon 21 Feb. 1713 ; Priest 13 March 1715 ; installed Prebendary of Salisbury 1 Aug. 1720 ; Archdeacon of Berkshire 13 Jan. 1721 ;² Prebendary of Durham Feb. 1723-4 ; appointed Chaplain to the King 3 Oct. 1727 ; instituted to the Rectory of Bletchley 9 Jan. 1727-8 ; created D.D. by the University of Cambridge 26 June 1731 ; and consecrated Bishop of Gloucester 19 Jan. 1734-5 ; declared his resolution of not removing ; and died at his Palace 30 Aug. 1752. His Character, which he forbade his Executors to inscribe on the small memorial erected here by his order, will long be remembered by his Diocese and the Nation with reverence and love ; but, by as many as were his friends, with veneration and tenderness in proportion as each knew him more intimately ; and a worthy person, induced by esteem alone, hath taken care, in another part of the Church, that ages to come shall be distinctly acquainted with it. He was interred, without any funeral pomp, about six in the evening of 15th Sept. pursuant to his own direction.³

¹ Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 28.

² Cole's MSS. vol. xxvii. p. 321.

³ Collated to the Second Stall, 25 June 1723.

"Although his dust thus humbly there is plac'd,
 With no proud tomb, no polish'd marble grac'd,
 The man, whose pious works so brightly shone,
 Needs not the feeble fame of sculptur'd stone.
 The character his virtues fair imprest,
 Is wrote indelible on every breast ;
 And where the Muse's voice is found too weak,
 The Poor, the Patriot, and the Friend, will speak."

The Monument referred to is large and elegant, made of Sienna marble, erected against the east wall of the south transept, and bearing a well-executed Bust of the Bishop, with the following inscription :

"Reader !—Be admonished, by this Marble, to imitate MARTIN BENSON, late Bishop of this Diocese. A rational piety raised the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly Christian spirit of resignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the business and pleasure of his life to go about doing good, by instruction in Righteousness, and by works of Charity. He watched the Flock of Christ as a faithful Shepherd, from a sense of his own duty, and a disinterested concern for their common welfare ; and he maintained the dignity of his authority by the meekness with which he exercised it. He felt a deep compassion for the vicious and shrewd, even whilst he was exposing the folly and wickedness of vice with a strength and turn of language peculiar to himself. His reproofs, being dictated by friendship, qualified by candour, and delivered with a natural delicacy of manners,

were sincere without roughness, and endearing without dissimulation. He was, by constitution, liable to a depression of spirits ; but innocence of heart enlivened his mind and his conversation with a cheerfulness that created a more affectionate regard for his superior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the most acute pains of his last illness, he possessed his soul in patience ; and, with a firm trust in his Redeemer, calmly resigned his spirit to the Father of Mercies. That such an example might be perpetuated with advantage, Gabriel Hanger of Dryfield erected this Monument in memory of his ever honoured friend, 1755."

Bishop Benson contributed towards the improvement of the Episcopal Palace at Gloucester, and placed in the Chapel there an elegant painted glass window of the Resurrection. He also new-paved the choir of his Cathedral in 1741, and added pinnacles of stone to the Lady Chapel. He travelled with Lord Pomfret, soon after he had taken Orders ; and, upon his return, was made one of the King's Chaplains. He is said to have been made a Bishop through the interest of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, who was one of his pupils. He was allowed to hold his Prebend at Durham *in commendam* with the Bishoprick of Gloucester. He was a man of considerable abilities and unaffected piety. This Bishop ordained that extraordinary man, George Whitefield ; but afterwards expressed himself sorry for having done so.¹ He was the Author of a Sermon preached on 30 Jan. 1750, before the House of Lords. He was succeeded by

¹ The following letters, which passed between Mr. Whitfield and Bishop Benson, throw considerable light upon the temper and disposition of the latter, as well as the former :

To the Bishop of Gloucester.

GLoucester, 2 July, 1730.

MY LORD,—Hearing that your Lordship is secretly displeased at my preaching in the fields, I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you would be pleased to acquaint me wherefore this offends your Lordship. My Lord of London himself told me, there was no Law against Field Preaching : and since the Clergy, without cause, exclude me their pulpits, what must I do ? Surely, your Lordship would not have me be silent ? God knows I am a true friend of the present constitution of the Church of England ; and if so, my Lord, why am I not countenanced ? why does not your Lordship confess me before men ? Not to be for Christ, in this respect, I think, is to be against him. Perhaps your Lordship may urge, "that I promised reverently to obey my ordinary ;" but then it was only in their "godly admonitions." God knows my heart, I would be subject to the higher powers in all things lawful : but when I see the Clergy preach themselves and not Christ Jesus their Lord ; feeding themselves and not their flocks ; neglecting to catechise their children, or visit from house to house, and entirely falling away from the Articles to which they have subscribed, I think it meet, right, and my bounden duty (let Arians, Socinians, or self-righteous bigots say what they will,) to be instant in season and out of season ; and since I have been causelessly thrust out of the synagogues, to go out into the highways and hedges, to compel poor sinners to come in. I write this with all humility to your Lordship. A sense of your Lordship's favours is deeply impressed upon me. The God whom I serve in the gospel of his dear Son, will reward you a thousand-fold for all expressions of kindness shewn to, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient son and SERVANT, GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

The Bishop's reply to the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.

SIR,—Let me just call upon you to remember, that when you were ordained Deacon, and the Bishop delivered the New Testament to you, he said, "Take thou authority to read the Gospel in the Church of God, and to preach the

John Willis, A.B. of Christ Church, Oxon. collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on a lapse, 20 Dec. 1735; inducted 24 Dec.; buried at Flixton, in Lancashire.

William Wellbourn, instituted 15 March 1741. He soon resigned; and died Rector of Wendleburg, Oxon. 1764.

same, if thou be thereunto licensed by the Bishop himself." And that when he ordained you Priest, and delivered the Bible into your hand, he said, "Take thou authority to preach the word of God, and to minister the Holy Sacraments in the Congregation where thou shall be lawfully appointed thereunto." When you recall this to your mind, you will surely think of somewhat else than bitterly inveighing against your Brethren of the Clergy, for departing from the rules and doctrines of their Church. As I was the person who pronounced the words above, to you, I am more particularly concerned to remind you of them; and to admonish you, that you exercise the authority you received in the manner it was given to you. I have sent you enclosed in this, the Sermon of Dr. Stebbing, as I yesterday promised you I would do. And I have taken this opportunity of mentioning to you what I have now done, which I forgot yesterday to do among other things I then mentioned to you. I can have no other view in what I have said to you, but both your own good and that of the Church. I most heartily pray for your welfare, both spiritual and temporal; and truly am,

Gloucester, July 3, 1739.

Your affectionate Brother and faithful Servant, M. GLOUCESTER.

Mr. Whitefield to Bishop Benson.

MY LORD,—I thank your Lordship for your Lordship's kind letter. My frequent removes from place to place, prevented my answering it sooner. I am greatly obliged to your Lordship, in that you are pleased to watch over my soul, and to caution me against acting contrary to the commission given me at my ordination. But if the commission we then receive, obliges us to preach nowhere but in that parish which is committed to our care, then all persons act contrary to their commission when they preach occasionally in any strange place: and consequently, your Lordship equally offends, when you preach out of your own diocese. As for inveighing against the Clergy without a cause, I deny the charge. What I say, I am ready to make good, whenever your Lordship pleases. Let those that bring reports to your Lordship about my preaching, be brought face to face, and I am ready to give them an answer. St. Paul exhorts Timothy not to receive an accusation against an elder under two or three witnesses. And even Nicodemus could say, that the Law suffered no man to be condemned unheard. I shall only add, that I hope your Lordship will inspect into the lives of your other Clergy, and censure them for being over remiss, as much as you censure me for being over righteous. It is their falling from their Articles, and not preaching the truth as it is in Jesus, that has excited the present zeal of (what they in derision call,) the Methodist preachers. Dr. Stebbing's Sermon (for which I thank your Lordship,) confirms me more and more in my opinion, that I ought to be instant in season and out of season: for to me, he seems to know no more of the nature of regeneration, than Nicodemus did, when he came to Jesus by night. Your Lordship may observe, that he does not speak a word of original sin, or the dreadful consequences of our fall in Adam, upon which the doctrine of the new birth is entirely founded. No, like other polite preachers, he seems to think, in the very beginning of his discourse, that St. Paul's description of the wickedness of the heathens, is only referred to them of past ages. Whereas, I affirm, we are all as much included under the guilt and consequences of sin as they were. And if any man preach any other doctrine, he shall bear his punishment, whoever he be. Again, my Lord, the Doctor entirely mistakes us, when we talk of the *sensible* operations of the Holy Ghost. He understands us just as those carnal Jews understood Jesus Christ, who, when our Lord talked of giving them that bread which came down from Heaven, said, "How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" Indeed I know not that we do use the word *sensible*, when we are talking of the operations of the Spirit of God. But if we do, we do not mean that God's Spirit does manifest itself to our senses; but that it may be perceived by the soul as really, as if any sensible impression were made upon the body. But to disprove this, the Doctor brings our Lord's allusion to the wind, in the third of St. John, which is the best text that he could urge to prove it. For if the analogy of our Lord's discourse be carried on, we shall find that it amounts to thus much: That although the operations of the Spirit of God can no more be accounted for than how the wind cometh and whither it goeth; yet may they be felt as really by the soul as the wind may be felt by the body. My Lord, indeed we speak what we know. "But," says the Doctor, "these men have no proof to offer for their inward manifestations." What proof, my Lord, does the Doctor require? Would he have us raise dead bodies? Have we not done greater things than these? Verily, if men will not believe the evidence that God hath given, that he hath sent us, neither would they believe though one rose from the dead. Besides, my Lord, the Doctor charges us with things we are entire strangers to; such as, denying men the use of God's creatures, encouraging abstinence, prayer, &c. to the neglect of the duties of our station. Lord, lay not this sin to his charge. Again, he says, I supposed Mr. Benjamin Seward to be a person believing in Christ, and blameless in his conversation, before what I call his conversion. But this is a direct untruth. For it was the want of a living faith in Jesus Christ, which he now has, that he was not a Christian before, but a mere moralist. Your Lordship knows that our Article says, "Works done without the Spirit of God, and true faith in Jesus Christ, have the nature of

Elliot Willis, of Trinity Coll. Oxon. inducted 28 Sept. 1744; died 1752; buried at Bletchley.

William Cole, A.M. presented by Browne Willis, Esq. 17 Jan. 1753. He resigned in 1768.¹

sin;" and such were all the works done by Mr. Benjamin Seward, before the time mentioned in my Journal. Again, my Lord, the Doctor represents that as my opinion concerning the Quakers in general, which I only meant of those I conversed with in particular. But the Doctor, and the rest of my Brethren, are welcome to judge me as they please. Yet a little while, and we shall all appear before the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. There, there, my Lord, shall it be determined who are His true ministers, and who are only wolves in sheeps' clothing. Our Lord, I believe, will not be ashamed to confess us publicly in that day. I pray God we may all approve ourselves such faithful ministers of the New Testament, that we may be able to lift up our heads with boldness. As for declining the work in which I am engaged, my blood runs chill at the very thoughts of it. I am as much convinced it is my duty to act as I do, as that the sun shines at noon-day. I can foresee the consequences very well. They have already, in one sense, thrust us out of their Synagogues: by and by they will think it is doing God service to kill us. But my Lord, if you and the rest of the Bishops cast us out, our great and common Master will take us up. Though all men should deny us, yet will not He. And however you may censure us as *evil doers*, and *disturbers of the peace*, yet, if we do suffer for our present way of acting, your Lordship, at the Great Day, will find that we suffer only for righteousness sake. In patience, therefore, I do possess my soul. I willingly tarry the Lord's leisure. In the meanwhile, I shall continually bear your Lordship's favours upon my heart, and endeavour to behave so as to subscribe myself,

Bristol, 10 July, 1739.

My Lord, your Lordship's obedient and obliged Servant, GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Mr. Whitefield to the Bishop.

LONDON, 24 July, 1739.

MY LORD,—The occasion of my giving your Lordship this trouble, is an information from Mr. Charles Wesley, that I am charged with a breach of promise and insincerity. As to the former, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford told him, that I had promised, if your Lordship would ordain me, not to preach again in so popular a way. This information he had from the Dean of Christ Church, who told him he had it from your Lordship. As to insincerity, the Dean himself was pleased to charge me with it, for not publishing in my Journal the conversation your Lordship favoured me with at Oxford. I am therefore obliged, with all humility to ask your Lordship, 1st, Whether I ever did (or could) make your Lordship such a promise? 2ndly, Whether your Lordship insists, desires, or consents that I should publish the conversation which passed between us? I did not look upon myself at liberty to mention what your Lordship spoke with so much kindness and condescension, but shall declare explicitly, if your Lordship pleases, how far you have, and how far you have not approved of,

My Lord, your Lordship's dutiful Son and most obliged humble Servant,

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

The Bishop in rejoinder to Mr. Whitefield.

July 28th, 1739.

SIR,—I never said that you made me any such private promise as you mention, before your Ordination, that you would not for the future preach in a popular way, nor did I then ask you to make me any such. The only engagements, as you know, I have since charged you with the breach of, were the public ones to the Church, you made and entered into at the time of your Ordination. As to the conversation mentioned I have had at different times, you know, a great deal with you, more than it is possible either for you or me now to recollect all the particulars of. Nor if they could be recollected, have I such an opinion of what I say, as to think they would be of any great use to the world. But in the general, we can not but both well remember, that I expressed my dislike and disapprobation of your behaviour and proceedings since the time of your Ordination. This I did say to the Dean of Christ Church that I had done, but not that you had ever said to any one that I had done otherwise. I wish I had been able to say anything at any time to you, as I sincerely wish you well, which might persuade you to alter your conduct, and apply your zeal to the care of that district to which you were ordained and appointed; and in which you have so large an opportunity of doing good. You have both my wishes and my prayers for you, and

I am, your affectionate Brother and faithful Servant,

M. GLOUCESTER.

¹ An animated description of Cole's personal appearance, by Sir John Cullum, represents him as not less whimsical in his dress than his friend Browne Willis. "His description of Willis's dress, in Bowyer's Life, falls short of his own: the only time I had ever the pleasure of seeing him, he had as many envelopes as an onion. It was a very warm autumnal day, when he and three more came in a coach-and-four from Cambridge, to dine at Barrow Parsonage. As soon as he was unpacked, he threw off a rug-surtout, and entered the parlour invested with waistcoat, coat, great-coat, Master of Arts' gown, and Hussar cloak; the inferior parts defended with boots, stockings and galoches; but, with all his incumbrances, he was in perfect good humour, and very cheerful company." [Nichols's Lit. Anec. vol. viii. p. 688.]



18. WEST FRONT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH



19. CHURCH OF ST. JOHN'S, BATH

Thomas Willis, A.M. presented by Richard and William Lowndes, Esqrs. (Mr. Willis's Trustees), and inducted 2 May 1768. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon. but afterwards removed to Christ Church, and was grandson of Browne Willis, Esq. At his death,

Edward Orlebar Smith, A.M. was presented by John Fleming, Esq. of Stoneham Park, in the County of Southampton, (brother and devisee of Thomas Willis, Esq.) and inducted 2 July 1790. He was also Rector

of Bradenham (which he vacated for this Living) and Hulcot, with Salford, Co. Beds, in his own Patronage. At his death, he was succeeded by

Richard Midgley, A.M. (Perpetual Curate of Fenny-Stratford), on the same patronage, and inducted 27 Oct. 1819. He died at Lymington in Nov. 1832, his successor being

F. D. Broughton, A.M. also presented by John Fleming, Esq. of Stoneham Park.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the B.V.M. is situated on an elevated spot north of the village, and consists of a nave with two aisles; a square tower, with four handsome pinnacles at the angles; and a chancel, with an aisle on the north side. The windows are mullioned, with cinquefoil-headed lights; one at the east end of the south aisle consists of three lights, with tracery under a pointed arch.

The Church, chancel, tower, and porch are all embattled; the windows have plain mouldings. The entrances by the south porch, and into the north aisle, are under pointed arches. On the south side of the chancel is a modern door, with square cornice. The interior was adorned at considerable expense, by Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. Patron of the Rectory.

The nave is 55 feet in length, and 30 in width. In the tower is a ring of eight bells, which were put up by that munificent person, who also gave the Church clock.¹ The building is paved with white stone, and pewed with oak: at the west end of the nave is a large gallery supported by pillars: and at the east end is a handsome semicircular arched opening through a modern screen into the chancel; the upper part having the figures of time, and a skeleton, which are amongst the rudest decorations of the Church. This part is usually kept closed, it being appropriated as the burial-place of the family of Willis; but occasionally used as a school-room, for the parochial children of the Sunday-school. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, four pointed arches, supported by octagonal pillars, and coarsely painted red and white, in rude resemblance of alabaster.

The Font is ancient, and consists of a large bason, on a short column, with a square base, near the west side of the south door. Close to one of the pillars, between the nave and south aisle, nearly opposite to the entrance, is an old square locker, or poor's box, with the date 1637; and the words, "Remember the Poor."

The Pulpit, against the eastern pillar, on the north side of the nave, is correspondent with the pews and screens. The ceiling of the chancel is of wainscot, in compartments, painted with extravagant expence, but little taste, in consequence of the angular or gable form of the roof being preserved, which destroys the effect of its decorations. Over the eastern portion is a representation of a host of cherubim around a glory, with the sacred name, in Hebrew characters: the western part of the ceiling, divided into compartments, on each side presents the twelve Apostles, with their respective emblems. On the south side: St. James the Less; St. Peter; St. Simon; St. Andrew; St. Bartholomew; St. James the Great. On the north side: St. Philip; St. Jude; St. Matthew; St. Thomas; St. Mark; St. John. In the nave, the aisles, and the chancel, are numerous texts of Scripture painted on board, framed, and affixed to the upper part of the walls; and in two or three windows are still remaining some few fragments of painted glass.

¹ Hearne, in an account of his visit to Bletchley, states, that Willis expended 1200*l.* in repairing and adorning this Church, and adds, "Mr. Willis ordered the bells to be rung at my coming to Bletchley. They rung two good peals, and he told them it was because the Oxford Antiquary was come. Such is his affection to me." [Hearne's Diary.]

The Communion-table is of oak, finely inlaid; and behind it, is a screen with six pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment and cornice, decorated with the Royal Arms in the centre, formed into compartments, in which are the Decalogue on two tables, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed, in black letters on a gold ground. Immediately above the table is a good carving of the Sacramental cup, with wine branches and grapes. The rails, which enclose the table, are in accordance with the rest of the oak wainscot: and the floor within is paved in lozenges of black and white. Between the chancel and the north aisle, under the eastern arch, is an ancient altar-tomb, with a recumbent statue in white marble.

Against the south wall is an atchievement, with these Arms, in a lozenge:

Arg. on a fess Gu. three escalops, Or. between three lionsels ramp. with an escutcheon of pretence, Or. two bars Az. in Chief a lion passant Az. crowned, Or. *Motto*: In cælo salus. Below: A skull.

On the north side, within the communion rails, is a mural monumental tablet of black marble, within a border of white, profusely decorated with carving, tracery, and emblems. At the upper part is a large gilt diadem, with an angel on each side, supporting it. Lower down, within a circle, a cross, formed by four sceptres, and these words:

CORONA FIDEI reposita est
atque dabitur sed vincenti.

On the dexter side, a head traced in faint outline, with a crown above it, and the words, Sepelitur Ars. On the sinister side: Arg. a chev. S. charged with three crescents Arg. between three Ogresses. *Crest*: The sun rising. *Motto*: Walk in the light. In the centre, the head of a female traced in outline, within a gilt circle; and bearing this inscription: "Keepe Faith till Death." On each side of the portrait:

FAIETH	WALKE
WALKER.	BY FAITH.

Well did thy life, word, anagram, agree,
To WILL AND WALKE ARIGHT, was all to thee.
Thy tender yeares were gracious; all thy life
Was virtuous while a virgin, when a wife;
Here thou didst walke by Faith, but now above
By sight with Him thy soule did dearly love.
A happy change, thy life now full of blisse,
Thy Christ thy Husband, Heaven thy jointure is.

Within the tracing of a heart:

M. S.

To the pious Memory of that religious Gentlewoman, Mrs. Faieth Tayler, Daughter of Mr. William Walker, Minister of Chisweeke, in the Countie of Middlesex, and Grandchild of that Reverend Mr. Robert Key, Mi-

nister of Ware, in the County of Hartford. The deare wife of Mr. Edward Tayler, with whome shee lived nineteen years within five days, a most loving, faithful, and obedient wife; having issue three Sonnes, EDWARD, LIONEL, THEOPHILUS; and four Daughters, ANNE, JANE, ELIZABETH, MARY: whereof Anne, in her tenderest infancy went before her to Heaven; the other six survive to follow her godly example. Shee fell asleep in Christ, Anno Domini 1657, July 22^d in the 47th year of her age.

Thy race is runn, deare hart, and what though Death,
Through thy swift pace hath made thee lose thy breath:
A little resting shall the same restore
Yea make 't immortal to be lost no more;
And while to rest thy body here lyes downe,
Thy soul takes sweet possession of the Crowne.

Requiesce in FIDE placidè: requiesce desiderat etiam ad
migrandū,

Et te cum esse cum Christo maritus tuus mœstissimi utriūq.
Coarctatus Edvardus Tayler, M.A. Hujus
Ecclesiæ Pastor indignus in tempore opportuno etiam
reversurus.

On a circle, round the outlines of a man's head:

SE RVAVI FIDEM CONSUMAVI CURSUM.

Towards the dexter side, a Greek inscription; and within a glory, another in Hebrew. Below which, are the following words, reversed:

Quantum ad hoc mihi lucrum est mori.

On the sinister side, beneath six heads, placed like medallions, surrounding a gold heart, is another inscription in Greek, with the following:

Quantū ad hos p'manere in carne magis necessari.

And, below the delineation of a skull:



EDVARDUS TAYLER: con-
jux desolatissim' heu! lu-
gubre hoc amoris monu-
mentu amaro.

SUPSTES ANIMO FIDI
sue dilectissimæ quod nol-
let nec non sibi posuit.
An. Salutis 1657.

In the middle of the tablet :

Non obiit EDVARDUS TAYLER, sed abiit mortalitate magis finita quam vita Anno Dom. 1693, ætatis 83, minist. 33. qui cœlesti nunc arce receptus ex parte sui dimidius una cum anima. FIDES suæ charissimæ cum CHRISTO vivit. Utrorumq. vero corpora in cubilibus suis hic juxta requiescentia expectant : beatam illum spem et illustrem illum adventum gloriæ magni illius DEI et servatoris nostri JESU CHRISTI Qui transmutabat corpus humilitatis nostræ ut sit in similitudinē corporis. gloriæ suæ. AMEN. AMEN. VENI IGTUR DOMINE JESU.

On a shield of veined marble, below the tablet :

Arms : Arg. two bendlets S. in Chief a martlet : impaling Arg. between three Ogresses a chevron S. charged with three crescents Arg.

Tayler impaling Walker.

On a large slab of black marble, within the communion rails, close to the south wall :

Thomas Willis,

Thomæ Medici celeberrimi filius quem

Pietas in Deum et Ecclesiam sincera

Fides in Principem integra,

Constantia in amicitis conservandis illibata,

Indulgentia in conjugum summa

Bonis omnibus maxime commendebant.

Ætatis suæ Anno xli.

Annoque Salutis mdcxcix.

Morte heu ! immatura abreptus

H. S. E. P.

Browne Willis Thomæ filius primogenitus,
Dum erga Deum et Parentes pietatem ostendere
conabatur

Et Monumentum optimis Parentibus

haud indignum

Erigere voluit Templum hoc

Quo eorum ossa sunt recondite

Anno Salutis reparatæ

mdccv^{to} exornavit.

Arms : A fess between three lioncels ramp. within a bordure charged with eight roundels ; impaling a chevron charged with three escalops between as many storks. *Crest* : A demi-lion gorged, issuant from a mural crown. *Willis and Browne.*

On another slab, on the north side of the former :

M. S.

Alicia Roberti Browne Dorsettensis Arm. filia

Thomæ Willis de Blechley Arm. Conjugis quæ

Tridecim liberorum mater

cum carissimi mariti

Desiderium ferre non potuisset
die post ejus obitum lix
luctu et mœnore confecta

Conjugem quæsitura

Anno Ætatis xxxv. Salutisque mdcxcix.

v. Id. Januar. e vivis excessita

Browne Willis

Matri Benemerenti

Pietatis et doloris sui Testamentum

H. S. P. C.

Arms : in a lozenge, the sinister impalement of the coat last described.

On a slab, in the pavement :

Here lieth the body of M^{rs} Faith Disney, the widow of M^r Thomas Disney, Rector of Stoke-Hamond. She departed this life, April the 5th 1706, aged 30 years.

On another :

Here under resteth the body of M^{rs} Faith Tailer, the wife of M^r Edward Tailer, who departed this life the 22^d of May 1657.

On another :

Hic subtus jacet corpus Edwardi Tayler, Clerici Hujus Ecclesiæ nuper Rectori.

There are also two ancient stones, on which are marks of protraitures in brass.

On a white marble frame, (surmounted with a rose) enclosing a black tablet :

HÆC MODO QUÆ TOTO RUTELAVERAT IGNE COMARUM
PALLIDA COLLAPSI DESERITUR FOLIJS.

On the black tablet :

Here under resteth the body of Rose, daughter of Andrew Inkfordby, Marchant of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, the only wife of Thomas Sparke, Doctor of Divinity, and Parson of this Church. She lived with him a lovinge helper fortie years, and bare unto him ten children, of whom five went to heaven before her, and five she left heare behinde her to follow her vertuous and godly example. She departed the 7th of Aug. 1615.

Sixty-eight years a fragrant rose she lasted,

Noe vile reproach her Virtues ever blasted ;

Her autume past expects a glorious springe,

A second better life more flourishing.

Thomas Sparke filius natu maximus et mœstissima posuit.

“Hearken to me, you holy children, and bringe forth fruites as the Rose.” Eccles. xxxix. 13.

In the north aisle of the chancel, which is set apart by a faculty for the burial of the family of

Willis, is a raised altar-tomb, placed close to the wall at the north-east angle, having at the head, or west end, a shield, with the Arms of

Willis impaling Arg. a fess Gu. between two barulets gemelles wavy. *Elliot*.

On another, on the south side of the tomb :

Willis, with an escutcheon of pretence, being the sinister impalement of the coat last described.

Willis impaling a lion ramp.

Willis, with an inescutcheon of the last impalement.

On the black marble cover of the tomb, which is bordered with white, and decorated with lozenges in relief :

Willis impaling *Elliot*, as before.

Here under resteth the body of Catharine, the only child of Daniel Elliot, of Port Elliot, in the County of Cornwall, Esq. wife of Browne Willis, Esq. Lord of these Manors. By whom he had issue ten children, of which four sons and four daughters survived her, viz : Thomas, John, Henry, Elliot, Gertrude, Katharine, Maria, Alice. Both she and her husband were descended from the ancient Lords of this and the adjoining parish of Whaddon, where, departing this life at Whaddon-hall, October 2^d Anno 1724, in the 38th year of her age; she was, according to her desire, here interred.

Affixed to the east wall, a little higher than the east end of the tomb, are the kneeling effigies *in relievo*, of a man in a doublet or short coat, kneeling; and eight smaller figures also kneeling behind him.

In the pavement of the aisle, on a lozenge of white marble :

Elliot Willis, A.M. Coll. Trinitatis Oxon. Scholaris ac hujus Ecclesiæ B.M.V. Rectoris. Obijt July 14, 1752. Anno Ætatis suæ 33.

On another marble :

Here lyeth the body of Jane, the daughter of Browne Willis, Esq. and Katherine his wife, who died at Whaddon-hall, November y^e 25th 1710, aged 10 months and 14 days. Also, Catharine Susan Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Willis, Rector of this Parish, and of Catharine his wife. Obijt March 5th 1778, æt. 9 months.

On an achievement, at the west end of the aisle, *Arms* :

Willis impaling Arg. a chevron Az. charged with three escalops Or. between three storks of the Second. *Motto* : In cælo salus.

In frames, hung up around this aisle or chapel, are these following coats of arms, with the respective inscriptions below :

Gu. three lioncels passant Arg. *Crest* : On a wreath Arg. and Gu. a stag's-head erased Proper.

Gualterus Giffard Comes de Buckingham Dom. Mañ. de Blecheley temp. Willi 1st. Año. Dñi. 1086.

Barry of six Arg. and Az. *Crest* : On a wreath, a Wyvern.

Hen. de Grey, Dom. Mañ. de Blecheley temp. Johan 1199.

Barry of six Arg. and Az. in Chief, a label of five points Gu. *Crest* : On a wreath, a Wyvern.

Hen. Grey Baro Grey de Wilton dicti. H. soboles Mañ. de Eton et Waterhall et dimid. Blecheley cujus Posteris his Man. et tit freti sunt sum p'pet Patron Eccl. B.M.V. de Blecheley a temp. Edw. 3rd usq. ad temp. Jacobi primi.

Barry of six Arg. and Az. in Chief three Torteauxes. *Crest* : On a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a Wyvern.

Reginald de Grey Baro Grey de Ruthin Dom. Man. de West Blecheley temp. Edw. III. Año. D. 1355, cujus Progen. postea Comites de Kent hoc Man. tenuerunt usq. ad An. 1630.

Arg. on a cross Gu. five escalops Or. within a garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet.

Georgius Villers, Dux de Buckingham, temp. Jacob. 1st A.D. 1628.

Arg. a fess between three lioncels ramp. Gu. within a border of the Second charged with eight Bezants. *Crest* : on a wreath, a lion ramp. Gu.

Thomas Willis, M.D. Dominus totius Manerii de Blecheley, temp. Caroli secundi An. Dom. 1675.

Arg. a fess Gu. charged with three fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Matt. Disney, A.M. hujus Eccl. Rector pacificus, residens, et homo antiquæ familiæ, doctrina modestia, caritate, et bonis moribus præditus. Obijt Jan. 23, 1715, ætatis 60.

On a black tablet, affixed to the wall of the south aisle of the Church, near the east end :

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Stubbings, who died Feb. 15th 1794, aged 57 years. Also of Sarah his wife, who died May 31st 1814, aged 76 years. Also of Henry Watkins Stubbings, grandson of the above, who died April 11th 1810, aged 5 years. Also of Thomas Hogg, who died Oct. 8th 1818, aged 82 years. Also of Jane his wife, who died Sept. 9th 1813, aged 78 years. Also of Ann their daughter, who died Oct. 9th 1815, aged 43 years.

This Monument is placed here to perpetuate the memory of the best of parents, by William Henry Stubbings, a native of this village: late Master of the Academy in Winslow, in this County, but now of Newnham near Daventry, in the County of Northampton, A.D. 1822. *Sola salus servare Deo Palma non sine pulvere.*

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Watkins Stubbings, who died on the 17th of August 1824, aged 50. He was formerly Master of Winslow Academy in this County, and late of Newnham Academy in the County of Northampton; and was universally respected by all to whom he was known.

On a small tablet of wood, affixed to the pier at the east end of the north aisle, is the following account of a donation to this parish, by the above-mentioned Mr. Stubbings:

HENRY WATKINS STUBBINGS, a Native of this Village, gave the sum of ten guineas, in trust, to the Rector (or officiating Minister) and Churchwardens of the Endship of Bletchley, for the time being; and directed the above sum of ten guineas to be placed out at interest by them; and that the interest arising therefrom should be equally divided immediately after the Celebration of the Sacrament on Christmas-day, for ever, between two poor widows of the Endship of Bletchley, who are known to be regular in their attendance at the Church and Sacrament, at the discretion of the Rector, or officiating Minister and Churchwardens of the Endship of Bletchley, for the time being for ever.

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith. Gal. c. vi. v. 10.

In the south east corner of this aisle is a large old chest, carved, containing parochial records.

FENNY-STRATFORD.

THIS HAMLET OR TOWNSHIP, although denominated a Market-Town, is not a parish of itself, but merely appendant to the contiguous parishes of Bletchley on the one side, and Simpson on the other; but while in the hands of Sir John de Grey, so early as the reign of Henry III. when free warren was granted to him in all his lands and lordships in Bucks, this Township was included amongst his possessions so privileged; and an annual fair was granted at this place by King Henry III. to John de Grey, of seven days duration, beginning on the Nativity of the Holy Virgin.

The Roman Station, called *Magiovirtum*, was, according to the Bishop of Cloyne, situated exactly at Fenny-Stratford, twelve miles from Dunstable, and seventeen from Towcester (the *Lactodorum*, or *Lactodunum* of the Itinerary:) and, "about a quarter of a mile northward of Fenny-Stratford, in *Auld Fields*, on a small elevation, on the south side of a rivulet, a position," says Lysons,¹ "very

RATIO, FIDES, CHARITAS.

Recta fides, ratio juvet: alma fides rationem. Sed ratio atque fides nil sine amore juvant.

Over the north door is a large table, with these *Arms*:

Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. on a chevron three crosses potent S. 2. Arg. on two bars, S. three crosses potent Or. 3. Arg. an eagle displayed Gu.

A Table of Benefactions & Charities to this parish:

To the Endship of Bletchley.

Several parcels of arable and meadow lands in the fields of Bletchley, amounting to about three acres. Two butts in the aforesaid fields, commonly called Town Lands; and also all other lands in the parish of Bletchley and Shenley which are accounted Town-lands; and likewise for the use of poor people, two tenements, standing in the middle of the town of Bletchley, called Church-houses.

To the Endship of Eton.

Ten acres of arable and sward-land, lying in Eton-field, and three tenements, for the use of poor persons, standing in the middle of the town of Eaton, commonly called Church-houses.

To the Endship of Stratford.

Two houses in the town of Fenny-Stratford, one of which was formerly known by the name of the Angel Inn; the other is called Elling's-house, both rented at 7l. 10s. per ann. The rents and profits of these houses, and of the lands before-mentioned, are to be distributed and laid out for the use of the poor, at the discretion of the Feoffees; and the deeds and writings belonging to them are kept in the parish chest in the Church.

¹ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 485.

likely to have been chosen by the Romans, for a station) coins and foundations of buildings have been dug up;" and many of the former were in the possession of Browne Willis.¹

The soil here is gravel on a basis of clay, intermixed near the Ouse with peat; and a deposit of water-worn pebbles and fragments of small shells, like the neighbouring valleys.

Fenny-Stratford is forty-five miles from London, on the direct line of the ancient *Watling-Street*, which enters this County at the forty-second mile-stone (being likewise the chief turnpike road to Liverpool;) and there had been immemorially a weekly market on Mondays, by prescriptive right, which was confirmed by a Charter of King James, in 1609, but discontinued during the Civil War; and although revived after the Restoration, the Town suffered so much from the Plague, in 1665, (139 persons dying in this small place), that the market never afterwards revived; the inns, upon which the inhabitants depended chiefly for support, were shut up; and the road, for a time, turned in another direction.

In King James's Charter of 1609, a fair was granted, to be holden on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of April (commonly called Palm Fair;)² and another on Michaelmas-day: so that there are now four annual fairs: on the 19th of April, chiefly for cows, called the Easter Fair; 18th July (Trinity Fair;) 11th October, (Michaelmas, for hiring servants;) and 28th November. The fairs in general are ill-attended: and the Town itself has gradually dwindled into neglect and insignificance.

The Saracen's head, which was the principal Inn, was taken down in 1693. The Red Lion, the Bull, the Swan, the Bell, and the Angel, are still remaining. The George was taken down in 1665, by the Duke of Buckingham's bailiff. The Antelope, and some other houses of inferior note, have likewise disappeared. The Angel, which stood nearly opposite to the Bell, having been given to charitable uses, by Mr. Ellings, was divided into tenements; and the rent, 7*l.* 10*s.* per ann. is distributed to the poor by the feoffees.³ The Swan, which retains the poor pre-eminence of being still the principal house of public entertainment here, exhibited the same sign in 1474; but the Town, in addition to the causes before enumerated, has undergone immense changes and alterations in modern days, from the reduction of the height of the neighbouring hills, and the elevation of the road in the valleys between them.

A very small and incommodious brick building, termed the Market-house, which formerly stood near the intersection of the road from Simpson and Newport Pagnell, to Water-Eaton, and close to the site of the Chapel, was re-built by that great benefactor of the Town, Browne Willis, in 1724.

THE NEW CHAPEL.

The Curacy of Fenny-Stratford was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1730, with 200*l.* to meet a benefaction of Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. of 150*l.*, and a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per ann. from the Trustees of Offley; again augmented by the Bounty with 200*l.* in 1739, to meet a similar benefaction of 100*l.* (paid 1 Jan. 1738, by the Trustees of I. Pierrepont, Esq.) and 100*l.* from the late John Colston, Esq.; and in 1793, with 200*l.* by lot.

The New Chapel was designed and executed by Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. then Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Rectory of Bletchley; and, if not a monument of his taste, was a striking

¹ It is remarkable, that although Willis's collection of coins is repeatedly mentioned, and his directions in regard to the disposal of them appropriately noticed by Cole, no particulars have been found amongst the MSS. in the Ashmolean or Bodleian depositories, or the British Museum, of such interesting relics discovered in the immediate vicinity of Willis's residence, if not in the very parish in which he lived.

² Our ancestors seem to have constantly adhered to Roman Catholic observances, in relation to such matters, and to have kept in view the original feasts of dedication to Saints.

³ The writings connected with this gift are kept in the parish-chest in the Church of Bletchley.

proof of his beneficence and piety; but not without some indications of that eccentricity which marked, without however sully, his character. Having liberally contributed to the re-building of the Church of Bletchley, where he then resided, his motives and reasons for the erection of a new chapel here, will perhaps be best explained in the speech, which he addressed, on its consecration, 27 May 1730, to the to the Diocesan. It may be presumed, that the reason assigned for the dedication of the building to St. Martin, was a proof of the peculiarity of its worthy founder, viz. that his grandfather, Professor Willis, the celebrated physician, from whom he derived his estate, was born in St. Martin's-lane, London, and died there, on St. Martin's-day: and also, that he caused an engraved portrait of his grandfather to be placed near the entrance of the Chapel, with the following lines:

"In honour of thy mem'ry, blest shade,
Was the foundation of this Chapel laid.
Purchas'd by thee, thy son and present heir
Owe these three Manors¹ to thy art and care:
For this may all thy race thanks ever pay,
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's-day."

Every preparation having been duly made for the solemnity of consecration, the venerable Patron thus addressed his Diocesan:

Right Reverend Father in God,—I humbly beg leave to present to your Lordship, the state of the Town of Stratford, in the County of Buckingham. It had formerly a spacious chapel, consisting of two or three aisles, with an embattled tower, in which were four bells. In this Chapel, which was in the parish of Bletchley, were visitations frequently held for the Archdeaconry of Buckingham; but this being sacrilegiously demolished, to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the said Town of Stratford, they have been for many years destitute of a place for divine worship, and necessitated to come above a mile and a quarter to Church; by reason of which unhappy circumstance, elderly and infirm people have been prevented from hearing divine service and sermons, while the younger sort have made it a pretence for attending no worship at all; and others have resorted to schismatical teachers, and separated themselves from the communion of our most excellent Church; all which has tended to the scandal of religion in general, and the profanation of the Lord's-day in particular. To put a stop to these bad consequences, and take away so just a reproach (having purchased the ground whereon our former chapel stood,) we have, through the liberality of several noble and generous benefactors, at length been enabled to erect and finish a decent chapel, and to enclose a cemetery; and in order to provide for a minister, to officiate therein, we have endowed it in some measure ourselves, being thereunto excited by the encouragement given us in obtaining the Bounty of our late excellent Queen Anne; and having thus prepared matters, by the assistance of our worthy Rector, Mr. Archdeacon Doctor Martin Benson, we are now become earnest petitioners to your Lordship, that this structure, so erected and established, with the cemetery adjoining, may, by your sacred office and ministry, be separated from profane uses, and appropriated to the worship of Almighty God, who has of his great mercy and goodness, thus restored to us the place of old dedicated to his honour, and put it into the hearts of his servants to rebuild it.

The interior is fitted up very elegantly, being regularly and handsomely pewed, and wainscoted with oak. The Pulpit, on the north side, near the east end, is inlaid, and elaborately finished; as are also all the cornices, doors, and panels of the Gallery. The Communion-Table is small, with seats on each side, exterior to the rails. One of the least appropriate decorations is an engraved Portrait (by *Vertu*, from an original painting, late in the possession of Browne Willis) of Dr. Thomas Willis, the celebrated Physician, Sedley Professor at Oxford, and grandfather of the more celebrated Antiquary. It is in a plain frame, affixed to the wainscot, and inscribed round the bust: "Tho. Willis, M.D. obiit 1675, Avus D. ITS. die Sancti Martini."

¹ Water-Eaton, Water-Hall, and Bletchley

On a slab of white marble, encased with black, within the communion-rails, and partly beneath the table, placed there according to his own desire and directions, are the following words, to mark the grave of the pious and munificent Founder, and the generous and learned promoter of Topographical Literature, to whom the public at large is continually indebted :

Hic Situs est
Browne Willis Antiquarius
cujus et Avi æternæ memoriæ
Tho. Willis Archiatri totius Europæ celeberrimi
defuncti die Sancti Martini A.D. 1675.

Hæc CAPELLA exiguum Monumentum est
Obiit 3 Die Februarii A.D. 1760 :
ætatis suæ 78.

O Christe Soter et Judex
huic Peccatorum primo
miserecors et propitius esto.

At the west end of the slab :

Arms : Quarterly 1 and 4, within a bordure. *Willis*.
2. Two bars Az. charged with three cross crosslets patée fiché. 3. A chev. charged with three escalops between three storks; on a fess, an inescutcheon between two cotizes gemelles Gu. Motto: *In celo quies*.

Willis's corpse was attended to the place of interment, at his own request, by the Corporation of Buckingham, for which he had been a Representative in Parliament; and, by his Will, bequeathed a benefaction for a Sermon to be preached in this Chapel annually, on St. Martin's Day; requesting, that the Rector of Blechley may never simultaneously hold the Chapelry of Fenny-Stratford; but directing, that if the Rector will contribute 6*l*. per ann. towards the augmentation of the salary of the Curate, he shall have the appointment of the Minister; and requests his heirs to augment the Curacy—which they have not thought proper to do.

The ceiling is divided into forty compartments, or panels, painted and highly ornamented, having in each a coat of arms, with the name of the person to whom it belongs, on a white scroll, in the following order, beginning at the east end towards the north angle :

1. S. a cross engrailed Or. charged with four escutcheons; in fess point a lion passant Gu.; on a chief Or. a rose between two ravens, all Proper.

COLL. ÆDIS CHRISTI.

2. Party per pale of three. 1. Arg. a chevron S. between three roses Gu. 2. Gu. two lioncels passant Or. on a chief Az. a King seated on a throne, crowned, and bearing a sceptre Or.

3. Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. a chev. between three bugle-horns S. mounted Or. 2 and 3 Arg. a chevron between three cross crosslets fiché S.

COLL. CORP. CHRIST.

4. Az. three bucks trippant Arg.

COLL. JESUS.

5. Arg. two chevrons S. between three roses Gu.

COLL. NOVUM.

6. Party per fess Az. and Or. in chief Arg. a pale charged with the Arms of France and England quarterly, between two roses Gu. in base a cross patonce between four martlets Or.

COLL. WESTMONAST.

7. Arg. a cross Gu.

ECCL. COLL. WINDESOR.

8. Arg. on a chief Or. a fleur-de-lis on the dexter, separated by a line S. from a lion passant gardant; on the sinister, Or. in base, three lilies Gu. foliated Vert.

COLL. ETONSENSE.

9. Party per pale Gu. and S. a swan Proper, gorged and chained Or.

VILLA DE BUCK.

10. Az. a swan Arg. gorged, chained, and crowned Or.

VILLA DE BEDFORD.

11. Az. a saltire Or.

BURGUS ST. ALBANI.

12. The same as New College.

COLL. PROPE WINTON.

13. The See of Canterbury impaling Or. two bars Gu. in fess point a trefoil slipped Prop.; in ch. three torteaux.

WAKE ARCHIEP. CANT.

14. Az. a lion ramp. Gu. on a chev. S. three escalops of the Field.

WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL DUX DE BEDFORD.

15. Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. within a bordure S. three lozenges Gu.; 2 and 3 Or. an eagle displayed Arg.

JOHANNES MONTAGUE DUX DE MONTAGUE.

16. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. between three phæons S.

SCROOP EGERTON DUX DE BRIDGEWATER.

17. S. a lion passant gardant Or. between three helmets Arg.

JACOBUS COMPTON COMES DE NORTHAMP.

18. Paly of six Arg. and Az. over all a bend Gu.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY COM. DE ANGLESEY.

19. Arg. a fess between three crescents S.

GEORGIUS LEE COMES DE LICHFIELD.

20. Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. two bars Arg. 2 and 3 Arg. three battering-rams, bar-ways Proper, armed and garnished Az.

MONTAGUE BERTIE COMES DE ABINGDON.

21. Cheque Or. and Az. on a fess Gu. five saltires Or.

WILL. CHEYNE VICE-COM. NEWHAVEN.

22. Gu. three stirrups Or. imp. Az. a fleur-de-lis Arg. FRANCISCA SCUDAMORE VICE-COM. DE SCUDAMORE.

23. Vert. on a cross Arg. five mullets Gu.

RADULPHUS VERNEY VICE-COMES FERMANAGH.

24. Az. a lion ramp. Arg.

THO. UTHWATT ARM. VICE-COMES BUCK.

25. Arg. two bars Gu. in chief three cinquefoils.

ALEX. DENTON, JUSTICIAR. DOM. MAG. DE BANCO.

26. Gu. a saltire engrailed Or.

HON. CAR. LEIGH MILES PRO. COM. BEDFORD.

27. Party per pale Arg. and S. a chevron between three rams' heads erased S. armed Or. in fess point the Baronet's badge.

JOHANNES CHESTER BARONETTUS.

28. Az. two bars Or. surtout a bend cheque Or. and Gu.

THO. LEE BARONETTUS.

29. Arg. a wyvern, it's tail nowed Gu.

MONTAGUE GERARD DRAKE ARMIG.

M.P. PRO COM. BUCK.

30. Erm. a fess engrailed Gu. between three hand-grenades exploding Proper.

THO. CARTWRIGHT ARMIG. MILES PRO COM.

NORTHAMPT.

31. Arg. a fess Gu. between four cotizes wayy Az. in chief a crescent Or.

RIC. ELLIOT ARM. CORNUBIENSIS.

32. Arg. a pile Gu. charged with a cross botony, between six crosslets fiché S.

RICARDUS CAMBRIDGE ARMIG. LONDONIENSIS.

33. In a lozenge Gu. a bezant between three demi-lions ramp. Arg.

GRACIA BENNET DOM. DE BECHAMPTON.

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34. S. three pick-axes Arg. imp. Arg. three wolves passant in pale Proper. *Pigot impaling Lovett.*

LETICIA PIGOTT DOMINA DE DODDERSHALL.

35. Az. a lion ramp. between ten roses Arg. a martlet Or. for diff.

REV. DAV. JAMES, RECT. DE WUGHTON.

36. Arg. a fess Gu. charged with three fleur-de-lis Or.

REV. JO. DISNEY, VICAR DE CRANBROKE.

37. Arg. a chevron bet. three roses Gu. charged with a lion statant gardant between two Bibles clasped Or.

COLL. S. S. TRINIT. CAMB.

38. Quarterly France and England, within a bordure componé Arg. and Az.

COLL. S. JOHANNIS EVANG.

39. Quarterly 1 and 4, per bend indented Az. and Or. 2 and 3 Az. an eagle displayed of the Second, surtout on a bend of the First, in fess point a fretté Arg. between two martlets Or.

COLL. BUCKINGHAM SIVE MAGDAL.

40. Az. a cross potency between four lions ramp. Or.

ECCLES. CATH. DURHAM.

On shields affixed to the cornice; at the west end, over the gallery:

S. three roses Arg. on a chief party per pale Az. and Gu. a fleur-de-lis, and a lion passant gardant Or.

COLL. REGALE CANTAB.

Lozengey S. and Arg. in chief, three lilies in fess Proper.

COLL. B.M. MAGDL. OXON.

On the north side:

Gu. a fess Or. between three cross crosslets fiché S.

WILL. GORE DE TRING ARM.

Az. a church Proper.

R. POMFRET, GEN. DE NEWPORT PAGNEL.

Cartwright, as No. 30, on the ceiling, with an escutcheon of pretence, party per pale Az. and Gu. three saltires Or.

WILL. CARTWRIGHT, ARM. ET BYZANTIA

UNOR. EJUS.

Arg. three Moors' heads Proper, wreathed or turbaned Or. and Gu.

REV. THO. TANNER, ARCHIDIAC. NORFOLK:

ÆDIS CHRISTI OXON. CANON.

Az. a cross Gu. surtout, a bend Or.

REV. DAVID TRIMNELL, ARCHIDIAC.

LEICESTERIENSIS RECTORIS DE STOKE.

Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. a chevron charged with three crosses potent S. 2. Az. two bars S. each charged with a crosslet fitché Or. 3. Arg. an eagle displayed Gu.

REV. MARTIN BENSON, ARCHIDIACONUS DE
BERKS, RECTOR NOSTER DE BLECHLEY.

See of London, impaling Az. three storks Arg.

EDM. GIBSON, EPISCOPUS LOND.

Arg. a maunch S.

HONORAB. DOMIN. ELIZABETH HASTINGS.

Az. a cross between four martlets Or.

COLLEGIUM UNIVERSITATIS.

See of Bristol, impaling Arg. two bends S.

WILL. BRADSHAW, EPISCOPUS BRISTOL.

DECANUS GEDI. CHRISTI OXON.

On the south side:

See of Armagh, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Az. in the First a bird Arg. in the Fourth a bolt arrow erect Or. 2 and 3 Arg. five ermines, 2, 1, 2.

HUGO BOULTER, ARCHIEPISC. ARMAH NUPER
EPISCOPUS BRISTOL ET DECANUS .EDIS
CHRISTI OXON.

Party per bend crenelle, Arg. and Gu.

CAROLUS BOYLE, COMES DE ORRERY.

Arg. a fess between three lions' heads erased S.

THO. FARMOR, COMES DE POMFRET.

Erm. on a fess Az. a magnetic needle pointing at a pole-star Or.

HENRICUS PETTY, COMES SHELburne.

On the opposite side, as before:

REV. MARTIN BENSON, ARCHIDIACONUS DE BUCK,
RECTOR NOSTER DE BLECHLEY.

Arg. fretté Az. each joint charged with a bezant; on a dexter canton Az. a lion's head erased Or.

RIC. LOWNDES DE WINSLOW ARM.

Az. a fess engrailed between two cotizes Or. with an escutcheon of pretence. *Dormer.*

JOHANNES FORTESCUE, MILES DOM. REGIS
JUSTICIARIUS ET DOMIN. ELIZABETHA UXOR
EJUS, FILIA ROBERTI DORMER ARM.

Quarterly 1 and 4 Erm. 2 and 3, paly of six Or. and Gu. with an inescutcheon. *Benson.*

LUCIE KNIGHTLEY, ARM. ET UXOR EJUS FILIA
HENRICI BENSON ARM.

Az. on a bend S. three dolphins embowed Or.

GILBERTUS SYMKIN ARM.

Az. a book open; thereto annexed seven seals, all Or.

REV. EDW. WELLS, NUPER RECTOR DE
BLETCHLEY.

Over the north door:

Arg. an Orle Az.

COLL. BALLIOL.

Gu. within a bordure S. charged with eight estoils wavy Or.: on a dexter canton, Erm. a lion ramp. of the Second.

COLL. S. JOHAN. EVANG.

The east window has stone mullions, dividing it into three lights, and containing the arms, on painted glass, of Thomas Price, Esq. inscribed, "*Restituit et Fundavit*;" Arg. three ravens Proper; also the Arms of the King, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of Richard Reynolds Bishop of Lincoln, and Nicholas Claggett, Archdeacon of Bucks.

On another tablet of wood, in the north aisle:

ST. MARTIN'S CHAPEL, FENNY-STRATFORD.

This Chapel was enlarged in the year 1823, by which means 460 sittings have been obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, 240 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated.

Richard Pain, Minister.

Benj. Lucas, Chapel-warden.

John Day.

Pauncefort Duncombe Pauncefort, Lord of the Manor.

Charles Squirhill.¹

¹ On a petition presented to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the following Licence for the enlargement of the Chapel was issued: "Whereas it has been represented to us, by the humble Petition of John Fleming, Esq. the Heir-at-law of Browne Willis, Esq. deceased; Richard Midgeley, Minister of the Chapel of St. Martin, in Fenny-Stratford; John Day, and others; that the above-named Browne Willis, in or about the year 1728, in consequence of the Inhabitants of Fenny-Stratford being distant more than one mile from the respective Parish Churches of Bletchley and Simpson, and in consequence of their resorting to conventicles and houses of schism, did, with the approval and commendation of Richard, by Divine permission, then Bishop of Lincoln, raise subscriptions for the erection of a Chapel at Fenny-Stratford; which Chapel

In the belfry is an Engine belonging to the Township; and six small Guns, given by Browne Willis, Esq. which are annually fired on St. Martin's Day, agreeable to his directions. Each piece requires a quarter of a pound of gunpowder. They were formerly discharged repeatedly, and much more rejoicing displayed on the occasion, than has prevailed of late years. The inhabitants, however, and occasionally some of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy, usually assemble together; and, after divine service, and a Sermon in the Chapel, for which the officiating Curate receives one guinea, as settled by Mr. Willis, the party adjourn, and partake of a convivial feast.

In the Chapel chest is preserved a sheet of parchment, containing a direction for the Chapel Wardens, which very strongly marks the character as well as indicates the grateful feelings of Browne Willis towards the persons by whose munificence the structure was raised:

"It is ordered and appointed, that on any notice or knowledge of the decease of the under-mentioned most worthy persons (whose honourable Ensigns of Arms are here placed in everlasting remembrance, and whose Reward we trust, is with the Almighty,) that the great Bell of this Chapel shall be solemnly tolled and rung out in all cases and respects as if an Inhabitant of the Town were departed out of this transitory World; and that after the said Knoll, an asterisk be figured opposite to the name of the defunct, that our Minister may on the commemoration day, leave out his or her name in our Prayer for our Founders; and this table is therefore to remain as long as any of our said Founders survive; and this Order to be strictly observed in relation to the following Persons, our Founders, to whose alms and expence we principally owe the merciful Blessing of assembling and meeting together in Divine Worship:

Dr. Thomas Symonds.

Martin Benson, Archdeacon of Bucks.

William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Wriothesley Russell, Duke of Bedford.

John Montague, Duke of Montague.

Scroop Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater.

James Compton, Earl of Northampton.

Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesea.

George Lee, Earl of Lichfield.

Montague Albermarle Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.

Thomas Fermor, Earl of Pomfret.

Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery.

Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh.

1257286

Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln.

Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London.

William Bradshaw, Bishop of Bristol.

Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne.

William Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven.

Frances Scudamore, Viscountess Seadamore.

Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh.

The Hon. Charles Leigh.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Denton.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fortescue.

Sir Holland Egerton.

Sir John Chester.

Sir Thomas Lee.

was afterwards erected and consecrated by Richard, then Bishop of Lincoln, (having been, at the same time, endowed by the said Browne Willis, and the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne; in consequence of which, the nomination of a Minister was agreed to be vested in him and his heirs; which endowment has been subsequently increased by a sufficient maintenance for such Minister); and whereas the population of Fenny-Stratford hath, since that time, so much increased, as that there is not sufficient room within the said Chapel for the persons who resort thither for divine services; for the act of consecration not having authorised any separation of seats for the Inhabitants of that part of Fenny-Stratford which is in the parish of Blethley (in which parish the said Chapel stands), the inhabitants of that part of Fenny-Stratford which is in the parish of Simpson resort thereto for divine services equally with the inhabitants of that part of Fenny-Stratford which is in the parish of Blethley: And the said Petitioners having represented to us, that they, together with other benevolent and well-disposed persons, have raised a considerable sum of money, which has been augmented by a grant from the Commissioners, &c.; and the said Petitioners having prayed our faculty and license to take down the north wall of the said Chapel, and enlarge the same to nearly double its present size, and to build and erect pews in the new part thereof only, and to let the same, to raise an annual fund for keeping the said Chapel in repair, and for paying an additional stipend to the Minister officiating therein: We, the said George Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in consideration of the premises, and in consideration of them (the Petitioners) or some of them, entering into a sufficient bond and surety for completing the said alterations and enlargement of the said Chapel at their own expence, and free from the expence of all other persons who might, by law, otherwise have been liable to the same, by virtue of our authority as ordinary, do hereby, as much as in us lies, grant this our faculty and license. [Ex. MS. Autog. Rev. Edw. Cooke, A.M. and LL.B.]

Nicholas Claggett, Archdeacon of Buckingham.
 David Trinnell, Archdeacon of Leicester.
 Thomas Tanner, Archdeacon of Norfolk.
 Montague Garrard Drake, Esq.
 Thomas Cartwright, Esq.
 Thomas Uthwatt, Esq.
 William Cartwright, Esq.
 William Gore, Esq.
 Gilbert Symken, Esq.

Richard Eliot, Esq.
 Mrs. Lucy Knightley.
 Richard Cambridge, Esq.
 Hon. Lady Elizabeth Hastings.
 Mrs. Grace Benet.
 Mrs. Lettice Pigot.
 Richard Lowndes, Esq.
 Rev. Mr. David James.
 Rev. Mr. Joseph Disney.

On the north side, affixed to the wall, is a large table inscribed with the following Benefactions and Contributions towards the erection of this building:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The Parish of Ampthill	7	7	0	The Parish of Abb. Wobourn	3	16	0
" " Leighton	7	4	0	" " Apsley	3	12	0
" " Bletchley	7	0	0	" " Great Brickhill	3	11	0
" " Whaddon	7	0	0	" " Banbury	3	4	0
" " Stoney-Stratford	7	0	0	" " Hanslope	3	3	0
" " Water-Eton	4	17	0	" " Brackley	4	15	0
" " Wavendon	4	16	0	" " Tring	3	7	0
" " Chesham	4	10	0	" " Waddesdon	3	3	0
" " Winslow	4	0	0	" " Northampton	3	3	0
" " Shenley	4	8	6	" " Olney	5	10	0
" " Aylesbury	4	0	0				

Also the following personal donations: The Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Nottingham, Hon. Mr. Justice Reynolds, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Sir Thomas Sebright, Sir John Curzon, Dr. Bettesworth (Dean of the Arches), Dr. Terry, Rev. Thomas Willis, Richard Abell, Esq., George Sheppard, Esq., S. Robinson, Esq., Edmund Waller, Esq., Gunter Nicholls, Esq., George Bowes, Esq., Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq. (Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Viscount Bulkeley, Sir Robert Throckmorton, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Sub-dean Gardiner, Lord Chief Justice Raymond, Lord Chief Justice Eyre, Duke of Bedford, Lord Bathurst, Watkyn Williams Wynne, Esq., and Henry Waller, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.* each. John Walwyn, Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Justice Price, Dean of Lichfield, Rev. Dr. Grey, Edward Digby, Esq., George Sayer, Esq., Robert Brown, Esq., Job Hammer, Esq., John Knapp, Esq., Rev. Mr. Pyle, Roger Gale, Esq., Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., Bishop of Bangor, Robert Gwyllim, Esq., William Lee, Esq., Benjamin Woodnoth, Esq., Henry Andrews, Esq., John Fleetwood, Esq., John Freeman, Esq., Hon. George Compton, and Mr. Prebendary Edward Wake, 3*l.* 3*s.* each.

The Rev. Thomas Baker gave, in 1730, a fine Common Prayer-Book, of the folio edition, 1662, bound elegantly in blue morocco, to Mr. Willis's Chapel of St. Martin, in Fenny-Stratford.¹

FENNY-STRATFORD CHANTRY CHAPEL

is said to have been endowed in 1494 (9 Hen. VII.); and in a Certificate of all the lands, &c. belonging to singular Chantries, Hospitals, and Free Chapels, dated 37 Henry VIII. it is certified for the County of Bucks, as follows: "The Parish of Blechley, 1547.—The Fraternity or Guild of St. Margaret and St. Katharine, in Fenny-Stratford, was founded by Roger Hebbes and John Hebbes, to the intent that they and others should ordain and constitute one Fraternity of two Wardens and Aldermen to be rulers of the same, having capacity to take lands and other hereditaments to the

¹ This is mentioned in a letter from his great-nephew and name-sake, Mr. Baker, of Crook, to Dr. Grey, dated Cambridge, 15 Oct. 1730. [Baker's Letters to Hearne, 2 vols. Bibl. Bodl.]

value of 16*l.* for the finding of two Priests, and other deeds of Charity." But the fact is, that the original foundation, was by Letters Patent of King Henry VII. tested 22 Nov. 1494, in the ninth year of his reign, that a Fraternity or Guild should be founded in Fenny-Stratford, to pray for the good estate of the King, &c., and of Roger Hebbes, John Hebbes his son, William Parker, John Lane, John Smith, and William Stevens, the founders of the said Fraternity or Guild, with the appointments of the Brotherhood, Sisters, &c. as in the Certificate at the Surrender, &c.¹ The two Priests thus provided, were "to minister sacraments and sacramentals, there being 220 houseling people in the said Hamlet, distant from the Parish Church of Bletchley one mile;" and "the said Fraternity being of the yearly value of 13*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Whereof there were paid to the Lord Grey (Lord of the Manor,) resolute 10*s.* 1*d.* remaining for the two Priests' wages 12*l.*; for the Clerk's wages of the said Chapel, and other expences yearly made within the same, 26*s.* 8*d.*; being a total of 13*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*"²

In 1460, "*Veny* Stratford Capella was returned in the Roll of Peter-pence, collected in the Archdeaconry of Bucks: so that it was then a Chapelry,³ though not endowed until 1493, thirty years afterwards." The ornaments and goods appertaining to the same Fraternity were esteemed to be worth, as by the Inventory, 17*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*⁴

At the dissolution of Chuntries, in 1553, Sir Walter Wood and Sir William Priestwick, Clerks, were styled *Incumbents*; and the last of them had a stipend annually issuing from the House. It was certified, that each had 6*l.* clear by the year; that they were both well-learned, and able to preach the Word of God.⁵ It appears, that these Priests, or Chantry Chaplains, denominated themselves, or were by others called, CURATES OF FENNY-STRATFORD, in the following order:

JOHN MEDBURN occurs Curate in 1496, who, or a person of the same names, had been Prior of Snelshall in 1478; but he voided his Priorship before 1488, and therefore could not have been the same, unless he became a secular Priest.

Richard Cooke, called, in a Will, in 1505, "*Capellanus de Fenny-Stratford.*"

John Wigge, Curate in 1519 and 1521.

William Maltbie, in 1522; Prior of Snelshall in 1529.

Richard Padfield, Curate in 1523.

Richard Moron, in 1525.

Richard Morley, in 1536.

Robert Chaddock, in 1536, 1538, and 1544.⁶ From this time, no names of Chaplains, Curates, or Incumbents are discovered, until after the rebuilding of the Chapel by Browne Willis, and a subscription made through his instrumentality: when

R. Leicester, A.B. was presented in 1761, to Fenny Stratford Curacy, by William Cole, A.M. Rector of Bletchley.⁷ He had been previously Curate of Simpson; and married a sister of Sir Walden Hammer, Bart. Lord of that Manor.⁸

In 1553, the King granted to Edward Cowper, Clk. and Valentine Fayrwether, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, certain messuages, tenements, lands, and meadows, &c. in Shenley, and a cottage, in the occupation of Richard Troughton, in Stoney-Stratford, all belonging to the late Fraternity or Guild here, as likewise other possessions, to hold the same by fealty, in free soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.⁹

¹ This establishment included a Society, or Brotherhood, comprising an indefinite number of Brethren and Sisters, who anciently assembled at the Brotherhood House, which subsequently became the Bull Inn.

² Ex Cart. retornat in Cur. Augment.

³ Willis's MSS.

⁴ Ex Autog. in Cur. Augment. [Cole's MSS.]

⁵ Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 41. [From the Certificate in the Augmentation Office, 1549, 2 Edw. VI.]

⁶ Willis supposes his name to have been Robert Chetyll; and that he was Parson of Bletchley in 1548.

⁷ It is presumed, on his compliance with the conditional privilege given to the Rectors of Bletchley, by the founder of the Chapel, of contributing annually to the stipend of the Curate.

⁸ Cole's MSS. in Monast. Brit. vol. XXXV.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. Test. 11 May.

BRADWELL

is bounded, on the North, by Wolverton and Great Linford; on the East, by the Wolstones; on the South, by Loughton and Shenley; and on the West, by Wolverton; being situated about three miles East of Stoney-Stratford. The soil is an intermixture of clay, gravel, and brick earth.

It is a small parish, in some degree obscurely situated between the two principal roads through this part of the County; the great line of the Watling-street, from Fenny and Stoney-Stratford, and the northern road through Wavendon and Newport Pagnell, and westward of the course of the river Ouse. The population is presumed never to have exceeded three hundred persons.¹

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Before the Norman Invasion, the Manor of Bradwell was in the hands of two of the Thanes or Knights of King Edward the Confessor; but on the compilation of Domesday-book, the whole parish was shared between Walter Giffard, William Fitz Ausculf, and Milo Crispin; the latter possessing much the larger portion, under the name of a Manor; and was holden as two hides and three virgates, by Sibi and Godwin, men of Alric Fitz-Goding, who could sell it.²

The small part of Bradwell holden by William Fitz Ausculf, was considered as part of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, which appears to have been entitled to suit of Court up to a late period; and therefore, this estate is seldom mentioned in subsequent records separately from that Lordship. In the Testa de Nevil it was reckoned only the eighth part of a Knight's-fee, and stated to have been then holden by John the son of Nicholas, of the Honour of Paganel.

In the Survey it was entered in Segelai Hundred, as holden by William Fitz Ausculf for three virgates. There was one carucate of land; and one plough kept with one villein; and two bordars, and one servant, and one carucate of pasture; valued always at ten shillings. This land, Aluuard, a man of Goding held, and could sell it. Of this land, Ausculf had dis-seised William *de Celsi*, when he was Sheriff, unjustly, as was said by the men of the Hundred, and without licence of the King or of any one.³

Walter Giffard's lands in Bradwell, are described as if in Rovelai Hundred, not in Segelai, and holden under him by Walter Achet, for one hide and a half. There were two carucates of land; one in the demesne, and another might have been cultivated there; one bordar, one servant, and one carucate of pasture; valued at twenty shillings, when he first held it at ten shillings; in the reign of

¹ In 1801, Bradwell contained 76 families, consisting of 255 persons; but in 1811, it was returned that there were only 63 families, and 259 persons. The amount of money assessed for maintenance of the poor and other parochial purposes, was in 1776, the sum of 68*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; diminished in 1783 to 61*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1785 to 51*l.* 19*s.*; in 1803, increased to 133*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1814 to 261*l.*; but afterwards gradually increasing. The real property-tax, in 1815, was 1550*l.*; but the Returns appear, as in other parishes in this County, to have been very irregular.

² Terra Milonis Crispin. In Brodeuuelle ten' Wills de Milone. ii. hid' et iii. uirg'. Tra' ē. iii. car'. In dñio. ii. car'. et ibi. v. uilli. poss' habe. i. car'. Ibi. 110^o. serui. P'tū. ii. car'. Val. xl. sol. Q'do recep. xx. sol. T.R.E. lx. sol. Hoc m. tener. ii. teigni. Sibi et Goduin hōes Alrici filii Goding et uende' potuef. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 150.]

³ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Sigelai Hvnd. In Bradeuuelle ten' Willo. iii. uirg'. Tra' ē. i. car'. et ibi. est cū. i. nullo et ii. bord. et i. seruo. P'tū. i. car'. Val' et ualuit sēp. x. sol. Hanc tra tenuit Aluuard hō Goding et uende' potuit. De hac tra' desuisit Ausculf Willm de Celsi. q'do uicecomes erat. injuste ut dñt hōes de Hund. et sine libatore regis uel alicujus. [Ibid. tom. i. f. 148.]

King Edward, at thirty shillings. This land was holden by Aluiet, a man of Queen Edith, and he might sell it.¹

The estate of Walter Giffard here, formed part of the Honour named after him; and, on the division thereof by King Richard I. was part of that mediety which was assigned to Marshall Earl of Pembroke, and reckoned as half a Knight's-fee.²

In the reign of Hen. II. this Manor was given to the family of Keynes, also Lords of Middleton Keynes, as is affirmed by Dugdale,³ in reward for taking King Stephen prisoner. Bradwell continued in that family, until circ. 1315, when it passed in marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert de Keynes to Philip de Aylesbury; who, about 1330, obtained a licence from Henry Burgwash, Bishop of Lincoln.⁴

In the Hundred Rolls of 39 Hen. III. Bradwell is stated to have been holden under the Honour of Walingford and the Honour of Marshall, and *therefore* not liable to pay scutage.⁵ That part which had belonged to Milo Crispin, and which, subsequent to his death, was holden with the Manor of Stanton-Bury, and constituted one Knight's-fee, was privileged by the several possessors of Crispin's lands, and was holden by Peter de Barrè; but it has not been ascertained at what exact period, Giffard's lands and those belonging to the Honour of Walingford had become united: however, it is clear from the Testa de Nevil,⁶ that the above-mentioned Peter held both portions in 1234; and in 1310, the family of Barry passed a fine of their estates in this County,⁷ under which, as Stanton descended to the female heirs, *it is probable* that Bradwell was soon afterwards alienated to the family of Keynes, according to Browne Willis's statement before-mentioned.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Although the earliest Inquisitions holden on the family of Aylesbury do not include Bradwell among their possessions, this is no proof of its not having belonged to their ancestors at a very remote period; for, in the Nomina Villarum, a Book of Tenures of the time of Edward II. as also in the Episcopal Registers of Lincoln, it appears that the Manor and Advowson were holden under the possessors of the Honours of Walingford and Gloucester; and therefore the Reliefs payable from Bradwell were due to the chief Lords, and exempt from all authority of the King's Courts, under their especial privileges, so frequently alluded to.⁸

From a Valor in the Bishop of Lincoln's Archives at Buckden, made about 1380, it appears that

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hd. In Bradeuuelle ten' Walter' Achet de Walro Gifard. i. hid. et dim. Tra' ē. ii. car'. In dāio ē. una et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. i. bord. et i. seruus. P'tu. i. cañ. Val. xx. solid. Q'do recep. x. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hanc tra' tenuit Aluiet hō Eddid reginæ et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 148.]

² Test. de Nevil, p. 31.

³ Baronage, vol. i. p. 427.

⁴ Henry Burgwash, or Burghersh, Prebendary of York, being installed in Riccall Prebend in that Cathedral, 5 Dec. 1316, was, by Papal provision, made Bishop of Lincoln, 28 May 1320. He was consecrated at Bologna 29 July, and had the Royal assent and restitution of the temporalities 5 August, in the same year. He was descended of a noble family in Sussex; and, as Fuller tells us, was "a covetous man, a great opposer of the King, but an instrument of his deposition." In the next reign he was made Chancellor of England, and so encroached on his poor neighbours, at his Manor of *Thinghurst* [Fingest] in Buckinghamshire, by taking away their common to make a park, that, as the story goes, he could not rest in his grave, but appeared in a keeper's habit after his death, alleging that he must continue to do so, till restitution was made by the Canons of Lincoln to the proper owners; which they, it seems, complied with, on application made after his death, at Ghent, in December 1340. His body was brought over and buried in Lincoln Cathedral, under a sumptuous monument, with his effigies in pontificalibus, and his *Arms*: A lion ramp.; but said, in some accounts, to be Gu. a cross Arg. between four lions ramp. Or. [Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 52.]

⁵ Rot. Hund. p. 30.

⁷ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁸ Test. de Nevil, p. 7-31-41.

⁸ See HONOUR OF WALINGFORD in vol. i.

which had been originally founded by Manfelin, Lord of the Manor of Wolverton, an adjoining parish, circ. 1155, as a Priory of Black Monks, and contiguous to the village of Bradwell (whence the name was given to it, instead of that of Wolverton,) received a grant of the tithe of bread from Hamo, the son of Manfelin, in his household: "Propterea quod prior et fratres monasterii de Luffeld jure quod se in cellâ mcâ de Bradewella et in Ecclesiâ de terra mea habere asserebant renunciaverunt."

The Priors of Bradwell, whose names are inserted in the Monasticon, and only to be found in the returns made in the reign of Henry VIII. at the time of the Dissolution, were

NGELLUS, in 1189.

Richard, circ. 1190, and again in 1202.

John, in 1220.¹

Richard, in 1234: resigned (or was deprived) in 1236.²

Simon de Cantia, elected in 1236.

John, in 1254.³

Bartholomæ, in 1274, granted a corrody in this Priory to Henry de Hyntes and Amicia his wife.⁴

Robert de Ramsey, elected in 1280.

John died in 1320.

Robert Rollesham: licence for election granted by John de Wolverton, Patron, 2 Dec. 1320.

Robert Folgot occurs in 1329: resigned in 1331.

Simon de Elenstow, elected 9 July 1331, by licence of John de Wolverton. He resigned; and was succeeded by

William de Loughton, elected July 1336: died in 1349.

John de Wylline, elected 8 Aug. 1349; sequestered for dilapidations in 1361.

John, or *William Harwood*, elected 13 Feb. 1409, by licence from John Longueville and John Cheyne.

John Welles, elected in 1492, from Snelshall Priory: died Aug. 1503.

Thomas Wrighte, elected 24 Aug. 1503: resigned 1504.

Robert Boston, made Prior by the Bishop of Lincoln, on account of the deficiency of the number of Monks to elect, in 1504.

John Ashly, late Prior of Ramsey, appointed by the Bishop, 18 Oct. 1515. His name occurs in 1523; and he continued to be Prior until the suppression of the House, in 1526, when it was dissolved by Papal Bull, and with other small Monasteries, bestowed upon Cardinal Wolsey, which he made part of the endowment of his College at Oxford; but on the Cardinal's attainer, afterwards annexed to Shene, in Surrey, by Letters Patent of 27 Dec. 1531.⁵

Sir John de Longueville, Knt. Patron of Bradwell Abbey,⁶ as well as of the Advowson of the Church, in 1524, granted his Charter to the Prior of Bradwell. The original document still remains in the Chapter House at Westminster.⁷

¹ Rot. Fin. and Monast. Anglie. vol. iv. p. 508.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Browne Willis's Hist. of Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 15; and append. p. 4; and Dugdale's Monast. Anglie. vol. iv. p. 508.

⁶ It appears, that Thomas Longueville, Esq. a descendant of this Sir John Longueville, compounded for his Estates at Bradwell, with the usurping powers during the Civil Wars, for the sum of 520*l*.

⁷ Sciante præsentis et futuri, quod ego Johannes Longvile miles, jure hereditario fundator prioratus domus sive Monasterii beate Marie Virginis de Bradwell in comitatu Buckingham, concessit et hæc presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo Holgyll clerico, Thomæ Stanley Armigero, Johanni Gostwyke, et Thomæ Cromwell generosis prioratum monasterium sive abbatiam de Bradwell prædicta in comitatu prædict. ac omnia illa domus edificia solum mansiones et possessiones qui prioratum monasterium sive abbatiam de Bradwell prædicta in comitatu prædict. nuper vocabuntur ac omnia maneris dominia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia, prata, pascuas, pasturas, piscarias, aquas, vias, semitas, boscos, visus franciplegii, curias letas, warrennas, ferias, mercata, penciones, porciones, annuitates, advocaciones ecclesiarum, capellarum, cantuariarum, possessiones et hereditamenta quæcumque, cum suis pertinentiis in comitatu Buckingham seu alibi infra regnum Angliæ quæ præfatum monasterio primatui sive abbatiæ prædict. nuper fuerunt pertinentia sive spectantia, aut prædicto Prioratui, Monasterio sive Abbatiæ sive alicui priori ejusdem prioratus, monasterii sive abbatiæ, per me præfatum Johannem Longvile sive per aliquem antecessorum meorum data, concessa, sive collata; habend. et tenend. omnia prædicta Prioratum, Monasterium, sive Abbatiam, maneria, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia, prata, pascuas, pasturas, piscarias, aquas, vias, semitas, boscos, visus franciplegii, curias letas, warrennas, ferias, mercata, porciones, penciones, annuitates, advocaciones ecclesiarum, capellarum, cantuariarum, possessiones, et hereditamenta quæcumque cum pertinentiis præfatis Willielmo Holgell, Thomæ Stanley, Johanni Gostwyke, et Thomæ Cromwell, hereditibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum, ad usum tamen reverendissimi in Christo patris et domini Thomæ dei gratia sedio Apostolicæ legati a latere tituli sanctæ Cecilie trans Tiberim sacro sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ presbiteri Cardinalis, Eboraci

In a rental of Bradwell Abbey, made 4 Ric. II. some particulars are also found of the property of the Convent; which included the Churches of Wolverton and Padbury, and the Vicarage there, with the portion of the Prior of Bradwell in the Church of Loughton-Parva; and Temporalities in Bradwell, Padbury, and Linford, deducting the Tenths, amounting to 32*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* In a MS. in the Cottonian Library,¹ is another rental, taken at a Court Leet for the Manor of Bradwell, holden by John, Prior of Shene, on Monday after the Holy Trinity (or, according to the Monasticon,² after the Nativity,) in 1533: it was granted by a Bull of Pope Clement to Cardinal Wolsey, by way of exchange for the Manor of Lewisham, Co. Kent. for the Monks of Shene; and, as parcel of the possessions of that Monastery, exchanged in 34 Hen. VIII. with Arthur Longueville, Esq. of Wolverton, who settled it on his younger son, of the same names; under whom, 17 March 1542, William Wogan, Esq. held the site of the Manor, *cum pert.* containing seven great closes, at a rent of 20*l.* per ann.;³ and also the Rectory of Wolverton, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*⁴

A rental of the Priory of Bradwell, made in 1458 (37 Hen. VI.) includes divers small rents in Billing and Northampton; *Wickyne*, Claydon, Woburn, Stoke, Linford, and Luffield, amounting to 3*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; also Loughton, with the Tenths of the Rectory, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Padbury, and a farm there, and Stratford, with the Tenths of Wolverton Mill and Stretley, 30*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, besides a flaggon of wine, fourteen capons, and another flaggon of wine; with the following Advowsons, viz., Thornborough, Wickehamond (Stoke Hammond?) Chalfont St. Giles, and Tamworth, Co. Northampton (Stafford?)

The Survey of Bradwell, in the Chapter-House of Westminster, includes a very particular description of the ancient possessions of the Priory.

The Mano' of Bradwell.

Imp'mis the Gatehowse otherwise called a garret, sleated, which is p'telie in decay for lack of poyntyng.

It^m on the est side the gatehowse ij. howsez, tiled, cont. in lenth lxxxvij. fote, in decay for lack of tylyng.

It^m on the west side the gatehowse bene div's howsez that conteyn in lenth iiij^{xx} and vij. fote dekaied for lack of thackyg.

It^m div' old howsez conteynyng in lenth ciij^{xx} fote,

utterlie dekaied for lack of thackyg, and the moost p'te of the tymb. as yet remeyneth there wold be saved.

It^m a barn of vj. bayes, greittie in decay for lack of wallyng and thackyg.

It^m a barn of iiij. baies, with the tymber stondyng uncov'd. Thies foresaid howsez may wel be spared.

It^m a barn conteynyng ix. baies, in lenth cvj. fote and in brede xxvj. fote, which barn is cov'd with tyle and in sm place w't straw, p'telie in decay for lack of tylyng, which barn may not be spared.

Archiepiscopi, Angliæ primatis ac Cancellarii et hæredum suorum ac ad usum per implendum ultimam voluntatem ejusdem reverendissimi patris, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prædictus Johannes Longevile et hæredes mei omnia prædict. prioratum, monasterium, sive abbathiam, maneria, dominia, terras, tenementa et cætera præmissa quecumque, cum suis pertinentiis præfatis Willielmo Holgyll, Thomæ Stanley, Johanni Gostwyke, et Thomæ Cromewell, hæredibus et assignatis suis, ad usum prædictum contra omnes gentes warrantiz abimus, et imperpetuum defendemus pro præsentibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentì cartæ meæ sigillum meum apposui. Data vicesimo octavo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi sexto decimo.

Memorandum quod præfatus Johannes Longevile fatabatur istud scriptum fore suum factum 28^{to} die Julii prædicto et petiit quod irrotulatur de recordo in cancellaria. Per me Johannem Aleyn. [Mon. Ang. vol. iv. p. 510-11.]

¹ Jul. C. 2.

² Vol. iv. p. 508.

³ The closes "called Bear-Close, Stubbhorn-Hill, *alias* Furzen-Close, next Loughton meadows, Close le Grove, and divers other little closes, orchards, and gardens to the same site belonging."

⁴ John Newman also held a messuage, close, and lands in Bradwell, at 3*s.* per ann. Nicholas Newman, a messuage, and forty-eight acres of land, half an acre of meadow, and three *seachys*, in the great Holme in Wolverton, at 1*l.* per ann. John Wylman held Baneroft Close in Bradwell, of three acres, at 3*s.* per ann. John Coke, thirty-seven acres, paying 4*s.* per ann. John Neyholl, of Great-Linford, a messuage, lands, and tenements, and an acre of meadow, at 3*s.* per ann. Roger Gyffard, Esq. held by Indenture, Padbury Rectory, paying 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. John Duffield and Margaret his wife, held a close, called Towns, and thirteen acres and a half in Loughton, at 8*s.* per ann. John Watkyns, a messuage and tenement, called the Grange; and a close, and eighty acres of land, at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann.; and William Foster, Vicar of Bradwell, held the Rectory and Tithes of Bradwell, paying 3*l.* per ann.

§. The Inñ Court.

Imp'mis the Gate is a chaumb. tyled.

It^m on the north side the gate iiij. howsez under a rose, with chaumbers ov. theme and cov'd with tile, and conteyn in lenth lxvj. foote.

It^m a loo parler with a chaumb. ov. tyled, adioyning to the side howsez, in lenth xxx. fote.

It^m on the south side the gate a malt howse and a kyln howse cov'd wth tile, which have nede of mendyng.

It^m there be div's howsez on a rowe clerlie in de kay, and sum tymber standyng and sum lenge on the ground there, which howsez cont. in lenth iiij^{xx}. and vj. fote.

It^m the walle of a howse standyng wthoute tymber, which howse conteyned in lenth xxxv. fote, utt'lie dekaied.

It^m the kechyn is in de kay for lack of tylyng.

It^m a lede in the kechyn.

Thies howsez may wel be spared.

§. The Haul in cov'd wth tile, and conteyneth in lenth lv. fote and in brade xxiiij. suwhat ruinous for lack of tylyng.

It^m at the north-east of the haul is a chaumber called the Kinge Chamber, wth a chymney and a chaumber ov. the said Kinge Chaumb. which is cov'd with tyle.

It^m ov. the west side of the haul is a chaumb. called the Pors Chamber and a chymney therein, and cov'd wth tile.

It^m ij. loo parlars under the seid chaumber.

It^m a butte goyng forth of the haul.

§. The cloyster is cov'd with tile and gutter'd wth lede, which is ruinous and may wel be spared.

It^m the chapit-howse, wth an other howse nygh adioynynge.

It^m ov. the chapit-howse is the dorter, and fyve selle in the same that be borden, which dorter conteyneth in lenth xxx. fote, and in brede xxiiij. fote.

It^m a loo parlar goyng furthe of the cloyster.

§. The Chauncell conteyneth in lenth lxj. fote, and in brede xxiiij. fote, and the rofe veine evill tymber, and on the oon side it is cov'd with lede upon a xxxvj. fote, and all the reside tiled and al fallyng down.

It^m there is an awter stonygh ij. yarde longe.

It^m there lieth in the chauncell old leyd that was blowen beside the same chauncell.

It^m a chapell adioynyng to the chauncell greitlie in de kay, which conteyneth in lenth xvij. fote and in brede xvj. fote, which chapell is cov'd with lede.

It^m a chapell on the south side the chauncell utt'lie dekaied with sum lede thereupon.

It^m the south ile of the Church, cont. in lenth xxxvj. fote and in brede xxiiij. fote, and newlie buylded wth verie slender tymber, which isle is cov'd with tile.

It^m the north aisle of the church, in lenth xxxvj. fote and in brede xxiiij. fote, newlie buylded with slender tymber, and cov'd with tile.

§. The Church conteyneth in lenth lxvij. and in brede xxiiij. which is cov'd with tile and the tymber thereof verie evill, which it is right necessarie shortlie to be taken down.

It^m ij. ilez nygh to the church dore, oon of the north side and the other of the south side, and either of them cont. in lenth xxxvj. fote, and in brede xij. fote, which islez ben cov'd wth lede.

It^m the revestr. is dekaied.

It^m the steeple is latelie buylded wth borde thereupon uncov'd.

It^m vj. awter stonz.

It^m in the church ij. bells which be worth . . .

It^m in the chauncell is old glasse, wold be taken down and saved for the mendyng of div's chauncells, &c.

The church chauncell and all other islez may wel be spared, and right necessarie it is that shortlie to be done for the saluacion of the tile and tymber.

It^m there is a litle chapell wthoute the church, which may not wel be spared.

It^m thofferyngs at o' Ladie of Bradwell in the same chapell is worth yerlie . . .

It^m the tile tymber and iren, that may be spared is worth . . .

There is a dovehowse wthoute the w'll co't in de kay for lack of tylyng.

It^m a shephehowse.

§. The said manor place of Bradwell is cōpassed round abowte with enclosere, which clysos cont. xvij^{xx}. acr. or nygh thereabowte, which seid Manor place wth the clysos oon Thomis Rouse gent. now holdeth at will of the Lord, and paieth yerlie for the same . . . xxiiijⁱⁱ.

The Poole there.

First a poole called Westmhall, wth a litle narrow poole goyng furth of the same.

It^m their haith be div's other pools which now be wasted and litle or no fishe therein.

The Wodde there.

It^m cccxl. trees of elme and ashe, which be worth oon with another a peece xij^o.

It^m there be meny small elme, maples, and willowe and raite of ashez, &c. There may be made of the wodde there x^{li} and sufficient trees left abowte the seid ground, and the ground to be more in p'fite bothe for the lord and the teñt.

§. Sir John Longfeld Knyght had of his own fee ground wthin the seid clysos called the Ferme House, cont. in lenth xxiiij. fote and no other buyldynge thereunto and a close cont. j. acr. of ground wherein the same howse standeth and xxiiij. acr. of ley and arable ground wthin the same clysos; of the which xxiiij. acr. xx. of theme lie in a close called Stony Hill, which is as course pasture as can be, and in man. bereth no grasse, and vij. leys lie in a close called Stubborne-hill Close, which ferme ground now lienge in pasture is not wthin the yere xxiiij^o. And for the same ferme the said S^r John Longfeld haith in exchange of the late p'ory there this div's possessions, to the yerlie value of xij^{li} vij^{ss}. as ppereth be this p'celle hereaft. ensuyng.

First a milne called the Maide-milne, worth by year
iij^{li} vj^s viij^d.

Item of George Reve of Wolveton by year xxij^s iv^d.

Item of Thoms Hall of the same town xvij^s.

Item of Ric. Hall of the same town iij^s iij^d.

Item of Ric. Bokyngham of the same iij^s iij^d.

Item the said Sr^e John Longfeld holdeth and occupieth bye the same exchange all such lands meadows, and pasture as latelie belonged to Bradwell, which londes in Wolveton feld and be worth yerlie iij^{li}. No^t that the exchange was made about such tyme as the howse was suppressed.

The Town of Bradwell.

§. Sr^e Nicholas Newman holdeth at will a mese place and a barn, and a house of ij. baies, a close, and c'ten arable land belonging to the seid mese, which butte on the estside on the lorde ground wherein John Watkins now dwelleth, the lane lienge betwene called Butlers Lane, and on the westside on a ground of Humfrey Stafford squier, and on the southside on a close of oon Willm Coke, and on the northside on the kings highway, and paieth yerlie . . . xx^s.

The said Newman holdeth at will a little close cont. nygh a rode, and butts on thestide on the ground of oon Willm Robyns, and on the west side on the ground of oon John Wylmyne called Launcroft, and on the south end on the churchie lane.

There is belongyng to the seid ferme xxxvj. acr. of arrable land.

The seid mese is ruinous for lack of greit tymber.

Trees abowte the seid ground vxxvj. oon with another worth a pece iij^{li}^d.

§. John Newman paieth yerlie to the howse of Bradwell, which he denyeth to pay as a chief rent xij^d.

The seid money is goynge furth of his macion place of Bradwell . . . iij^s vij^d.

Loughton.

§. John Curteis holdeth frely of the lorde a mese and a crofte of ix. acr. of arable land, which stondeth and lieth betwene the ground of oon Robt Andrew on the north side and south side, and a ground of theire of Sr^e Thoms Lucy on the north side, and butte on the estside on the Kings hygh way, and on the west side on the coen feld, and paieth yerlie for the same xij^d.

§. Thomas Taillo^r holdeth at will a close called Tomes lieinge in the chapell (field?) and cont. j. acr. and xiiij. acr. and j. rode of arable land let to the same which lieth betwene a close of theire of Pigot, the Kings high way lienge betwene on the north side, and on the south pte on a certon close let to the seid heire and pt on a close in the tenure of oon P'eivall, and butt^s on thest end on a litle coen grene, and on the west end on a coen grene shotyng into the westfeld, and paieth yerlie viij^s.

There be meny feyr saumplese of ashez and oke.

Wolverton.

§. Sir Willm Hecok is vicar there, which vicarage is in the giftei of the colledge. The colledge is charged there with the repaon of the chauncell, which is ruinous, as well in tylunge as in ston worke and in glassynge.

§. Thomas Rowse gent. holdeth at will of the lord the tythe there, and paieth yerlie for the same xx^{li}.

Shenley.

§. John Alwey holdeth at well of the lord oon yardland lienge in the felds and paieth yerlie for the same vj^s . . .

The same John Alwey occupieth other arrable lands belonging to Maistrez Pigot, and with that their can be no devison made thereupon.

Stony-Stretford.

§. Thomas Grene holdeth at the will of the lord a mese and a crofte and vij. acr. and di. of land, which mese stondeth and lieth in the market place, betwene the teit of oon Henry Rookes on thest pte and a teit of oon Johanne Smyth on the west pte, and butte on the south side on the Market-place and on the north side on cten leys shotyng to the riv^r and paieth yerlie for the same xxxvj. viij.

Which is behynde unpaid by the space of ij. yeire and he is not of power to pay any rent, wherfore he hold be discharged.

Sir John Longfeld Knyght haith taken from the seid howsez these pcells ensuyng:

First an acr. of arable land lienge at Mile-busshen the felde of Wolv^{ton}.

Item xvij. butte lienge at a place called Helemede in the seid felde.

Item in the same felde vij. leys of firre.

Item di. acr. of medowe ground lienge at Miln-Mede, which pcelle of land have tyme out of mynde bene lienge to the seid howse unto such tyme as this same Sr^e John Longfelde toke and w^hheld them from the seid howse.

§. Item a teit lienge in Stony Stretford betwene the signe of the Swan on the south side and on the north side pt of a howse called the Brotherheld Howse and pt on the church yard, which howse Sr^e John Longfeld w^hheld from the late p'orie of Bradwell, which now lieth in deokay for lack of repaon, videl. tymber and sklate, the rent whereof was xiiij^s iij^d.

M^d. that a litle money betyme will make it sufficient in repaon.

Norhtshire.

The Town of North.

§. The m^{ter} of Seynt John Norhampton holdeth frely of the lord a teit which is the signe of the Bull and lieth betwene a ten't of oon Willm Gillon the west side and a ten't beh^d to the seid howse of Seynt John on thest side, and butte on the south end on the chapell of Seynt in Al-halow church, and paieth yerlie for the same xv^s ij^d.

Billyng Magna.

§. Edward More husbandman holdeth at will a mese wth other howsez thereunton belongynge and an orchard and oon yard belongyn to the same and paieth yeirley xvj^d.

The seid howse is in deokay as ensueth: Imp^{is} on thest end on the mansion howse is a howse of xxi. fote clerelie dekaied, wth litle tymb left, which may not be spared.

It^m a barn of xxxij. fote in lenght and xvj. fote in brede clerelie dekaied, and there remeyneth in tymber ij. peyr of forke and div's sparre.

It^m a howse of xx. fote in lenght adioynng to the barn, clerely dekaied, and oon peyr of fork standyn.

It^m the dwellyng howse is in deokay for lack of wallyng and greit tymber &c.

Ther is no trees in the ground but appul trees.

Wykyn.

§. Hugh Versie ten^{nt} of ēteyn leys and ground ther', and paieth yerelie vijj^d. Summa xxvj^d. vijj^d.¹

The only ancient building standing here, when Browne Willis compiled his Account of Abbeys, was a small Chapel, built out of the materials of the Monastery, soon after the Dissolution; the reason assigned for its erection, being, that the site was two miles distant from the Parish Church.²

Bradwell Manor and Adwoson having continued during many years in the family of Longueville, was purchased, circ. 1617, by John Lawrence, Esq. Arthur Longueville, who, by an Inquisition taken at Amersham, 2 Aug. 1617, was stated to have been "*lunaticus lucidis intervallis*," died seised of Bradwell Manor, and of three messuages and 920 acres of land there and in Wolverton, holden in chief of the King, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee; Thomas, his son and heir, being two years and three months old. He is presumed to have been in the wardship of his cousin, Arthur Longueville, son of his uncle, Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton; who, during his minority, repaired the offices of the old house, and caused the initial letters of his name, "A. L." to be affixed on the Gate-House, with the date 1633. This Thomas, it is supposed, on coming of age, had mortgaged his estate to Mr. Lawrence; and circ. 1647, conveyed it to him in fee;³ but it would appear, that Thomas Longueville was in actual possession of Bradwell Abbey, the Adwoson, and lands, in 1650 and 1655;⁴ and was High-Sheriff of the County of Bucks in 1651-2.

About the year 1660, this Estate became the property of Joseph Alston, Esq. of Chelsea, Co. Middlesex, who settled his eldest son, Joseph Alston, therein; and having been created a Baronet, he was succeeded in that title by his son, who became the second Baronet, and was Sheriff in 1670. He died 21 March 1688-9; and the title and Estate passed to Sir Joseph Alston, the third Baronet, who was Sheriff in 1702; died at Bath in January 1715; and was buried at Long Ditton, Co. Surrey. His eldest son and heir, soon afterwards, sold this Estate to Henry Owen, a broker in London; who transferred it to John Fuller, Esq. also of London, High-Sheriff of this County in 1722; denominated of Bradwell Abbey; and who, circ. 1730, transferred this Estate, *cum pert.* to Sir Charles Gunter Nicoll, K.B. who died in 1733; Frances Gunter Nicoll and Judith Gunter becoming his co-heiresses. Mrs. Judith Gunter, by Will, demised to her niece, Lady Catharine Maynard, of Walthamstow, Co. Essex, her moiety or half-part of the Estate, for life; and Mrs. Frances Gunter Nicoll, who died in October 1741, gave to the same Lady Catharine Maynard, her moiety or half-part in fee, to herself and her heirs; so that in 1743, the whole estate became the property of Lady Maynard; and at her death, 24 Nov. 1744, one part or moiety thereof descended to her son and heir, Sir William Maynard, Bart.; and the other, under the provisions of her aunt's Will, passed to Frances Katherine Gunter Nicoll; who, 11 Jan. 1755, carried the same in marriage

¹ The impression of the Conventual Seal of Bradwell, imperfectly remaining in white wax, is mentioned in the Monasticon, as appendant to a deed in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster; being a representation of the Virgin and Child; but the legend is wholly gone. The Prior's seal has the figure of that officer, with his staff and book, and round words: "SIGILLU. PRIORIS DE BRADWEL." ² Willis' MSS.

³ MSS. Lowndes.

⁴ Catalogue of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen who compounded for their Estates, &c.

to her husband, the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth. The noble Earl having purchased all her interest in the Manor of Olney, it came, together with Bradwell, into the possession of the family of Legge; and has, with the rest of the family Estates, become vested in the Earls of Dartmouth, as their hereditary possession.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson, formerly appropriated to Tickford Priory, and now vested in the Crown, was given, in 1526, as were also the Rectory and tithes, to Cardinal Wolsey; and in 1532, they were granted to Shene Priory, in exchange for Lewisham Manor, Co. Kent.

The Church was valued in 1291, at four marks, and the Vicarage at two marks. It then paid a portion of 13s. 4d. to the Prior of Newton-Longueville. It was rated in 1534, at 5l. 11s. 3d. The clear value returned in Queen Anne's time was 69l. 17s. 11d. In 1711, it paid to the land-tax, 143l. 2s. 2d. when the number of families was said to be 35, and of inhabitants 150. But the number of houses being greatly increased, the families, in 1751, were 49. The Vicars, having become tenants to the appropriators before the dissolution, at a rent of 3l. per ann. which they still pay to the Crown, are thereby entitled to all tithes, paying a pension of 9s. to New Coll. Oxon. as they did to Newton Priory.

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, to whom she had promised an annuity of 200l. out of the concealed lands formerly devoted to superstitious purposes, granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, *inter al.* lands and tenements, in Bradwell, Loughton, Shenley, Thornborough, Stoney-Stratford, and Stoke Hammond, late belonging to the Priory of Bradwell, at 20s. rent.²

In 1587, the Queen, in pursuance of a warrant to Hen. Newell, or Newett, dated 12 June, (21 Eliz.) on petition of Edward Dyer, granted to Edward Wymarke, *inter al.* certain tithes and glebe lands, in Bradwell, late belonging to the Priory of Tickford, an annual pension of 3l. and beyond it a small rent included with other payments, in all 10s. per ann. to hold in free soccage by fealty, to the said Edward Wymarke, his heirs and assigns for ever.³

VICARS.

HENRICUS, presented 8 Oct. 1223, by the Prior and Convent of Tickford.

Radolphus de Berkhamsted, presented in 1229.

Ralph, died 1338, and was succeeded by

John Mamoneve, instituted 2 Feb. 1338. He died; and his successor was

William de Waldegrave, inst. 15 March, on the presentation of the King. He resigned: and was succeeded by

John Hay, instituted 3 Nov. 1354, on the presentation of the King. He died; and

John atte Brok de Wiston was instituted 15 Oct. 1361, on the presentation of John Pratt and William de Lonyne, Monks of Tickford Priory.

William Ruff admitted 2 Aug. 1367, on the same Patronage. He died; and was succeeded by

Richard de Sotton, alias *Dye*, admitted 7 April 1390, on the presentation of the King. He exchanged it for

Wolverton, 4 Dec. 1394, with

John Napier, who exchanged it, with

John Treyngho, 5 June 1395. He exchanged for Dag-nall Chantry, with

John Aldburgh, 9 Dec. 1395.

John Lark succeeded him; but exchanged for Little Marlow, with

John Jecher, 25 Feb. 1397. He also exchanged with *Richard Bayly*, 10 Oct. 1399; who resigned in 1403;

and was succeeded by

John Wright, presented 7 March 1403. He resigned; and was succeeded by

John Smith, presented 25 Nov. 1407, by the Convent of Tickford.

¹ Rot. Pat. 23 Hen. VIII.

² Ibid. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug

³ Ibid. 30 Eliz.

Walter Wilmot resigned 1408; and was succeeded by *John Mayston*, inst. 13 May 1408, on the presentation of the Convent of Tickford.

John Roper exchanged for Crookham Chapelry, in Sarum Diocese, with

Simon Hermesworth, alias *Wright*, 27 Nov. 1413. He died; and

William Wright was inst. 5 Jan. 1417; but resigned.

John Ferne was inst. 25 Feb. 1417. He resigned.

Robert de Kirkeby was inst. 19 Oct. 1418.

Simon Weston died Vicar, 1458.

Richard Watteson, inst. 1 Sept. 1458, on the presentation of the Convent of Tickford. He resigned; and

William Pope was inst. 26 Aug. 1463, on the presentation of the Convent of Tickford. He quitted it for Loughton.

John Dapney was inst. 11 April 1472. He died; and

John Sellam, or *Cellam*, was inst. 20 July 1506; and resigning,

William Forster was inst. 9 June 1509. He was buried here, 2 June 1551, having been also Vicar of Stanton Barry.

James Shaw, presented 7 June 1551, by the King. He was afterwards Vicar of Stanton Barry, and turned out of both. In 1579, he was a prisoner in the Gate-house at London, for his religion, being a zealous Catholic; and was ultimately deprived.

Thomas Haburley, inst. 14 Apr. 1478. He was buried here, 9 Feb. 1608.

Richard Evans, A.M. was inst. 9 May 1608, on the presentation of the King. He died in 1644.

Richard Wynn, A.M. inst. 5 Apr. 1644, under the same Patronage. He died; and

John Hughes was inducted 18 May 1655. He died; and

Peter de Moulín, S.T.P. was inducted 24 Oct. 1657, but resigned; and

Robert Wallis, B.D. was inducted 4 Nov. 1657. He took Ellesborough Rectory, of his own Patronage, in 1665, and quitted this; and was afterwards Rector of Gothurst.¹

Thomas Disney, A.M. Fellow of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon. inst. 6 March 1665. He resigned it to his son,

Matthew Disney, A.M. inst. 6 May 1682. He was of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon. A.M. 8 April 1682; and having quitted this Living was made Rector of Bletchley;² being succeeded by

William Norman, A.M. inst. 23 Aug. 1693. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. A.B. 1681, A.M. 1685.

Richard Cokersall, A.M. inst. 1711. He was of Brasenose Coll. Oxon. A.M. 7 June 1700; died 1729, in Lancashire; and was succeeded by

James Hume, A.M. inst. 20 Jan. 1729. He was of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. A.B. 1694; A.M. 1709; and was buried here, 7 Feb. 1734.

Shadrack Garmeston, A.M. inducted 13 Feb. 1734. He was of University Coll. Oxon. A.M. 12 June 1713; and also Vicar of Hanslope. He died 18 Oct. 1741; and was succeeded by

George Albert Iles, A.M. inducted 4 Feb. 1741, also Rector of Great Wolston; and died in 1773. He was of Queen's Coll. Oxon. A.M. 3 July 1722.

Thomas Bradbury, A.M. was inst. 1773. He had been Curate of Stoney-Stratford, where he married the daughter of a substantial Innkeeper; and having been educated as an Apothecary, and disliking that profession, took Holy Orders. He was the son of Mr. Bradbury, an Essex Clergyman, and died 5 May 1802; being succeeded by

Jonathan Briggs, A.M. inducted 12 May 1802, on the presentation of King George III. He was also Rector of Thornborough;³ and dying, was succeeded by

Walter Drake, A.M. Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, 2 July 1833.³

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave and chancel: at the west end is a small tower, in which there are four bells, on the largest of which, is the following inscription: "*Vox Augustini sonet in aure Dei.*"

Baptisms.

Thomas, son of Arthur Longueville, Esq. baptised in Bradwell Abbey Chapel, 30 Nov. 1614.

Edward, son of Arthur Longueville, Esq. of Bradwell Abbey, 24 March 1618.

Burials.

Arthur Longueville, Esq. 24 Aug. 1631.

Elizabeth, the good wife of Arthur Longueville, Esq. 15 August 1621.

Catharine, daughter of Thomas Longueville, Esq. of Bradwell Abbey, 14 Oct. 1639.

Marriage.

Thomas Longueville, Esq. and Dorothy Powers, widow, 1644.

¹ See Cole's MSS.

² See BLETCHLEY.

³ See page 117.

BRAYFIELD, BRAFIELD, OR MORE COMMONLY COLD-BRAYFIELD,

on the north-eastern verge of Newport Hundred, might not improbably have obtained its name from its bleak and exposed situation, on a ridge of land on the verge of the County, near the course of the Ouse, about three miles east of Olney. This Parish is bounded, on the North, by Lavendon; on the East and part of the South, by Bedfordshire; and on the remainder of the South and on the West, by Newton-Blossomville.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Brayfield is not mentioned in Domesday Book, having been included with Lavendon, being part of the lands of Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, the Conqueror's niece; and holden under her by Gislebert, or Gilbert de Blossomville. It is presumed to have become a parish about 1120, in the time of King Hen. I.; for, in the reign of King Stephen, circ. 1147, on the foundation of the Priory of Harold, Co. Beds, the Church here was given by Robert de Blossomville to that Convent, by which it was appropriated, circ. 1170, in the time of Henry. II.

It is mentioned, in the Testa de Nevil, as holden under the Honour of Huntingdon, circ. 1224, in the reign of Hen. III. by the family of Druel, having probably been acquired by the marriage of the Heiress of Blossomville; and in the reign of Edward I. was, as well as Newton, in their hands. Both Manors are said to have passed, in the reign of Edw. III. circ. 1338, to Sir Thomas Swinford; from whom, about 1360, they came to John Newnham, who, in 1368, conveyed the same to Ralph Lord Basset, of Drayton, Co. Stafford. On his death, in 1389, the estate descended to Thomas Earl of Stafford, his cousin and next heir; and from the Staffords, on the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was granted by King Hen. VIII. in 1524, to Sir Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrars of Chartley. His descendant, Robert Devereux, was seised hereof in 1595; but, being vested in the Crown, in the next year, Queen Elizabeth granted this estate, by Patent, dated 26 June (38 Eliz.) to Thomas Compton and Henry Lindley, by whom it was conveyed to Henry Lord Mordaunt, who died seised 13 Feb. 1608. He was succeeded by his son and heir, John Lord Mordaunt, who was ten years old at his father's death, and in 1627, was advanced to be Earl of Peterborough. He died in 1642, and was succeeded by his son Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, who, circ. 1648, conveyed this estate, with the Mansion-House, to the family of Farrer, reserving to himself the Titular Manor, which was afterwards sold, circ. 1669, to John Bodington, Clerk, Rector of Newton-Blossomville; and whose grand-daughter is presumed to have brought it, in marriage, to Thomas Dymock, Esq. of Newport Pagnell. About 1714, Mr. Dymock sold this estate to William Farrer, Esq. many years Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and elder brother of Dennis Farrer, Esq. who was in possession of this estate, and resident here in 1735. He maintained great hospitality at the Mansion-House, which he greatly improved; and the Estate subsequently descended to Farrer Spurgeon Farrer, Esq., of Cold-Brayfield and Newton-Blossomville. He was the son of the Reverend Mr. Spurgeon, and married the daughter and heiress of the late William Farrer, Esq., who, in 1801, when Lavendon and Brayfield were enclosed under an Act of Parliament, had an allotment of land set apart for him, as Impropriator of the Great Tithes.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church, having been always annexed to Lavendon ecclesiastically as, in civil concerns, it was holden with Newton-Blossomville, is not mentioned in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, though certain tithes, computed at two marks and a half, are stated to have belonged to it about the time of the appropriation of Lavendon to the Priory of Harold, in Bedfordshire (before the statute of Mortmain), when it is presumed that Brayfield was not taxed "propter exilitatem;" and although the names of the Curates of many of the neighbouring Parishes, as Weston-Underwood, Ekeney, or Okeney-cum-Petsoe, Castlethorpe, and Fenny-Stratford, are mentioned, not even one presentation to Brayfield is found in any Register of Lincoln; although, in one return, it is said that the Lords of Brayfield find a Curate to officiate there, and give the nomination to the Vicar of Lavendon; but it is certain, that it was always considered as a donative.

In 1496, it was returned, at the Episcopal Visitation, that "Cancellus de Brayfield ruinosus est in culpa Proprietariorum, viz. Prioriosæ et Conventus de Harwold;" but all the tithes were annexed to Lavendon, and these did not exceed above 5*l.* per ann.

In the later presentations, Brayfield has been customarily annexed to Lavendon. The Patronage of the Donative belongs to Gerard Noel, Esq. nephew of the late Earl of Gainsborough, and is entirely unconnected with the property of the family of Farrer, the impropiators and present possessors of the principal estate.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1569, recites, by Letters Patent, that *inter al.* "a cottage in *Cole Braifield*, near the church-yard, in the occupation of John Boddingham, for sustaining a lamp in the Church there, in the occupation of the Churchwardens for the same use; and 2½ acres more, for an obit or anniversary, and two *leys* in the field; all which came to our dear father Henry, or brother Edward, or sister Mary, by reason of an act for the Dissolution of Chantries of 1 Edw. VI. habend. ex dono et sine compoto aliquo."

THE CHURCH

is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower; with a porch on the north side of the nave: having early Norman columns, and various sculptured ornaments on the semi-circular arch, which they support. One small window is on the north side, and there are two on the south side. A pointed arch leads to the chancel, having short columns at the basement of the arch.

The Font is small, placed near the west end of the Church, opposite to the north door, and is supported by a fluted circular column, with wrought capitals, placed on an octagonal basement. A pointed arch, at the west end, opens into the lower story of the tower; and the Pulpit stands against the south-east pier.

Within the rail which encloses the Communion-table, on a large black marble slab, is the following inscription:

Here lies the body of Elizabeth Farrer, wife of Denis Farrer, Esq. (and eldest daughter of William Hillesdon, late of Elstow, in the County of Bedford, Esq. deceased), who died Feb^r 2^o A.D. 1737, in the 33^d year of her age.

Here also lies the body of the said Denis Farrer, Esq. who died Jan^y 27th 1746, in the 49th year of his age.

On a brown slab, near the former:

Here lie Thomas and Mary Farrer, Children of Denis Farrer, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. He died May 31,

1728, aged 10 months and 16 days. She died April 30, 1731, aged 1 month and 4 days.

On another:

Hic jacet Thomas Farrer Filius Williemi Farrer Armig. et Annæ Uxoris. Obiit . . . 1667.

On another:

Here lies the body of Elizabeth, the Wife of William Farrer, Esq. who died on the 23^d day of February 1764, in the 39th year of her age.

Here lieth the body of John, son of William and Elizabeth Farrer, who died on the 9th of Oct. 1754, aged 3 months and 4 days.

Hic situm est corpus Annæ Farrer que fuit uxor dilectissima Gulielmi Farrer Arm. Ob. 25 Junii Anno Dnⁱ 1690.

Hic jacet in deposito corpus Gulielmi Farrer Armigeri, . . . Gulielmo tertio Regi . . . Consiliis Forensibus . . . Secundæ Reginæ . . . Solicitatoris Generalis . . . Honore dignissimi . . . non minus in re justa . . . quam . . . juris excelsuit. Obiit 2 Feb. Anno ætat. 70 . . Dom. 1706.

Hic jacet Will^{us} Farrer Arm.; obiit 7^o Maij Anno Dom. 1712, ætat. suæ 45.

Hic etiam jacet Corpus Elizabeth Farrer Uxoris Willmⁱ Farrer subtus sepulti Filizæ natu maxime & unius e Cohæredibus Matthæi Denis Arm. ex Elizabethâ Uxore ejus . . . de Kempston in Agro Bedford. Ob. 29 Aug. Anno Dnⁱ 1714, ætat. 43.

Hic etiam jacet in deposito Corpus Gulielmi Farrer Arm. Gulielmi Farrer Arm. & Elizab. Uxoris ejus non . . . sine . . . torium . . . Qui Gulielmus . . . Farrer subtus sepult. Ob. 18 Sept. Anno Dnⁱ 1724, ætatis 28.

Here lies Elizabeth, wife of William Farrer of Red Lion Square, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. who died Oct. 31, 1734, in the 74th year of her age.

Here lieth also the above-named William Farrer, Esq. son of Thomas Farrer, late of Aylesbury, in this County, Esq. who died Sept. 22^d 1737, in the 81st year of his age.

Here lies the body of Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Farrer, who died the 23^d day of Feb^r 1757, aged 6 years and 7 months.

THE REGISTER, which is kept in the neighbouring Church of Lavendon, commences in 1693: and contains, among others, the following extracts:

Baptisms.

M^r William, son of William Farrer, Esq. jun. and Elizabeth his wife, 2 Feb. 1694.

M^{rs} Anne, daughter of William Farrer, Esq. jun. and Elizabeth his wife, 9 Feb. 1695.

M^r William Farrer, son of William Farrer, jun. Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 27 Jan. 1697.

M^r Denis, son of William Farrer, jun. Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 7 Aug. 1698.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Farrer, daughter of William Farrer, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 7 Sept. 1699.

William, son of Denis Farrer, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, born 25 June 1726, christened 9 July 1726 in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in the Co. of Middlesex, and there registered.

Thomas, son of Denis Farrer, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 14 Aug. 1727.

William, the son of William and Elizabeth Farrer, who died the 14th of July 1789, aged 20 years and 7 months.

William Farrer, Esq.; ob. 24 Jan. 1799.

On a slab, in the pavement of the nave:

Here lyeth interred the body of John Bodington, the son of John Bodington the elder, who died Feb^r 5th Anno Dom. 1676, aged 52 years.

Hic jacet Johannes Bodington de Cold Brayfield, in Comit Bucks, Generosus. Obiit 25 die Nov. Anno Domini. 1683, ætatis suæ 31.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Bodington, son of Edward Bodington and Mary his wife, who departed this life the 22^d of August 1687, aged one year and one month.

Hic jacet Maria filia Johannis et Mariæ Bodington, que obiit . . . Feb. An. Dom. . . .

Here lieth the body of Ann Bodington, daughter of Edward Bodington and Alice his wife, who departed this life the 24th day of August 1696, aged near 53 years.

Here lieth also the body of Mary Bodington, wife of John Bodington, also late wife of Edward Bodington. She departed this life Feb^r 11, in the 49th year of her age, 1707.

On a slab, in the floor of the nave, near the west end:

To the memory of John Griffiths Temple, second son of Christopher Temple, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, and Sarah his wife: born in London May 13th 1812; deceased at Lavendon Aug. 19th 1822.

"I shall go to him; but he shall not return to me."—2 Sam. xii. 23.

Marriage.

M^r Knightley Adams, Rector of Preston Capes, in the County of Northampton, and M^{rs} Jane Newton of Lavendon Grange, 7 Aug. 1724.

Burials.

M^{rs} Anne Farrer, daughter to William Farrer, jun. and Elizabeth his wife, buried 12 Feb. 1697.

William Farrer, Esq. 10 May 1712.

William Farrer, Esq. 19 Sept. 1724.

Thomas, son of Denis Farrer, Esq. 5 June 1728.

Elizabeth, wife of William Farrer, Esq. of the Inner Temple, 6 Nov. 1734.

William Farrer, Esq. of the Inner Temple, 7 Feb. 1738.

Elizabeth, daughter of William Farrer, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 28 Feb. 1757.

Elizabeth, wife of William Farrer, Esq. 2 March 1764.

THE BRICKHILLS

comprise three parishes, so denominated from the soil and product of three contiguous eminences of considerable height, on the eastern bank of the Little Ouse, or Ousel, forming a remarkable and conspicuous feature in this part of the County; and probably distinguished by their respective names, from the size of the hills on which these villages are built, and the name of one of the ancient possessors of that which is most northward of the three: although some have doubted whether the appellation of Bow Brickhill were acquired from such possessor, or the imaginary shape of the eminence on the slope and foot of which it is situated.

The river *Ousel* is the common boundary of Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, and Bow Brickhill, which all lie eastward of the stream; Smewnes, in Great Brickhill, forming the south-eastern angle; and Bow Brickhill-Caldecote, the north-western point of this district.

BOW BRICKHILL, WITH CALDECOTE,

is bounded, on the North and East, by Wavendon; on the South, by Little Brickhill; and on the West, by Simpson and Walton. The soil is a sandy clay; and the elevation of the hill is 683 feet above the sea, at low water mark, as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey: the summit commanding a beautiful and very extensive view over the northern parts of Bucks and the adjoining Counties.

This Parish contains about 1530 acres, of which, about half is said to be arable, and 250 acres heath or common.¹

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey, Bow Brickhill is presumed to have been part of the estate of Walter Giffard, in Mouselai Hundred; and, after the decease of his son and successor, Walter Earl of Buckingham, about 1161,² descended with that division of the lands of the Giffards; which, on a partition of the inheritance by King Richard I. was assigned to the Earl of Clare. The Seigniorship belonging to the Earldom of Gloucester in 1317, was included in the purparty of Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley; and afterwards passed by the marriage of his daughter and heir to Ralph Earl of Stafford, who had a Court Leet, and certain Knights'-fees here in 46 Edw. III.³ The paramount Lordship at length came to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Hen. VI.

One of the feudatories, who held under the Chief Lords, is said to have been Ranulf, who held the Manor of Walter Giffard, as five hides; there being land for five teams; in the demesne two; and eight villeins, with two bordars, having three ploughs; two servants; pasture for five teams, valued at 60s., but only 40s. when he first held it. In the days of King Edward, worth 100s. when Godwin, a man of Bishop Wolvi, held two hides for a Manor; Godbold, one hide; Alric, one; Ordric, one; and all these men could sell their land.⁴

¹ Priest's Survey of Bucks, Appendix, no. 1.

² See CRENDON, vol. i. p. 198.

³ Esc. no. 62.

⁴ Terra Walterij Giffard. In Moslai Hid'. 60. in Brichelle ten' Radulf' de Waltio. v. hid. p' uno 60. Tra' ē. v. caſ. In dñio sunt 11^{mo} et viii. uilli cū. ii. bord. hnt. iii. caſ. Ibi. ii. serui. p'tu. v. car'. Val. lx. sol'. Q'do. recep'. xl. sol'. T.R.E. c. sol'. De hac tra' tenuit Goduin hō. Wluui epi. ii. hid. p' uno 60. Godbold. i. hid. Alric. i. hid. Ordric i. hid. et om̄s tra' sua' uende potuer. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. f. 148.]

Here was, at the same period, another Manor, which Robert held under Walter Giffard, as four hides; the land was for five teams; in the demesne, three; and nine villeins, with five bordars, had two ploughs. There were three servants, and one mill of ten shillings rent; pasture for five teams; wood for one hundred hogs, constantly rated at 100s.; and of this land, Godwin, a man of Bishop Wolvi, held formerly two hides for his Manor; and five other Thanes held the remaining two hides, and might sell their lands.¹ It seems to be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain whether these Manors, at the division of the lands of Walter Giffard, constituted the whole of the parish.

In the Testa de Nevil, Robert de Chauceys or Cauz, is said to have holden one Knight's-fee in Bolle Brickhill, of the Honour of Amptihill;² but long before that period, viz. in the reign of Ric. I. a fine was passed of two hides of land in Bow Brickhill, between Stephen de Turnham and Geoffrey de Cauceis: and Willis infers, that the estate passed by a female heir of the family of Cauz, to the Audleys, and thus came to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham.

They who are inclined to suppose that Bow Brickhill derived its name from the family of Boel, or Bouels, (and therefore consider the lands here to have been those mentioned in records of the time of John, and not Great Brickhill, as others say) refer to the Placita, in which it appears that a Jury was called to enquire if Annora, wife of Maubane (which, though so written in the original, is believed to be an error, and to have been intended as *Bardolf*) had unjustly disseised John de Boels of his free teneement in Brechull; and the jury said, that when the Normans returned, Robert Bardolf, husband of the said Annora, remained in Normandy, and his wife was detained in England, who was desirous of conveying the lands aforesaid to her brother John, the son of Henry Boels, their father.³

In the very beginning of the reign of John, Henry de Bouels was Seneschal or Steward to Simon de Beauchamp; by William the son of Richard owed *St. 19s. 4d.* of white silver for Brickhill, and the lands of William de la Rochel;⁴ and when, afterwards, Robert Bardolf came into England, he forcibly took possession of those lands, which, during his life-time, his wife had alienated, and held them from about Easter until near Christmas, and again departing, died; whereupon the Earl of Chester, who was the Chief Lord, having heard thereof, seised the lands into his own hands, and so held them until Annora applied to the Earl, and made over to him all her right in the same.⁵

Bow Brickhill was holden by the family of Fermand, of Battlesden, Co. Beds, who represented

¹ *Q.* In ead' uilla ten' Rob't de Waltio. 1111. hid'. p' uno *Q.* Tra' ē. v. car'. In dn'io. sunt. 111. et 1x. uilli cu' v. bord'. hn't. 11. car'. Ibi. 111. serui. et 1. molin'. de x. sol'. P'tu. v. car'. Silua. c. porc'. Val. et ualuit sep. c. sol'. de hac tra' ten' Goduin hō epi' Wluui. 11. hid' p' uno *Q.* et alij. v. teigni alia' tra' idest. 11. hid' tenuer' et uende potuer'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 148.]

² In the Nomina Villarum, Caldecote and Walton, as *one* vill, were in the possession of John de Grey and Nicholas Fermand, the Lords of Bolle Brickhill. In the Claus. Rolls of 2 Edw. III. Henry Grey, son and heir of John de Grey, remitted to his brother, Roger de Grey, and the heirs of his body (with lands in divers other Counties), the Advowson of Bow Brickhill and Caldecote; but, in the state of Lincoln Diocese, in the reign of Elizabeth, Bow Brickhill was returned as merely a Chapelry to Bletchley, consisting of twenty families. In 1426 (5 Hen. VI.) Thomas de Caldecote held the Manor of Caldecote in Bow Brickhill, William Caldecote being his son and heir; and Caldecote seems to have been included in the inheritance of the Earls of Stafford, and holden therewith as part of the Honour of Gloucester. It is mentioned in the time of Ralph Earl of Stafford, who died seised in 47 Edw. III. as one Knight's fee in Bow Brickhill and Caldecote, of the inheritance of Margaret his wife, parcel of the Honour of Gloucester, Ralph being his son and heir; and in the Inquisition taken at North Merston, 24 Nov. (22 Hen. VIII.) it appears that Caldecote Manor was holden by the Watsons as part of the same inheritance; but it is not to be inferred that this, although the chief Hamlet to Bow Brickhill, and a Manor of some importance, is not to be mistaken for that large estate surveyed in Domesday Book after the Conquest, and inserted among the possessions of the Earl of Morton and William Fitz Auceulf, constituting the principal possessions of the Abbey of Tickford.

³ Harl. MSS. 301, fol. 155.

⁴ Ibid. fol. 1876.

⁵ Placit. Joh. p. 76.

that County in several Parliaments. In 1317, Nicholas *Fremband* held one Knight's-fee here;¹ and was Constable of the Castle of Bristol, in the reign of Edw. II. He had also the Custody of the See of Bath and Wells, and other great estates, which yet were occasionally seised into the King's hands. His son Thomas succeeded him in his Bedfordshire estate;² but afterwards, Sir John Fermband, probably his son, exercised his Patronage of this Church between 1336 and 1349; and in the latter and the succeeding years, the Lord Stafford, as Lord Paramount, was the Patron.³

In an Escheat in 1372,⁴ Ralph Earl of Stafford and Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, were seised *inter al.* of a Leet in this Manor, and of Knights'-fees here; and in Caldecot, Wavendon, Bradwell, Broughton, &c. which descended to Hugh Earl of Stafford, who died seised in 1387.⁵ The same estate descended with the rest of the lands of the Staffords, until it came, as before-mentioned, to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. Between 1372 and 1395, it had been in the possession of John Wydeville, younger son of Richard Wydeville, of Grafton Regis, Co. Northampton; who is, by Willis, conjectured to have obtained it by the marriage of Fermband. Humphrey Duke of Buckingham died in 1460, seised of this Manor, with Court Leet and the Advowson.⁶

By an Inquisition held at North Merston, 24 Nov. 1530, it is set forth, that Edward Watson, Gent. died 11 Oct. 1530, seised of the Manor and Advowson of Bow Brickhill and Caldecote, held of the Honour of Gloucester, Caldecote being appendant to Bow Brickhill; with lands in Wavendon and Walton; and that he had issue, Henry, his son and heir, Edward, Keuchm, and Catharine; also the Manor of Mantells, in Little Missenden, held of the King by fealty only. This Edward Watson seems, in 1521, to have purchased this estate in Bow Brickhill and Caldecote, and to have paid a fine for it.

King James I. in 1610, granted to John Aldred and William Whitmore, *inter al.* rents of assize and services, belonging to the Honour of Gloucester, in Bow Brickhill, Wavendon, and Little Wolston, parcel of the possessions of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.⁷ In 1757, Henry Davis's moiety of the Manor was in the hands of a Mr. Rhodes and another mortgagee; the Manor-farm being about 150*l.* per ann.

Queen Elizabeth granted, by Patent, in the 41st year of her reign, to Henry Best and Robert Holland, all those hereditaments, *cum pert.* in Walton and Bow Brickhill, formerly in the occupation of Richard Pinge, afterwards of Richard Charnock, and then of Robert Toms and Richard Kent, for their lives; being parcel of the possessions of the Fraternity of St. Margaret and St. Catharine, in Fenny Stratford, at the annual rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.

The Manor having passed through the hands of several purchasers, came to Francis Moore, Esq. of Hockliffe, Co. Beds, who planted many thousand Scotch firs over the whole surface of the greater part of this and of the neighbouring parishes, both in this County and in Bedfordshire; and in 1792, the Manor of Bow Brickhill was sold to his Grace Francis, late Duke of Bedford; at whose decease, it descended, along with the rest of the estates of that Noble Family, to his brother, John Duke of Bedford, K.G.; and it has since become vested in his Grace's son and heir, Francis, now Duke of Bedford and Marquess of Tavistock, its present possessor.

In 1790, about two thousand acres in this Parish, and the contiguous Hamlet or Township of Fenny Stratford, were enclosed under an Act of Parliament,⁸ the impropriation being then in the hands of the Reverend James Eyre, as Lessee under the See of Canterbury; and the principal possessors of lands being Joseph Agar and Francis Moore, Esqrs.; Ann Parker, spinster; Catherine Primatt, widow; John Chapman, Edward Cook, and Thomas Warner.⁹

¹ Partition of the Honour of Gloucester. [Cardig. MSS.]

² Placit. 4 Edw. III. p. 43.

³ Willis's MSS.

⁴ Esc. 46 Edw. III. no. 62.

⁵ Ibid. 10 Ric. II.

⁶ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 166; and Esc. 38 & 39 Hen. VI. 37.

⁷ These were parcelled out, and sold by John Dormer, in 1704.

⁸ Stat. 30 Geo. III. c. 40.

⁹ Ibid.

The Monastery of Woburn, Co. Beds, held lands here, at the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation,¹ in the reign of Hen. VIII.; and the Priory of Chicksand, in the same County, also held rents of lands in Bowe Brykell, valued at 6s. 8d. per ann.²

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The family of Cauz having, about 1185, given the Advowson of the Church here to the Abbey of Woburn, resumed their grant in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) and continued Lords and Patrons until the time of Edw. I. when they passed it, about 1300, to Sir John Fermand; who, in 1349, conveyed his right to Ralph Stafford, Lord Stafford, to whose family great part of the Giffards' lands came by a daughter of the Lord Audley; which Lord Stafford, about 1362, seems to have passed it to the Wydevilles, of Grafton, Co. Northampton; for they occur Patrons until the reign of Hen. VI. when it was in the possession of Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who died seised thereof in 1460.

The family of the Watsons possessed the Advowson in 1520, and enjoyed the same for upwards of one hundred years. In 1626, it came, by the death of Anthony Watson, Esq. to Sir Francis Browne, probably by the marriage of his daughter and heir, who, in conjunction with the Watsons, sold the Advowson to Sir William Ashton about 1630; from whose family it passed, by marriage, to the Bucks of Lincoln, about 1650; and was, in 1726, sold by Sir Charles Buck, Knt. to Sir John Stratton, Knt. of Derbyshire, the Patron in 1734.

In 1712, it was returned to Bishop Wake, that 2l. 5s. was given to the repairs of the Church; and that the parish is between four and five miles in compass. It then paid to the land-tax 158l. 15s. 6d.³

RECTORS.

JOHN DE ESSEX, presented by the Abbat of Woburn in 1219; and confirmed to him in 1221.

Thomas, died 1269, and was succeeded by

Robert de Chauceys, presented by Robert de Chauceys 7 May 1269.

Thomas de Evere, exchanged for Blakesley, with

John Dayfaull, 1 Oct. 1336, pr. by John Fermand.⁴

John Watere, or *atte Watere*, presented 6 March 1344, by Sir John Fermand. He died; and

Thomas Scibroke de Holcote was inst 3 June 1349.

John de Rothwell was presented by Ralph, Baron de Stafford, 4 Aug. 1349. He resigned.

John de Donstable, pr. 3 June 1350, by the same.

John Hank exchanged for Brettenham, in Norwich Diocese, with

John Trigg, 3 March 1357; who exchanged for Kensington Vicarage, Co. Middlesex, with

John Thomas, 16 Jan. 1372, presented by John, son of Richard Wydeville. He exchanged for Hemel Hempstead Vicarage, with

Robert Page, 13 Aug. 1376. He exchanged for Astley Collegiate Church, with

William Garbett, 5 May 1383.

John Nappere was presented 28 June 1387; and exchanged for Wolverton, with

John Syward, 13 Nov. 1390. He died; and was succeeded by

John Martyn de Rokeby, presented and instituted 9 July 1395.

Richard de Cause, instituted 9 Feb. 1395. He resigned, on exchange for Alverscote Rectory.

John Goderiche died 1457; and was succeeded by

Richard Topping, presented 19 Nov. 1457, by Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. At his death,

William Waas, instituted 12 July 1474, on the presentation of Humphrey Starkey and William Bryan. He died circ. 1483, being Precentor of Litchfield, and Rector of Kington, Co. Warwick.

William Cumberland died 1510.

Henry Sherrard, instituted 25 March 1510, on the

¹ Valent p' annū in reddit & firm' in Bolebrykehyl dim' Willo Burre & Edwardo Staunton, &c. — lxxvj iijj Also, In feod' Robti Stanton ball' de Halcot Bolebrykhill, Woughton, Pottesgrave, and Battyllesden, Co. Beds, — xx — [Val Eccl'es. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 212.]

² Abst. of Roll in Augmentation Office, 31 Hen. VIII.; Monast. Anglie. vol. vi. p. 951.

³ In another place, it is said that it pays to the land-tax 124l. 13s. 6jd.

⁴ The Fermands were of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, and Knights of that County in Parliament, temp. Edw. III.

presentation of Thomas Sherrard, Esq. by reason of Margerie Halywell's minority. He died; and

Thomas Daggett, LL.B. was presented by Thomas Sherrard, 10 Sept. 1510, but resigned.

Christopher Parkyn was presented by William Overend, and instituted 24 Oct. 1519.¹

Alexander Withernwick, instituted 6 Sept. 1530, on the presentation of Edward Watson, Esq. He occurs Rector 1543.²

Henry Kirke, presented 1543; resigned 1547; and was succeeded by

Thomas Bird, instituted 25 March 1547, on the presentation of Leonard Watson, Gent. He held it in 1558.

John Woodsall (*Woodfall*?) succeeded in 1559 or 1560. He died in 1568, and will be buried in the chancel.

William Watson, A.B. instituted 1572. He died in 1608, and was buried in the chancel 2 Dec.

Robert Barker, A.M. was presented and instituted on the King's title, by reason of the lunacy of Edward Watson, Esq. 9 Dec. 1608. He died, and was buried here 27 May 1632.

John Lawrence was instituted in 1632; but resigned in Feb. 1636.

George Ashton, B.D. Prebendary of Charlton-cum-Dalby, in Lincoln Cathedral, was pres. by Sir Wm. Ashton, and instituted 1 March 1636. He was also Rector of Beaconsfield, where he was buried 3 March 1668.³

Gregory Hascard, instituted 31 March 1669, on the presentation of William and Elizabeth Ashton. He died in 1708, Dean of Windsor, having resigned this Living. He was succeeded by

Benjamin Lovel, A.M. instituted 2 Dec. 1671, on the presentation of the Lady Margaret Buck, widow. He was father of Sir Salathiel Lovell, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer; died in 1680, and was buried at Brickhill, without any memorial. He had been also Rector of Leckhampstead. During his lifetime,

Jonathan Law was presented, having a title from the King, on account of Lovel's simony; but the latter still retained possession of the Living until his death.

Edmund Butt, A.M. instituted 29 Jan. 1680, on the presentation of Samuel Barker; but is presumed to have lost it, for want of a good title.⁴

William Burell, presented by Sir William Buck, and instituted 21 May 1681. He died 1687; and

Philip Davies, Rector of Bradenham, was presented by Sir William Buck, and instituted 8 Dec. 1687. He quitted it for Leckhampstead.

John Bachelor, presented by Sir Charles Buck, and instituted 20 March 1718. He resigned; and

William Hore was instituted 10 Jan. 1722, on the presentation of Sir Charles Buck, Bart.⁵ He died 2 March 1742, and was buried at Tingrith, Co. Beds, where he was also Rector.

¹ He was one of the Legatees and Executors of a singular Will of an ecclesiastical contemporary, Thomas Richardson, Parson of Oving; who, by his Testament, dated 1 Nov. 1524, bequeathed to his brother Christopher, and his children, "three kyne and sheepe, eleven matryses, with that that longeth thereto, a pot, a panne, iiii platters, iiii dishes, iiii sarvers of pewtre, iiii cart-horses, iiii mares, with carts and ploughs and appurtenances: to his godson Thomas Flaucett, a bay horse and two sheepe: to Sir Roger Flaucett, a feather-bed, bolster, kentyng, ii sheets, ii blankets, a gown of tawny, and half his books: to Sir Rowland Adamthwayte, a fedder-bed, boulder, ii sheets, a kenting, and half his books, to pray for my soul, and a gown of violet: to Oving Ch. a p^r of vestments & vi kyne to keepe my yere mynd & putt my name on y^e bedrolle for evermore, if my executors can see y^e made secure for ever, or eils they to turn them to other use, for the most health of my soul: to every householder in Oving a bushel of whete & another of malte: to the Ch. of Rystyndale, vestments to pray for his fath^r & mo^r soul & sett our name in y^e Bedrolle: to the Queen's College y^e Fellows to keepe dirige & mass one day for my s. my fath. & m^r s.: iiii. to the Priest in the . . . to sing ii trentalls for the s. of him his fath. & m^r: S^r Rob. Haskford & S^r Ric. Garthe soules c. pounds of money: to his B^r Xp^r ii Qn of whate iiii of malte & iiii of beans: to every child of Dagnalls an ewt. and to Alice his D^r ii bush. of w. & b. of malte: to J. Hyddilston ii child. ii ewes: to Will Clenies ii platters &c.: to every child of John Richardson of Rushecotte an ewe: item to y^e Brotherhood of Aylb^r iiii. iiii. for mass and dirige at his bur^r & mouths mind: the same to Leighton Buzzard: to S^r W. Rythecotte vii. vii. d.: S^r Chph^r of Hogshawe & S^r W^m of H. iiii. iiii. d.: to S^r Chph^r of Marston vii. vii. d.: beq. a stone of marble to be laid on his grave: makes mas^r John Wilson & Chph^r Parson of Bow Brickhill Ex^{rs}, & William Lane Overseer, to whom he gives ccs. residue of his goods to be disposed of for the benefit of his soul. Witnesses, S^r Chp^r Cavendish, Sir Brampton, Rich. Dagnall & John Hilsden."

² The Priory of Kenilworth granted him the next turn in the Advowson of Hughendon Vicarage, in 1521.

³ About 1649, he removed to Beaconsfield, and there resided. His Curate here, Oliver Thoroughgood, is reported to have had a bed in the School-house, or Chapel.

⁴ William Slingsby, A.B. was licensed to be Curate in 1680; and John Seymour, A.B. 1681.

⁵ Sir John Statham sold the Advowson of this Church and Tingrith, to David Guyllyame of Tingrey, for about 450*l*. in the year 1735.

John Preston, A.B. presented by David Willaume, Esq. and inducted 7 June 1742. He held it in trust for the then Patron's nephew.

David Tanqueray was presented 24 Oct. 1744. He resigned; and

Thomas Tanqueray, A.M. was presented 3 Oct. 1751. He resigned; and

David Tanqueray, A.M. of Christ Church, Oxon. 1749, was inducted 2 Dec. 1760. At his death,

Edward Willaume, A.M. 1770, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted on his own presentation, as the true and undoubted Patron, and inducted 1 June 1782.¹

James Bentham was presented by Edward Willaume, Clerk, on his own cession, and inducted 15 March 1783. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. 26 March 1727; A.B. 1730; A.M. 1738; having been, in 1733, presented to the Vicarage of Stapleford, in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1736, on being made Minor Canon in the Church of Ely. In 1767, he was Vicar of Wymondham, in Norfolk, which he resigned in 1768, for Feltwell St. Nicholas; which he also quitted in 1774, for the Rectory of Northwold; and exchanged the latter, in 1779, for a Prebendal Stall at Ely, which had formerly been held by Bishop Tanner, whose example probably encouraged him in the zealous pursuit of the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities. In 1767, he was chosen F.A.S. and was the Author of *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Ely*, 1771, 4to. He also published Queries offered to the consideration of the Principal Inhabitants of the City of Ely and Towns

adjacent, on Draining the Fens, and other Tracts. He was a constant resident at his Prebendal House; highly esteemed for his piety, gentleness, and simplicity of manners; and died 17 Nov. 1794, æt. 86,² as appears from the following inscription to his memory:

H. S. S.

JACOBUS BENTHAM, A.M.

Hujus Ecclesiæ primum Canonicus Minor deinde Canonicus

Bow Brickhill in Agro Bedf.³ Rector

In hac Æde renovandâ,

in Paludibus emuniendis in Viis Publicis sternendis, in Ecclesiæ hujus Historiis explicandis, orandis, per totam ferè vitam occupatus, aliis, non sibi vixit.

Ob. Nov. xvii. MDCCXCIV. æt. LXXXVI.

Et Maria (Dickens) Uxor ejus amantissima

Ob. Jul. xiv. MDCLXXXI. æt. LXIV.

John Duprè, D.D. was inducted 4 March 1795, on his own presentation at the time, as the true and undoubted Patron in full right. He was also Master of the Free Grammar School at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, and Vicar of Mentmore. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 1776; B. and D.D. 1790

John Joseph Goodenough, D.D. was admitted on the cession of John Duprè, D.D. (who took preferment in Lincolnshire), and inducted in 1821. He was of New Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 1805; and was Master of the Free Grammar School in Bristol.

J. M. Jackson, A.M. presented 1840, by Queen's Coll. Camb.

THE CHURCH,

on the summit of the hill at the eastern extremity of the village, consists of a square embattled tower; in which are four bells, a nave, south aisle, and chancel. Between the nave and aisle are three pointed arches, supported by two octagon pillars, and two piers. At the west end, a lofty arch is open to the belfry, in which is a mullioned window of three lights, under a pointed arch. The east window of the chancel is modern, and the roof ceiled; but the beams of the nave and aisle are exposed to view, and rudely carved. Between the nave and the chancel is an open screen; and the Pulpit, in the north-east angle, which is handsomely carved with cinquefoil-headed arches on the panels, was brought from the old Church at Buckingham, upon the erection of the modern structure. In the south wall is a piscina. On the pedestal, supporting an octagonal Font, are four eagles displayed; the compartments are decorated with quatrefoils and foliage; and one of them has a shield, with the Roman **T** impaled in relief.

The building having become greatly dilapidated, remained, as is said, more than a century unfit for the purposes of Divine worship; and was principally restored by the munificence and exertions of Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. who, about 1756, very zealously promoted a subscription for that purpose.

¹ See Nicholl's Lit. Anec. vol. iii. p. 454.

² An obvious, but scarcely excusable error, for *Buck*.

³ Gent. Mag. vol. lxiv. P. 2, p. 1151-2.

On the north side of the chancel, on a mural tablet of black marble :

Here lieth William Watson, borne in Buckland, in Hertfordshire, of a Yeoman race. He was a Bachelour of Artes. He continued Parson of this Church full 30 and six yeares. He lived a single life, cleared of all criminal offences. He was liberall to the needfull, verie bountifull to his kindred : a zealous worshipper of God : an Enemy to Schismes, Sectes, and Heresies : a Lover of Equitie, an Hater of Discord : beloved of all (of me especially) He died in the entrance of the threescore and fourth yeare of his age, the last day of November 1608, in the sixth yeare of the happy Raigne of Kinge James over England, being fully assured, by the Power of Christ, to rise againe, and to live with the Heavenly Saints eternally.

Guil. Stone Γ λ. Aspleiensis.

Thou art to me, O Death, a Gaine, by dying I am blest, Because that in y^e Lord I die, thou art, O Death, my rest. Borne I was of mortall seede to die : I die to rise againe ; The second Life is eve' life, w^{ch} feeles no death nor payne.

Erected by John Utton, Executor.

In the church-yard is a tomb :

In Memory of M^r Joseph Bell of Simon's Hide, who departed this life the 18th of June 1791, aged 51, much lamented by all who knew him.

The REGISTER commences in 1653 ; and contains a record of the appointment of John Pitts, sworn as Registrar under the Cromwell Act, signed by Henry Whitbread, Esq. one of the Magistrates for the County of Buckingham.

Yet why, my soul, thus sadly scar'd,
Or think his exit strange ;
We will suppose him well prepar'd,
And then how blest the change.

O may the awful Providence
My fond pursuits control ;
Wean all his friends from time and sense,
And wean thee, O my soul.

Thou wilt be summon'd, who knows when ?
At midnight or at noon ;
Believe, repent, obey, and then
It can not be too soon.

Also of M^r Bell, brother of the aforesaid Joseph Bell, who departed this life April 4th 1797, aged 60 years.

On another :

In Memory of Mary, wife of Joseph Agar, of this Parish, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who died Sept. 6th 1807, aged 48 years.

In Memory of Mary Magdalene, wife of Thomas Agar, of this Parish, who died Nov. 12th 1814, in the 71st year of her age.

Also of Thomas Agar, who died Jan^y 10th 1820, in the 75th year of his age.

GREAT BRICKHILL

contains about 2500 acres, of which three-fourths are computed to be pasture.¹ The soil is a deep red sand, with ochreous stone and marcasite : the surface broken into bold inequalities, lofty hillocks, and narrow chasms or ravines, which render its appearance, in some parts of the parish, very picturesque.

Its name, perhaps, is to denote the greater extent of the hill on which the Village is built, to the site of the adjacent parishes of Bow-Brickhill and Little-Brickhill, although the latter seems to have far exceeded it in population. Great Brickhill is bounded on the North and East, by Little-Brickhill ; on the South, by Soulbury and its Hamlets ; and on the West, by the course of the Ouzel, or Little Ouse, by which it is separated from Stoke-Hammond, and the Townships of Fenny-Stratford and Water-Eton (Water-Eaton,) in Blechley.

In 1771, about 1260 acres here were inclosed by an Act of Parliament ;² the principal proprietors, besides the Lord of the Manor and the Rector, were Robert Lowndes, Esq. William Turney, Esq.,³ and Henry Miles : the remainder of the land being divided amongst smaller possessors.

In 1784, at a contested election for Bucks, thirty-six freeholders were polled in this parish, thirteen in Little-Brickhill, and twenty in Bow-Brickhill.

In 1711, here were 80 families, comprising 450 inhabitants ; in 1811, 125 families, and 551 inhabitants ; in 1825, only 550. The Assessment to the land-tax was 251*l*.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Under King Edward the Confessor, Tosti Earl of Northumberland held this Manor ; and after the Conquest, it was bestowed by the new Sovereign on Hugh Earl of Chester, under whom it was holden by a feudatory tenant called *William*, who was taxed at nine hides. The land was for nine plough-teams ; in the demesne were four, and sixteen villeins, with six bordars, had six. Here were six servants, and two mills of thirty shillings rent ; pasture for ten teams ; woods for one hundred hogs : altogether worth 9*l*. ; when he first held it 7*l*. ; and in the time of King Edward 10*l*.⁴ Who, this William, subfeudatory at Brickhill, was, or how this Manor passed, in the reigns immediately after the Conquest, has not been ascertained ; but in the time of Ric. I. William de la Rochel, or Rokeley, had considerable possessions here ; for in the first year of King John, William the son of Richard, paid rent at the Exchequer, for the farm of Brickhill, late the lands of William de la Rochel.⁵

In 1206, King John gave the lands of John de Humez, or Humet, (son of Jordan de Humet, Con-

¹ From information obligingly communicated by P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq.

² Stat. 11 Geo. III. c. 20.

³ The practise of Mr. Turney, as an extensive Agriculturist, is described in Priest's Survey, as different from that of the neighbouring farmers. He prepared his wheat for sowing, by first washing the seed in water, and removing the scum ; then adding slacked lime sifted, to the consistence of thick white-wash, of which one gallon was mixed with every bushel of wheat, instead of steeping it in salt brine. Mr. Turney deferred sowing turnips (unless for his sheep) until the second week in August. Priest suggested an improvement, by covering the turnips planted in November, with earth, by a shallow ploughing with a double-breasted plough : but greatly commends Mr. Turney's caution to prevent the loss of his manure from evaporation, by immediately plunging it in, agreeably to the Norfolk practise, called scaling. [Priest's Survey, p. 139.]

⁴ Terra Hygonis Comititis. In Moisselai Hd'. Wills. ten' Eichella' p' ix. hid'. se defd. Tra' ē. ix. car'. In d'nio 1111. car'. et xvi. uilli cū. vi. bord. hn't. vi. car. Ibi. vi. serui. et 11. molini de xxx. sol'. P'tu. x. car'. Silva c. porc'. Inf' tot' ual'. ix. lib'. Q'do recep. vii. lib'. T.R.E. x. lib'. ∞ tenuit Tosti comes. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 147.]

⁵ Placit. Joh. Harl. MSS. 301. fol. 137.

stable of Normandy,¹ by Agnes, daughter of Jordan de Say,) which he had forfeited on his being found in arms against the King, to Henry de Grey; who, being dead in the third year of King Hen. III. Richard de Grey, his son and heir, then obtained a mandate from the King, to have full seisin of the lands of his father. Richard de Grey married Lucy, the daughter and heir of John de Humez; and on the 8th of June, 7 Hen. III. obtained a Writ to the Sheriff of Norfolk, to give seisin to him and Lucy his wife, of the lands which John de Humez, her father, held of the King *in capite*, and to restore any lands which had been seized after the death of John Humez, to make inquisition thereupon, and to return it to Hubert de Burg, the King's Justiciar.

In this reign also, lands in Great-Brickhill were in the possession of Robert Bardolf, a Norman, who revolted from his Sovereign; whereupon, Annora his wife, the daughter of Henry de Boels, gave them to John de Boels, her brother, a son of Henry de Boels, who had been Steward to the Beauchamps, Barons of Bedford.² This Annora had given one half of the Church of Brickhill, in the sixth year of King John, to the Priory and Convent of Dunstable, by a Charter.³ Hearne calls her Anor Maumang, and in another place Morbane; but this must have been a misinterpretation or misprint of the original letters for Annora Bardolf, the letters M. and B. being frequently mistaken for one another by the transcribers of ancient records.⁴ The Manor had been divided between two descendants of the original feudatory tenant, and one part had come to William de la Rochel, and the other to Robert Bardolf; however, the result of these possessions being in the hands of the revolted Normans was, that the Manor and Lordship reverted to the Lord of the Fee, the Earl of Chester, or was granted to him by the Crown.⁵ And on the partition of the Earldom of Chester among heirs female, at the beginning of the reign of Hen. III. the portion of that Earldom which was in Buckinghamshire formed part of the purparty of the Countess of Arundel, and passed to the Earl her husband, in her right; and it is stated, in the Testa de Nevil, that the Countess of Warwick (Margery, sister of Thomas de Newburgh) held Great-Brickhill of the Earl of Arundel, by the service of two Knight's-fees.⁶

Great-Brickhill did not long continue in the possession of the Countess of Warwick's family, for in 1265, Sir John de Grey, Knt. is recorded to be the Lord of Great-Brickhill;⁷ and in the same year he died seized of this Manor; leaving Reginald his son and heir, who was his successor.

Reginald de Grey, whose chief residence was at Waterhall, near Fenny-Stratford, continued Lord of this Manor till 1307, when he died seized,⁸ leaving John de Grey, his eldest son and heir, his successor. This John de Grey, Lord Grey of Wilton and Ruthyn, in right of his father, and Lord of Dyffrein Cloyd, in right of his mother, had married for his first wife Anne, daughter of William Lord Ferrars of Groby, who died before the 5th of Edw. II. and by whom he had issue. He married for his second wife Maud, daughter of Ralph Basset, of Drayton; on which second marriage he levied a fine of the Manor of Great-Brickhill; and the Manors of Simpson, Snelstone, West-Bletchley, and Stoke-Hammond, and of the Lordships of Dyffrein Cloyd and Ruthyn in Wales, to make a settlement of this part of his estates, on his issue by Maud Basset. He died in 1323,⁹ seized of this Manor, which, with the others mentioned in the fine, descended to Roger, his eldest son, by his second marriage, who became Lord of Great-Brickhill, Simpson, Stoke-Hammond, and West-Bletchley in this county, and of his estates in Wales. On the death of his father, this Roger was summoned to Par-

¹ Jordan de Humez, in the year 1190, bearing the title of Constable of Normandy, was a witness to the articles of peace between King Richard I. and Tancred King of Sicily, subsequently to Richard's having been driven by a storm, in his voyage to the Holy Land, to take shelter in the territory of Tancred. [Rymer, vol. i. p. 52.]

² Placit. incerti temp. Johis. Harl. MSS. 309. f. 155.

³ Hearne's Chronicle of Dunstable Priory. ⁴ Ibid.

⁵ That moiety of the Church given to Dunstable Priory was converted into a pension of 20s. per ann. in 1280.

⁶ Testa de Nevil, p. 753.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 50 Hen. III. and Cardigan MSS.

⁸ Esc. i Edw. II. no. 54.

⁹ Ibid. 17 Edw. II. no. 74.

liament as Lord Grey de Ruthyn. He was the first of a series of Barons, who are now represented under that summons by Barbara Yelverton, the only grand-daughter and heir of the last Earl of Sussex. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Hastings, of Bergavenny, by whom he had several children; and died in 1353,¹ seised of the Manor of Great-Brickhill.

John, his eldest son, had performed signal services in the wars of France, and had been employed upon several important Embassies, but died s.p. before his father; whereupon Reginald, the second son, succeeded to the Estates and honours of his father, at his death, and had summons to Parliament as Lord Grey of Ruthyn, from that time until 1388, and then died seised of this Manor.² By Eleanor his wife, daughter of John Lord Strange, of Knockyn, he had a daughter, Eleanor, who held Great-Brickhill in dower, till her death in 1395.

Reginald his son, who succeeded him, had much contention with Owen Glendower, by whom he was at length taken prisoner, and compelled to pay a great sum for his redemption. He had also a suit in the Court of Chivalry with Sir Edward Hastings, touching the title of Lord Hastings, and bearing the arms of that family; which suit was adjudged in his favour. He had summons to Parliament till 1439, and then died seised of this Manor. He was twice married, and had issue by both his wives.

John de Grey of Ruthyn (before-mentioned,) his eldest son by his first wife, was a person of considerable eminence, and a Knight of the Garter: he had distinguished himself in the battles of Agincourt and Vernouil, in both of which his father was also present; and Edmund his son succeeded the grandfather, as Lord Grey de Ruthyn and Baron Hastings, and was afterwards by King Edw. IV. in 1465, created Earl of Kent; the Earldom being confirmed to him by Letters Patent, both by Ric. III. and Hen. VII. The first Earl of Kent of the family of De Grey, died in 1489 (3 Hen. VII.) seised of this Manor of Great-Brickhill.³ He had married Katharine, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and had issue by her, four sons, of whom Anthony, the eldest, died in his life-time.⁴

George, his second son, succeeded him in the Earldom of Kent; and had this Manor of Great-Brickhill, which he held till his death in 1505. He had been twice married; by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Wydeville, Earl Rivers, and widow of William Viscount Bourchier, he had issue a son, named Richard; his second wife was Katharine, second daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had three sons: Sir Henry Grey of Wrest, George, and Anthony; and a daughter Anne, married to John Lord Hussey.⁵ He was succeeded in his honours and in this Manor, by his son Richard, the only issue of the first marriage; who married, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hussey, Knt. but had no issue by her. He was much addicted to gaming, and wasted his estates in profligacy; and dying in London, in 1524, was buried at White-friars. Before 1514, he had sold this Manor to Sir Charles Somerset, a natural son of Henry Duke of Somerset; who was created, by Hen. VIII. Earl of Worcester. He died seised of the Manor of Great-Brickhill in 1525, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, according to his Will.⁶

Sir George Somerset, younger son of the Earl of Worcester, by his second marriage, possessed this Manor under the will of his father; and sold it, in 1527, together with the Patronage of the Church, to William Duncombe, Gent. of Ivinghoe-Aston. In 1548, in Trinity Term, a fine was passed between William Duncombe and others, *Querents*, and Sir George Somerset, Knt. *Def't*. of the Manor of Great-Brickhill, common of pasture in Great and Little-Brickhill and Soulbury; and the Advowson of the Church of Great-Brickhill, as the right of William Duncombe.⁷

¹ Esc. 27 Edw. III. no. 58.

² Banks's Bar. vol. ii. p. 239.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Banks's Bar. vol. ii. p. 230, and English Compend. vol. i. p. 175.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 718.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ It appears, from an Inquisition taken of the family of Hanchet, Lords of Calceot, in Newport Pagnell, that they held lands in Brickhill, under the Earl of Worcester, as of the Manor of Great-Brickhill.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. VI.

PEDIGREE OF GREY DE RUTHYN.



SIR ARNOLD DE CROY, Lord of Water-Eton, Stoke, and Rotherfield; ob. 10 William Rufus.

HENRY DE CROY, Lord of Water-Eton and Rotherfield; ob. 33 Hen. I. ELLEN, dau. of Humph. de Bohun.

JOHN DE GREY, first of that name, Lord of Water-Eton and Codnor; ob. 12 Joh. ELEANOR, dau. of Roger Earl of Clare.

HENRY DE GREY, Lord of Water-Eton, and Codnor. ERALDA, niece and coh. of R. Bardolph, and heiress of Montalt.

SIR HENRY GREY, Knt. ISOLDA, dau. and heir of Hugh Bardolph, Lord of Ho.

EMMA, dau. and heir of Sir Geoffrey de Glanville. SIR JOHN DE GREY, Justice of Chester. JOANE, wid. of Paul Payvre of Wollston, Co. Herts; ob. 1256.

REGINALD GREY DE WILTON, summoned to Parliament by Writ, 23 Edw. I. MAUD FITZHUUGH, dau. and coh. of Will. Fitz-Hugh.

ANNE, dau. of William de Ferrers, Baron of Groby, by whom he had issue. JOHN DE GREY OF WILTON AND SHIRLAND. MATILDA.

ROGER LORD GREY DE RUTHYN; ob. ELIZABETH, dau. of John Lord Hastings, of Bergavenny, by Isabell his wife, dau. and co-hr. of William Valence, 6 Mar. 27 Edw. III. Earl of Pembroke. [See Fac. 13 Ric. II. p. 51.]

JOHN; ob. v. p. REGINALD LORD GREY DE RUTHYN; ob. 12 Ric. II. ELEANOR, dau. of John Lord Strange of Blackmere.

1. MARGARET, dau. of William Lord Ros, of Hampstead. REGINALD LORD GREY DE RUTHYN, next hr. to Hastings, dau. and co-hr. of William Lord Astley, wid. of Pembroke. (Esc. 13 Ric. II. d. 30.) ob. 19 Hen. VI. Thomas Raleigh, of Farnborough, Co. Warwick.

SIR JOHN GREY, K.G. CONSTANCE, wid. of Tho. de Mowbray, E.M., dau. of John de Holland, Duke of Exeter; ob. 16 Hen. VI. EDWARD; viv. in ELIZABETH, sole dau. and hr. of Henry, 1450, ret. 28. son of Wm. Lord Ferrers of Groby.

EDMUND 4th LORD GREY; ob. CATHERINE, dau. of Henry de Ruthyn; cr. Earl of Percy, Earl of Northumberland; ob. circ. 1499. THOMAS LORD GREY; ob. MARGARET, wid. of Ric. Lord of Reclumont, Co. Grey de Wilton, dau. of Ric. Lord Scrope. JOHN. EDWARD. REGINALD LORD LISLEY, slain at St. Alban's.

ANTHONY; ob. exiles. ANNE, dau. of Richard Wydville, Earl Rivers, wid. of Will. Visc. Bourchier. GEORGE LORD GREY DE RUTHYN, 2d Earl of Kent; ob. in 1506. CATHARINE, dau. of William Herbert, Earl of Kent; ob. in 1506.

RICHARD, 3d EARL OF KENT, 6th LORD GREY DE RUTHYN; ob. 15 Hen. VIII. s. p. at the George, in Lombard Street; bur. at Whitefriars. He wasted his Estate by gaming. (Sold Great Brickhill.) ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir William Hussey, Knt. Just. of K. B. SIR HENRY GREY OF WEST, succeeded as Earl of Kent; ob. 24 Sept. 1562; bur. at Cripplegate, Lond. (Declined the title of Earl.) ANNE, dau. of John Blount, esq. of Southill, Co. Beds. GEORGE GREY OF BRANSDEN, ANTHONY GREY OF BRANSDEN.

HENRY, 5th EARL OF KENT, (but like his father, declined the title.) MARGARET, sister to Oliver Lord St. John of Blethso. ANNE, mar. to Mr. Power.

REGINALD, 6th EARL OF KENT, dau. of Richard Bertie, Knt. (having re-assumed the title 13 Eliz.) ob. s. p. Suffolk; mar. 2ndly, to Sir J. Wingfield, Knt. SIR HENRY, 7th EARL OF KENT; ob. s. p. George Cotton, Knt. 1615; bur. at Flitton, Co. Beds. MARY, dau. of Sir of Kent; ob. s. p. Charles Cotton, Knt. 1625; bur. at Flitton, Co. Beds. CHARLES, 8th EARL OF KENT; ob. s. p. Sir Ric. Cotton, Knt. of Hampshire.

HENRY, 9th EARL OF KENT, 12th BARON GREY; ob. 21 Nov. 1639. ELIZ. dau. and coh. of Gilbert Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury; ob. 7 Dec. 1651.

In the Civil War, the Earl of Essex, as General of the Parliamentary Army was stationed here, and gave the following account of his proceedings, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Lords:

BRICKHILL MAGNA, 9 JULY 1643.

My Lord,—I would now have given you the true relation of the skirmish on Sunday last, between some of our Horse and the Enemy's, near *Buckingham*; but Sir Philip Stapylton and Col. Goodwin being then upon the place, I refer the relation thereof unto them. Since when, being informed that the King had sent more forces to *Buckingham*, to maintain that place, bring those parts into contribution, and give us battle there: here-upon I advanced with the army towards that town; where the enemy staid till the army came *within two miles of them*, and then made haste away towards Banbury; notwithstanding they had persuaded the people that they would not quit the place till they had beat me out of the country. I then understanding that they were fled, held it not fit to go to the town with my army, but sent Col. Middleton, with some horse, to clear the town and coast, which he did; and then advised where to quarter with most conveniency to our army, and most ready for the enemy, the Queen's forces being like to join with them very suddenly. That our army might the better secure the Parliament and the City of London, and the Counties adjacent, and be more safely supplied with money from London, and lie most conveniently to join with the forces with the Lord Grey, in Northamptonshire, *I did march*

to Great-Brickhill, as the most fit place for all purposes. The enemy's chief strength being in horse, and *this army neither recruited with horses, nor arms, nor saddles*, it is impossible to keep the country from being plundered, nor to fight with them, but *when and where they list*; we being forced when we move to march with the whole army, which can be but by slow marches; so that *the country suffers much wrong*, and the cries of the poor people are infinite. If it were thought fit to send to his Majesty to have peace, with the settling of religion, the laws and liberties of the subject, and bringing to just trial those chief delinquents that have brought all these mischiefs to both Kingdoms; and as my Lord of Bristol spake in Parliament, how we may be secured to have these things performed hereafter, or else, if his Majesty shall please to absent himself, there may be a day set to give a period to all these unhappy distractions by a battle (which when and where they shall chuse who may be thought any way indifferent) I shall be ready to perform that duty I owe to you, and the propositions to be agreed upon between his Majesty and the Parliament, may be sent to such an indifferent place that both armies may be drawn near, the one to the other; so that if peace be not concluded, it might be ended with the sword. No officer of the army to be of such committee, nor no intercourse to be between them.

My Lord, I am, your Lordship's humble Servant,

ESSEX.

Another letter was also addressed to the Speaker, from the Council of War assembled at Brickhill, further complaining of the condition of the Parliamentary forces stationed here; and read in the House 22 July, being Saturday after a solemn fast ordered by Parliament.

BRICKHILL, 20 JULY.

MY LORD,—We have, after divers addresses to the Houses, with patience expected recruits and supplies of men, horses, saddles, and arms, to enable us to do the state that service which we most heartily wish we could perform: and we have in modesty *forborne to press the necessity* of the armies upon your Lordships so often as the condition thereof required, till now we are *driven to that exigent* that we can be no longer silent: we must therefore, to discharge that trust reposed in us, make known unto your Lordships, that the army is much decayed, very suddenly, partly by the mortality and sickness which hath befallen us, and which lieth still upon us; and partly for want of pay and clothing, our soldiers being grown bare, and many of them almost naked; and the running away of our soldiers is not the least occasion of our weakness, who are encouraged to leave us out of a report of raising new armies, wherein they hope they shall be entertained. We hold it now (not ?) fit to make public the particular condition of the army; not knowing whether it will be more pleasing to their Lordships to refer the information thereof to such as shall be appointed by your Lordships, to receive the particular relation thereof from those who are herewith sent to give a full satisfaction therein: but thus much we shall be bold to say, that if a constant course be not held that the soldiers may be duly paid and better clothed, and the recruits of men, horse, saddles, and arms, may likewise be provided, it will be impossible for us to answer your expectations, or discharge the duties of our place; whereof we have thought fit to give your Lordships timely notice, that we may not hereafter have it laid to our charge, that we have dealt unfaithfully in concealing that which, in the end, and too soon, will be the destruction and overthrow of this army, if speedy course be not taken to supply the wants and prevent our further weakness, occasioned chiefly by those particulars mentioned; some whereof will rest in your Lordships' power to provide against. My Lord, it concerning our honour and the safety of the kingdom, we must deal plainly and clearly with you, that if a speedy care be not had, *there will not, in a few days, be left the face of an army here amongst us*: all which we refer to your Lordship's most serious and speedy consideration, and rest

Your Lordship's humble Servants,

Thomas Grey,	John Burgoyne,	Lionel Copley,	Philip Stapylton,
William Brooke,	Francis Russell,	John Merrick,	Edward Aldrich,
John Middleton,	Thomas Tyrrell,	Philip Skippon,	Samuel Luke,
Harry Barclay,	James Holborne,		

The effects of this letter were so serious, and led to events of such general interest, by having given rise to the ample provisions soon afterwards made to carry on the war with vigour, which thereby turned the balance of affairs against the supporters of Monarchy, and occasioned the destruction of the King and the establishment of the Commonwealth with all its subsequent evils, that even the place in which it was written, acquired by it a local importance, sufficient to justify its insertion in the History of the County.

The Ordinance for a weekly assessment throughout England was most rigidly enforced, in a week after the receipt of this address. The share of that assessment for Bucks was 420*l.*; ¹ Henry Bulstrode and Thomas Tyrrell, Esqrs. being the assessors.²

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The family of Basset having, by the marriage of a daughter of Hugh de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, become possessed of the Manor and Advowson of the Rectory before the reign of King John, the Estate, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, passed by the daughter and heiress of Ralph Basset, to the family of Grey, Lords of the adjacent parish of Bletchley (and possessors of many other lands and Lordships in this and the neighbouring Counties;) and in 1307, was given by John Lord Grey de Wilton, to his second son, Roger Grey, who was created Baron Grey of Ruthyn, in whose posterity and descendants it remained until 1514; when Richard Earl of Kent sold the Manor and Advowson to Sir Charles Somerset, afterwards Earl of Worcester; whose second son, Sir George Somerset, conveyed the Manor and Advowson to William Duncombe, Gent., of Ivinghoe-Aston. The male issue of Duncombe failing, the Estate was divided among the three daughters and co-heiresses of John Duncombe, Esq.; and the Advowson became part of the possession of Mrs. Bristowe (widow of the Rev. Dr. Duncombe Bristowe,) and the Rev. Philip Barton, great-grandson of the said John Duncombe; the Rev. Philip Barton likewise possessing one other third-part, as heir of Dr. Stephen Chase.³

RECTORS.

GALFRIDUS DE BELLO CAMPO, presented in 1218, by Thomas Basset. He died 1256; and was succeeded by *Henry de Grey*, son of William de Grey, in 1256, on the presentation of William de Beauchamp: he died Rector in 1276.

John de Anemowe, or *Dunmowe*, instituted 2 June 1276, on the presentation of Sir Reginald de Grey, Knt. He died; and

Robert de Blechelegh was presented by John Grey of Ruthyn, 9 Oct. 1319. He resigned; and

John de Scoteneye was instituted 12 Sept. 1346, on the presentation of Roger Lord de Grey. He resigned; and

John de Southwyniton, or *Elkington*, was inst. 5 Jan. 1346, on the presentation of Roger de Grey, on an exchange for Garburgh, Co. Lincoln. He afterwards exchanged it for Quarendon, with

Thomas de Eure, Jan. 1347. He died; and

Nicholas Bove-ton de Blechlei was instituted Oct. 1349, on the presentation of Roger Grey. He exchanged it for Whitchurch, in Lichfield Diocese, with

Robert de Straunge, Sept. 1358. He resigned; and

John de Merton was instituted 6 Oct. 1358, on the presentation of Roger de Grey. He resigned.

Adam Seire, instituted 18 Oct. 1382, on the presentation of Reginald de Grey de Ruthyn. He died; and

Nicholas Drynkwell was instituted 13 Jan. 1387.

Nicholas Wright, presented 3 April 1399, by Reginald Grey de Ruthyn and Wexland. He died; and *William Aldewald* was pres. by Reginald Grey de Ruthyn, 23 Dec. 1419.

William Hygate exchanged for the Archdeaconry of Bangor, with

Thomas Banaster, 9 Feb. 1432: he exchanged for St. Laurence-Poultny, London, with

Thomas Pye, 8 March 1434.

John Stanwick resigned in 1460; and was succeeded by *Robert Merydale*, instituted 19 May 1460, on the presentation of Edmund Grey. He died; and

Thomas Comyn was presented 23 May 1471, by Edmund Earl of Kent; as was

Alexander Comyn, 19 May 1479.

Thomas Johnson, presented 17 Sept. 1480, by George Earl of Kent; as was

John Denham, 2 May 1498.

Simon Welden was presented 24 April 1509.

Edmund Tickhall, presented 24 June 1516, by the Earl of Worcester.

Simon Rawlins, pres. 31 March 1528. He died; and

John Langley was presented 8 June 1543, by William Duncombe, Gent. He resigned, and

John Rouse was presented 27 Oct. 1543, by the same Patron. He died; and

¹ Parl. Hist. vol. xii. p. 353.

² Lords' Journals, vol. vi. p. 29.

³ Cole's MSS. vol. xxxviii. p. 60.

William Okeland was presented 28 Jan. 1555, by William Duncombe, Gent. He died; and

John Whitecres was presented 31 July 1569, by Thomas Duncombe, Gent. He died; and

Lucas Watts was instituted 28 Jan. 1585, on the presentation of Thomas Duncombe, Gent. He died; and

John Charlet was instituted 7 Jan. 1602, on the presentation of John Duncombe, Gent.: he quitted it on being made Prebendary of Worcester.

Francis Charlet was instituted 20 Dec. 1608, on the presentation of John Duncombe, Esq. He died in 1633; and was buried in the Churchyard. He had been Minister or Vicar of Little-Brickhill.

Thomas Clutterbuck was pres. in 1633, by Mr. John Duncombe, and put into the actual possession of it by his Patron: but Mr. Matthew Mead, teacher of a Dissenting congregation at Stepney, having entertained hopes of acquiring this Living, was resolved to get possession of it; and pretending a lapse, obtained the Great Seal for it. Upon Mr. Duncombe's petition to the Commissioners, he had liberty to seek his remedy at law: and Mr. Clutterbuck obtained a verdict at Aylesbury Assizes; and possession was delivered upon the judgement. After which, Mr. Mead removed the cause into Haberdashers' Hall, endeavouring to defeat Mr. Duncombe's right of Patronage, on account of *malig-nancy*. But the commission of the Judges there expiring before this case was determined, Mead soon obtained a Presentation from the Protector. In the mean time, Mr. Duncombe having in vain solicited the Commissioners for the *approbation of public Preachers*, to approve his clerk, and those Commissioners purposely delaying the matter, that Mead might have time to begin a new suit, Clutterbuck being wearied out with these vexatious contests, resigned all right and title to the Rectory, and returned Mr. Duncombe his Presentation; and thus, in effect, though not in form, was

sequestered from the Living.¹ On the resignation of Mr. Clutterbuck,

Robert Hocknell was presented about July 1655, by the same Patron. Walker observes, that "the equitable right to the Living was undoubtedly in Mr. Clutterbuck, who had been seized and worried into a resignation of it." The matter having been referred to the Commissioners of approbation appointed during the Usurpation, Major-General Parker, one of the Commissioners, informed his brethren, that Duneombe had lost his right of presentation, and desired them to give Mr. Mead their Instrument of approbation, which they did; and thereupon, the General telling Mr. Duncombe, that he had orders from the Protector to give Mead possession, the next day, a troop of horse from Aylesbury seized upon the Parsonage-house, by force, broke open the door, turned out the tenants, gave Mead possession, seized the corn and hay growing on the glebe, and kept the house by force. Notwithstanding all which, Mr. Duncombe persisted in the defence of his right: whereupon, Mead, as he had before induced Major-General Parker to decimate him for a malignant, likewise caused him to be taken into custody by a messenger from the Protector, and threatened him with utter ruin. At length, Hugh Peters took the matter in hand;² deals first, with Mr. Duncombe, but in vain; till he told some of his friends, *that the Protector would have his heart's blood out*. Whereupon, Mr. Duncombe, to prevent the ruin of his family, consented to a reference, and released Mr. Mead from all actions, &c. After recalling all former presentations, he presented

William Peirce, a nephew to Hugh Peters, to the Living, in 1656; but, at the Restoration, Mr. Duncombe revived his claim; and drawing up the state of his case, submitted it to the consideration of Parliament; when

Robert Hocknell was restored to the possession of this Living.

¹ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. ii. p. 215.

² The notorious Hugh Peters, who rode triumphing when King Charles I. was brought in captivity into London by his rebellious subjects, about twelve months before his conviction of high treason and execution at Charing-Cross, 16 Oct. 1660, was reported to have died at Brickhill. Whether this rumour were purposely circulated, in order that he might elude the fate which seemed to await him, or for what other reason, is unknown. His connection with this place is conjectured to have arisen from his nephew having intruded into the Rectory. Hugh was a native of Fowey, in Cornwall; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; and said, perhaps on doubtful authority, to have been a buffoon in Shakspeare's Company. The story of his death appeared in the Weekly Post, n^o 15, from Tuesday 9th August, to Tuesday 16th August 1659, and was as follows: "Mr. Hugh Peters being full of distraction and confusion in his judgement for some certain hours upon his death-bed, yet it pleased the Lord a little before he departed this life, to work a great dispensation in him, declaring that he had an earnest desire in his life-time to promote the work of Jesus Christ; so he desired the like now at his death, that the good spirit of King Jesus might reign in the hearts of all his people and subjects: upon uttering which words, he immediately changed, and crying 'Lord Jesus! receive my spirit,' gave up the ghost, ending his days at Brickhill."

Thomas Clutterbuck, however, was re-admitted 24 July 1660, and kept it till his death.¹ He was buried here, 27 Dec. 1679.²

Samuel Barton, A.M. was instituted 8 Jan. 1679, on the presentation of John Duncombe, Esq. He died 14 July 1715; and was succeeded by his son,

John Barton, A.M.³ presented 27 Oct. 1715, by Ann Barton, daughter and co-heiress of John Duncombe, Esq. He died 10 Nov. 1760; and was buried in the same grave with his father, in the chancel.

John Pitts, A.B., was presented by Frances Bristowe, (widow of the late Doctor Bristowe, sister of Mrs. Ann Barton, and co-heiress of John Duncombe, Esq.,) of Great-Ormond-street, and inducted 29 Jan. 1761. He was educated at Eton; afterwards was Tutor there; as also in the family of Sir Peter Warburton, of Cheshire. He bequeathed 30*l.* to purchase clothes for poor persons here, at the discretion of the Churchwardens.

George Addison, A.M. inducted 13 Dec. 1793, on the

presentation of Philip Duncombe Pouncefort, an infant; by the advice and with the approbation of Henrietta Pouncefort, his mother and guardian; and James Digby, Esq. and John Christian Curwen, Esq., Trustees under the Will of the Rev. Philip Barton.⁴ Mr. Addison died 28 Sept. 1803; being represented as a gentleman highly amiable and charitable in his disposition: and was succeeded by

Latham Wainwright, A.M. and F.R.S., inducted 24 Dec. 1803, on the same presentation. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb.; and the author of "The Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, briefly described and vindicated;" with various notes, 8vo., 1816. He died in London, where he had usually resided, 21 Dec. 1833.

Henry Foulis, A.M. was inst. in 1834, on the presentation of Philip Duncombe Pouncefort Duncombe, Esq., of Great-Brickhill Manor; and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Nativity of the B. V. M. (the Feast, long disused, but afterwards resumed, being now observed on the Sunday next following the 18th of September,) stands in the western part of the village, having the Manor-house near it on the north; and consists of a nave, which was tiled, two aisles, about seventy feet long, covered with lead; a chancel, re-built in 1602, by the family of Duncombe; and an oblong square tower, about 14 feet by 12 within the walls, and 40 feet high; containing six modern bell, cast out of five, made in 1718; and a clock; and having on the roof, a small shaft, covered with lead, surmounted with a vane. The whole of the building, with a large porch on the south side, is embattled: the principal entrance being under an obtuse pointed arch: the north door of the nave has been recently closed, and in its stead another made nearer to the east end. The windows are irregular; some square-headed, others with pointed arches, mullions, and trefoil-headed lights. The east window is large, and with transverse mullions. At the east end of the south aisle, are the remains of an altar or oratory, with large corbels, sculptured with seraphs' heads: and in the north-east pier of the nave is a piscina, under a nail-headed arch: and another with trefoil head.

The Font, near the south-west pillar of the nave, is octagon, supported by a pedestal, painted to represent veined marble. The Creed, the Lord's-Prayer, and Ten Commandments, are on tables affixed to the wall of the chancel, and a very rude painting of the Delivery of the Law in Horeb.

The Communion Table is small, with a carved frame.

The Pulpit is near the south-east pillar: and there was a modern gallery at the west end of the nave, inscribed: "Fear God. Honour the King."

¹ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part I, p. vii.; and Cole's MSS. vol. xv. p. 201.

² *Theophilus Williams*, A.M. was licensed to be *Curate* in 1678. [Willis's MSS.]

³ Cole describes him as his "worthy, facetious, and learned friend, in February 1760, at the age of seventy-seven, one of the most cheerful and lively men with whom he was acquainted;" and says, "as he always acted through life consistently and as a gentleman; he was universally respected by his acquaintance. He was educated at Magdalene Hall, Oxon.; and was Rector of Sherrington, which Living he very generously resigned to his son, Mr. Philip Barton, on his marriage with a daughter of Mr. Robinson, of Cransley, in Northamptonshire; niece of Mr. Duncombe, of Broughton. He was one of the Proctors for the Clergy in Convocation for this part of Lincoln Diocese." [Coles' MSS.]

⁴ Gent. Mag. vol. lxiv. p. 287.

On an atchievement, these *Arms* :

Arg. a fess lozengy S. in chief three mullets pierced of the Second. *Crest* : On a wreath, a crane Proper.

On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, on a mural monument :

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend John Barton, M.A. Rector of this Parish 45 years. He departed this life November 10th 1760, full of years and good works.

Near his, lies interred the remains of three of his sons, Samuell, Duncombe, and John, who lived respected in their several professions, and dyed lamented.

On a shield below :

Arms : *Arg.* three boars' heads coupé at the neck Gu. : impaling party per chev. engrailed Gu. and *Arg.* three talbots' heads erased *Arg.* and Gu. counter-changed. *Barton* and *Bristowe*.

On a large mural monument :

Arms : Quarterly : 1 and 4, party per chev. engrailed, three talbots' heads erased. *Duncombe*. 2 and 3, S. per chev. three elephants' heads erased. *Saunders*. *Crest* : A horse's leg shod, issuing out of a ducal coronet.

In hope of a joyful resurrection lyes interred the body of William Duncombe, Esq. who departed this life the 27th of March 1603: who was the fourth son to William Duncombe, of Ivinghoe, in Com. Bucks, Gent. and Alice Wilton, daughter to Will. Wilton, of Woodstoke, in Com. Oxon. Esq. & had Issue by his first wife, Ellen Saunders, dau & heir to William Saunders, of Potgrave, Gent. three sons and two daughters. His eldest son was Sir Edward Duncombe, Knt. who lived to the age of 71, and departed this life the first of March 1638: his second son is Sir Saunders Duncombe, who hath been a Gentleman Pensioner in Ordinary to King James of blessed Memory, and also to King Charles, about the space of 30 years: the third son was William, who being a Merchant, dyed at Strode, in Ger. and lyes interred in the chief Church there; the two daughters dyed without issue.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel, within the rails :

Arms : *Barton*, with an escutcheon of pretence: Party per chev. engrailed Gu. and *Arg.* three rams' heads *Arg.* and Gu. counter-changed, attired Or.

Erected to the Memory of Mary, Daughter and co-heir of John Duncombe, Esq. Lord of this Manour, wife to John Barton, A.M. Rector of this Church, by whom she had issue, four sons and two daughters.

She was a person endued with Beauty, Honour, and Virtue, sufficient to attract the Regard, and conciliate

the favour due to such amiable Qualitys. But, alas, in the prime of her Life, she was taken away from her Friends by the Small-pox, generally fatal to her Family, Feb^r. the 9th 1719, in the 56th year of her age.

On a black marble, near the south side :

Hic jacet

Sam. Barton, A.M.

Vir antiquæ probitatis
et Eruditionis

Hujus Ecclesiæ per xxxv. annos

Rector fidelissimus

Magnum sui desiderium

relinquens obiit

xij. die Julii An^o Dom. MDCCXV.

æt. LXXI.

In eodem tumulo

cum parente amato et

amantissimo jacet

Johannes Barton, A.M.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector

per xlv. annos

obiit xii^o die Novembris

A.D. MDCCCLX. æt. LXXVII.

annorum

et Bonorum operum

Plenus.

On another, near the north side :

H. S. E.

Jana Steph. Chase de Marlowe Magna in Com. Bucks Arm^{ti}. Relicta cujus uxor fidelis vixit annos circiter LVII. Vidua pene iv. superstiti obiit xi. Sept. A.D. MDCCIV. æt. suæ. LXXIX.

On another :

Hic etiam jacet Samuelis Barton quondam ex æde X^{ti}. apud Oxon. A.M. Institut^{us}. sumpsit ad Rectoriam de Linford Mag. in Com. Bucks A.D. MDCCCLXIII. per present^{em}. Thomæ Uthwat Arm^{ti}. Domⁱⁿⁱ. ejusdem Manerij et Ecclesiæ Patroni.

Viri

eximia morum elegantia

Ingenii acumine prope singulari

ac etiam omni moda discernendi

facultate præditi

Quæ omnia abundantem Rectori

honorem exhibent quod Vir tam

eminens ex mero motu talem

sibi adscieverat Socium

obiit

ex inflammatione pulmonica

xxiv. die Majj

A.D. MDCCLV.

On a brown slab, between those last described, are the following words:

Inter Maritum Matremq;
Charissimos
Hic jacent reliquæ
Annæ Barton
Quæ populo præstitit
Elemosynas multas
Deumq; coluit precibus
Et jejunijs
Noctes ac Dies
Obiit 26^{to}. Decembris
A.D. 1738: ætatis 83.

On a slab, near the west end:

Here lyeth the body of Duncombe, son of John Barton, Rector of this Church, & Mary his Wife. He died Oct^r. 23rd. 1737, in the 26th year of his age.

On another:

Here lyeth the Body of John Barton, Citizen & Grocer of Ludgate Hill, London, for many years unanimously chosen Com'on Council-man of his Ward, but his busy Life not well agreeing with his Constitution, he dyed in the 44th year of his age, An^r. Dom. 1756.

On a mural monument affixed to the north-east pier, composed of white and beautifully veined marble, inlaid with Jasper:

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Bristowe, Wife of Richard Bristowe, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Daughter of the Rev. John Barton, M.A. Rector of this Parish. In both these Characters she was most eminently deserving. She departed this Life Feb^r. 25th 1762, aged 50.

In the same grave are buried the Remains of Richard Bristowe, Esq. who died Sept^r. 9th 1769, aged 64.

On an atchievement:

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4 Erm. on a fess between two cotizes Az. three crescents Or.: 2 and 3, Party per chev. engrailed Gu. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased Arg. and Gu. counter-changed.

On a mural monument affixed to the south pier:

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4 Gu. three lioncels ramp. Arg.: 2 and 3 Arg. on a fess between two cotizes wavy Az. impaling Az. a fleur-de-lis Or. *Digby*.

In Memory of George Pouncefort, of Witham-on-the-Hill in the County of Lincoln, Esq. who departed this life, the 8th October 1786, in the 41st year of his age.

He married Henrietta, youngest Daughter of James

Digby, of Bourn, in the same County, Esq. by whom he had two Sons and one Daughter that survived him, Henry Tracey, Philip Duncombe, and Henrietta Cecil.

In the same Vault with his Father lie deposited the remains of Henry Tracey, eldest son of the above George Pouncefort, who died 11th Feb^r. 1788, in the 16th year of his age.

On a slab in the pavement, under an arch between the north aisle and the chancel:

George Pouncefort, Esq. dyed the 8th of Oct. 1786, aged 41 years.

On an atchievement, against the north-west pier of the chancel, under the tower:

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4, Gu. three lioncels ramp. Arg.: 2 and 3, Arg. three barrulets Gu. the central one charged with three crescents Arg. impaling as on the monument of Pouncefort. *Crest:* on a wreath, a lion ramp. Arg. langued Gu.

Against the south-west pier, an atchievement, with these *Arms:*

Quarterly: 1 and 4, Party per chev. engrailed Gu. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased Arg. and Gu. counter-changed, a Chief Erm.: 2. Gu. three lioncels ramp. Arg.: 3. Az. a fleur-de-lis Arg.: impaling Gu. three cinquefoils Arg. *Motto:* *Resurgam*.

On a mural monument:

Sacred to the Memory of the Right Honourable Lady Alicia Pouncefort Duncombe, wife of Philip Duncombe Pouncefort Duncombe, Esq. Lord of this Manor, and youngest Daughter of the Earl of Cavan. She departed this Life on the 3^d of April 1818, at the early age of 32 years, to the great grief of an affectionate Husband, by whom this Monument is erected as a tribute of esteem to one so deservedly beloved. Four Children were the issue of their marriage, three of whom, viz., two daughters, Honora Henrietta, and Henrietta Philippa, and one son, Philip Duncombe; survived their mother. The youngest daughter, Alicia, died on the 2^d of April 1817, aged 3 months, and lies also buried in the vault of this Church.

Arms: as on the atchievement.

Against the south-east pier, on a mural monument of white and grey marble:

Arms: Quarterly: 1 and 4, Arg. three boars' heads Gu.: 2 and 3, Party per chev. engrailed Gu. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased, Arg. and Gu. counter-changed: impaling Vert. on a chev. Or. three fusils,

between three bucks trippant, of the Second. *Crest:* a boar's head Gu. with an apple in his mouth, Proper.

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Philip Barton, M.A., fourth son of the Rev^d. John Barton, Lord of the Manor of this place, Rector of Stoke Hammond and Broughton: formerly Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, where he resided many years, distinguished by the love and affection of his Parishioners. A constant Tenour of affability and suavity of manners attracted from the earliest to the latest period of his Life, the attention and love of all he conversed with. He died May the 11th 1786, aged 69.

This Monument, at the loud call of Friendship, Respect, and Gratitude, was erected by George Pouncefort, Esq.

In the same vault lies Susanna his beloved Wife, Daughter of John Robinson, Esq. of Cransley, with whom he passed the many years from the day of their marriage to that of her death, in mutual harmony and love. She died May the 22^d. 1781, aged 64.

On an atchievement:

Arms of *Barton* impaling *Robinson*. *Crest of Barton*; and Motto, *In celo quies*. Another atchievement for the lady.

On an ordinary stone, near the east end of the floor of the south aisle:

Elizabeth Chase, 1730-1.

Other inscriptions are effaced.

On a mural tablet, like an open book:

To the Memory of M^{rs}. Catherine Bristowe, Eldest Daughter of John Duncombe, Esq. Lord of this Manour, in whom shone forth every grace which could best adorn the Wife, the Parent, & the Christian. She died Feb^r. 24th 1710-11, aged 35 years.

M^r. Thomas Bristowe, of London, whose constant Attendance on the Worship of God, whose good-will & Love to his Neighbour, will be written in the Book of Life. He died Jan^r. 17th 1740-1, aged 78 years.

Erected by Duncombe Bristowe, D.D.

Arms: Erm. on a fess Az. three crescents, Or.

On another:

To the Memory of Elizabeth Skinner, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Bristowe, who, in all the offices of life, recommended herself to the love and esteem of all who knew her. She died July 4th 1749, aged 44 years.

On another:

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Erm. on a fess between two cotizes Az. three crescents Or. 2 and 3 Party per chev.

engrailed Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads erased Gu. and Arg. counterchanged, impaling party per fess nebule Or. and Az. three fleurs-de-lis Az. and Or. counterchanged, with the following inscription:

Here lies in hope of a happy resurrection, Duncombe Bristowe, D.D. whose example contributed as much as his doctrine to the Propagation of the Christian Religion. As a husband and friend he had not his superior; and his charity, which was extensive in his life, reached beyond the grave. He died June y^r 18th 1758, aged 55 years.

In the same tomb lies Frances Bristowe, his most affectionate wife, who waits for a blessed resurrection to the enjoyment of eternal felicity, which it was the business of her life to endeavour to obtain; dyed Feb. 5th 1765, aged 53.

On a mural monument, in the south aisle:

Arms: Gu. four cross crosslets Or. in a dexter canton Az. a lion passant Or. with an inescutcheon party per chev. engrailed Gu. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased, Arg. and Gu. counterchanged, impaling the same arms as on the escutcheon of pretence.

Beneath this Monument lye interred the remains of Philippa, wife of Stephen Chase, Doctor of Physick, daughter and co-heir of John Duncombe, Esq. Lord of this Manour. She departed this life, July y^r 22^d A.D. 1721, in y^e 43^d year of her age.

Here also lieth Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Pye, of Faringdon in Berks, Esq. second wife of Stephen Chase, by whom she left two sons and one daughter. She died Jan. 16th 1730-1, aged 47 years.

S. C. posuit.

In the Churchyard, on the south side, on an altar-tomb, inclosed with iron palisadoes:

Arms: On a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, three estoils.

Here lies interred the body of Mr. Henry Sheppard, Citizen and Distiller of London, only son of Mr. Will^m. Sheppard, who died the 10th of May 17 . . . aged . . . This monument was set up here . . . order; and at the expence of John . . . , Merchant in London, An. Dom. 1731.

On a tablet of wood:

Benefactions to Great-Brickhill, left by persons unknown: a school, loft, several tenements, a cottage, and eight acres of land, to the use and benefit of the Inhabitants, in such manner and way as by the major part of the trustees for the time being shall be agreed upon and appointed.

Also the produce of a piece of ground to buy bell-ropes.

A. D. 1632. W^m. Duncomb, Merchant, left 100*l*. and M^{rs}. Anne Briscoe, widow, gave 20*l*. to purchase 8*l*. per ann. for the use of the impotent, lame, and aged.

1700. John Newman left the produce of 20*l*.

1701. Thomas Bush left a shilling per ann.

1716. John Meade Esq. left 50*l*. for the employment of poor people, in repairing and amending the highways: and gave the poor 10*l*. in his life-time.

1724. Mr. Anthony Holton left the produce of 50*l*.

The REGISTER begins in 1558.

Baptisms.

Thomas Saunders, bapt. 24 Sept. 1559.

William Duncumbe, son of Thomas Duncumbe, bapt. 20 April 1565.

Thomas Cooke, son of Thomas, bapt. 8 Oct. 1570.

Henrye Cooke, son of Brian Cooke, bapt. 20 June 1573.

Anne Cooke, dau. of Brian, bapt. 28 Maye 1581.

Marmaduke Claver, son of Arthur, (Gent.) bapt. 16 March 1593.

Katharine Duncumbe, dau. of John Duncumbe, bapt. 10 April 1595.

Fraunces Duncumbe, son of John Duncumbe, Gent. bapt. 6. Jan. 1596.

Bennet, son of John Duncumbe, Gent. bapt. 30 Sept. 1598.

John Cooke, son of John, bapt. 8 Jan. 1603.

W^m. Cooke, son of Tho. bapt. 23 Sept. 1604.

Catharine Smith, dau. of John Smith, Gent. late Fellow of New Coll. Oxon. and soonn of W^m. Smith, Doctor of the Civill Lawes, bapt. 6 Nov. 1605.

Ed. Cooke, son of Geoffrey Cooke, bapt. 14 July 1609.

Temperance Charlet, dau. of Francis Charlet, Parson of Great Brickhill, bapt. 29 Sept. 1616.

Richard, son of W^m. Cooke, bapt. 29 Feb. 1618.

Anne, dau. of the same, bapt. 26 Nov. 1620.

John, son of Tho. Cooke, bapt. 16 Feb. 1628.

John, sonn of John Duncumbe, Esq. and Phillipa his wife, born 22 March 1649.

Lucil, dau. of John Duncumbe, Esq. and Phillis, born 12 July 1650.

Joane, dau. of John & Phillipa, born 1 Aug. 1651.

Marriages.

Tho. Saunders & Katherine Deverell, mar. 25 Nov. 1559.

Thomas Cooke, mar. to Alyce Miller, 24 April 1563.

Roger Duncumbe, Gent. mar. to Cicely Conquest, 24 Maye 1563.

John Andrewes, Gent. and Susan Duncumbe, mar. 17 Sept. 1582.

for ever, to buy bread half-yearly for such poor persons as do not receive collection, and ordered a 6*d*. loaf for a family, and a 3*d*. loaf for a widow.

W^m. Meade, Esq. left 50*l*. to the poor.

1782. Land allotted under the Inclosure Act in 1771, for fuel to the poor, 2*l*. 10*s*. [in 1824 improved to 11*l*. per ann.] in compensation for the indulgence or right of cutting furze from part of the common.

Thomas Duncumbe, Gent. mar. Agnes Nurse, 18 Dec. 1589.

Arthur Claver, Gent. mar. Eliz. Smyth, 15 Jan. 1592.

Thomas Bristowe & Mrs. Katharine Duncumbe, mar. 16 Feb. 1701.

Burials.

Marye Duncumbe, bur. 20 Sept. 1559.

Tho. Saunders the younger, bur. 25 Feb. 1559.

John Meade, son of Rich. Meade, bur. 12 Mar. 1559.

Ellen Meade, buried 13 March 1559.

John Meade, buried 14 March 1559.

William Cooke, son of Thomas Cooke, bur. 20 Jan. 1570.

Agnes, daughter of Brian Cooke, bur. 4 Nov. 1571.

Elyzabeth Cooke, wife of Brian Cooke, bur. 18 July 1576.

Elyzabeth Cooke, dau. of Brian, bur. 23 Feb. 1577.

John Whyteacres, Parson of the Parish Church, bur. 19 Oct. 1585.

Isabell Duncumbe, wyfe of Thomas Duncumbe, bur. 24 Dec. 1587.

Marye Duncumbe, bur. 5 March 1594.

Joanna Duncumbe, bur. 16 Jan. 1600.

John Charlett, Rector, bur. 9 Jan. 1602.

Temperance, dau. of John Cooke, buried 11 Aug. 1603.

Bennet Duncumbe, son of John, bur. 17 Aug. 1603.

John Duncumbe, Esq. Patron, bur. 11 Jan. 1630.

Thomas Cooke, bur. 3 June 1633.

Ismael, son of Jane Cooke, bur. 29 Sept. 1637.

Phillis, dau. of John and Phillis Duncumbe, bur. 25 Dec. 1655.

Duncumbe, dau. of John Duncumbe, bur. 12 July 1657.

Phillis Duncumbe, wife of John Duncumbe, Esq. bur. 1 Jan. 1659.

Robert Hocknell, Rect. bur. 27 Dec. 1679.

Thomas Charlett, M.D. bur. 12 Mar. 1682.

John Duncumbe, Esq. Patron, bur. 7 Nov. 1687.

Richard Gifford, of Bragnum in Soulbury, buried 4 March 1690.

Mrs. Jane Chase, bur. 13 Sept. 1704.

Mrs. Katherine Bristow, wife of Mr. Thomas Bristow, of the City of London, bur. 1 Mar. 1710.

Francis, son of Mr. Thomas Bristow, bur. 26 March 1711.

Mr. Samuel Barton, A.M. Rector, died 12th bur. 15th July 1715, æt. 71.

Edward Cook, buried 5 Oct. 1723.

Isabel Cook, buried 11 July 1725.

Mrs. Bridget Duncumbe, buried 9 Aug. 1728, æt. 77.

John Sewter, from Bletchley, bur. 8 April 1733.

Mr. Duncumbe Barton, son of John Barton, Rector, bur. 26 Oct. 1737.

Elinor, wife of Ch. Shipman, Esq. bur. 26 Aug. 1738.

Anne, relict of Rev. Samuel Barton, Rector, buried 30 Dec. 1738.

Mr. Thomas Bristow, one of the Lords of this Manor, buried 22 Jan. 1740.

SMEWNES GRANGE,

called also Brickhill-Grange, is a Manor and Hamlet, which anciently belonged to the Abbats and Convent of Woburn, Co. Beds. It occurs in a fine in 1347, between the Abbat and John Passelew (sometimes written Passowere) junr. of Dunstable, and Margaret his wife, when the said Grange and Manor were passed to the use of the Abbat and his successors, in the Church of St. Mary of Woburn: having, probably, been given in 1259, to that Abbey, by Nicholas de Sanford, by a fine then passed between Nicholas Abbat of Woburn and Nicholas de Sanford; the latter thereby releasing lands in Great-Brickhill, to Nicholas the Abbat.¹ It subsequently descended with the estate of the family of Grey, until the time of King Hen. VIII.²

In 1543, the King granted to Sir John Williams, Lord Williams, of Thame, in exchange for the Manors of West Wittenham, Co. Berks, the Manors of Stoke-Hammond and Great-Brickhill Grange, late belonging to Woburn Monastery, called *Smewnes*; two pastures called Waldeykes and Grascroft-wood; and lands called Lady-grove and Staple-grove, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, *in capite*.³

In 1554, a fine was levied between Reginald Bray, Gent. *Querent*, and Edward Stanton, *Defl.* of the Manor or Grange of *Smewnes*, and tenements in Smewnes, Brickhill, Stoke Hammond, and Soulbury, the right of Reginald.

Lysons states, that King Edward VI. granted the Manor of *Smewynes Grange* to Edward Stanton, Esq. of whose descendant it was purchased in 1792, by Edward Hammer, Esq. of Stock Grove, under an Act of Parliament which had passed in the preceding year; describes this Manor as extending into the parish of Soulbury; and avers that the Manor house was built by Edward Stanton, the grantee, within a moated site, near the river Ousel.

¹ Rot. Fin. no. 209, 36 Hen. III.

² In the Annales de Dunstable, in the year 1266, Henry de Ridereschire, Seneschal to the Earl of Gloucester, went from London to the Manor of Geoffrey St. Leger of Offley, and burnt it, and then returned with his company to Brickhill; and Reginald de Grey following him with his army, took him unarmed, suspecting nothing, killed thirty of his better followers, took some, but many escaped.

³ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 15. Apl.

LITTLE BRICKHILL

is bounded, on the North, by Bow Brickhill; on the East, by Bedfordshire; on the South, by Great Brickhill; and on the West, by Fenny-Stratford, in Bletchley; containing about 1500 acres of land.¹ The soil, like that of the adjacent Brickhills, is a red sand, intermixed with and based on clay.

It appears to have acquired the distinctive appellation from the comparative small extent of the lands in the Parish, rather than the size of the Town; which, although it was, during many ages, the place for holding the County Assizes, has no indications of having, at any time, been larger than at present. It consists chiefly of a single street of mean houses; amongst which are remaining only two small Inns, although deriving its principal support from travellers on the Great Chester Road, which intersects this parish from east to west. Little-Brickhill is nine miles from Dunstable, and equi-distant from Stoney-Stratford; having Bow-Brickhill about two miles from it, on the north, and Great-Brickhill the like, on the south.

In 1712, the land-tax assessment was 158*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; in 1824, it was returned at 123*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*; the whole redeemed and exonerated. The Manorial estate, now the property of Sir George Henry Rose, Bart. was assessed at 93*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*; the principal farm being about 500 acres. The lands of the Perpetual Curacy were rated at 7*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*; and a farm belonging to the family of Ashwell, of Leighton-Buzzard, at 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* the remainder being in small severalties.²

The Assizes and General Gaol Delivery for Bucks were held at Brickhill Parva at different times between 1433 and 1338,³ being taken as the first town in the Norfolk Circuit, probably for the convenience of the Judges, and marked in Saxton's Map as the Assize Town. It was also almost regularly taken as such in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and Elections, as well as other Meetings of the County, were convened here.

Little-Brickhill is supposed, by Willis, to have been taken out of the two contiguous parishes of Bow-Brickhill and Great-Brickhill. It was certainly part of the possessions of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; and after the decease of his son Walter, the second Earl, in 1164, passed, with Bletchley and part of Simpson (situated contiguously on the west side), to the family of Cauz, and was conveyed to the Turnhams in the reign of Ric. I. The Rev. Edward Cooke, Rector of Haversham, whose profound genealogical knowledge and legal precision were only equalled by his diligence of research, had no doubt of Little-Brickhill having been holden, after the Conquest, by the Bishops of Bayeux and Liscaux; and that this Manor, being united with other lands of Odo, became part of the barony of Mamniot, and was holden by the service of performing Castle-guard at Dover.

THE MANOR.

In Domesday Book, it is represented, that Blackeman, a man of Earl Tosti, held this Manor before the Conquest, and might sell it; that, after the Survey, it belonged to the Bishop of Liscaux, was included in Moselai Hundred, and held as five hides under the Bishop by Robert. The extent of the lands and possessions is thus particularized:⁴ In the demesnes, one hide and seven villeins, with three

¹ Mr. St. John Priest, in the Agricultural Survey of Bucks, says 600 acres.

² Willis's MSS.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Terra Epi Lisiacensis. In Moslei H'nd. In Brichellæ ten' Robt. de Epo. v. hid. Tra. ē. iiii. caſ. In da'io. ē. una. et vii. uilli cū. iiii. bord. ha't. iiii. car'. Ibi un'. seruus. p'tū. iiii. car'. Silua. cl. porc'. Val. et ualuit sēp. iiii. lib. Hoc ǫ tenuit Blackeman hō Tosti comitis et uendere potuit. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. fol. 145.]

bordars, had three ploughs. There was one servant, pasture for four teams, woods for one hundred and fifty hogs; and it had always been estimated at three pounds per ann.

If it may be conjectured, that the Saxon and Norman possessors held this Manor in connexion with their estates in the adjacent parishes, these four hides were perhaps the western part of Little Brickhill; and the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, which are described in the Survey as comprised in Bonestou Hundred, were towards the south-western angle, perhaps adjacent to Great Brickhill?

The land of the Bishop of Baieux, in Bonestou Hundred, had been the Manor of Alwin, a man of Estan, who had not the power of alienating it from the local tenure of the Manor. It was held as one hide by Turstin, under the Bishop. The land was sufficient for one plough: but there was none kept there, unless by the three villeins, and one bordar upon it; and it was worth only fourteen shillings; although, in the time of King Edward, it was estimated at twenty shillings.¹

After the forfeiture of the Bishop of Baieux, this Manor became parcel of the Barony of Maminot, and was so held by the service of Castle-guard at Dover. It passed, with lands in Kent, to Robert de Turnham, who took his name from the place of his residence, in the reign of Hen. II.² Robert de Turnham was the founder of the Priory of Combwell, in the parish of Gotherst, in Kent, to which he gave the Church of Little-Brickhill, and died before the end of the reign of Hen. II. leaving two sons, Robert and Stephen. The former attended King Ric. I. into the Holy Land, and died in the 13th year of King John's reign,³ seised of this Manor.

Stephen, his brother, succeeded him; but lived under great suspicions on the part of the King. He had a son, Henry; and King John, in the 14th year of his reign, issued his preceptory mandate to Stephen de Turnham, that he should not suffer any person to have access to his son, who did not produce the King's special letters for that purpose;⁴ but he died before his father.

Stephen died in the 16th of King John (1215), not without issue, as Hasted supposes,⁵ for he left several daughters. Mabilia, the eldest, represented that her sisters were not willing to take upon themselves the debts due by their father to the Crown, but that *she* would be responsible for the same, upon having seisin of her father's lands; wherefore the King's writ was issued for putting her into possession.⁶ It is probable that the debts were not discharged by her alone; for, two years afterwards, the lands of Stephen de Turnham, in Brickhill, were granted to Adam de Bendeng, for the use of himself and Alice his wife, Ralph de Hays and Beatrice his wife, and Mabilia de Cotton, who may be supposed the three daughters of Stephen de Turnham.⁷

Under these co-heiresses, Little-Brickhill was held by John de Gatesden, as their subfeudatory tenant;⁸ who, in 12 Hen. III. had a grant of a Thursday Market here, and of a Fair on the eve-day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen.

In 1252, a fine was levied between Philip Lovel, Querent, and Nicholas de Wancy and Alice his wife, Deforcients, of the Manor of Little-Brickhill. This Alice was probably one of the heiresses of the Turnhams.⁹

In 1257, Philip Lovel had a grant of free warren in Brickhill and Potsgrave, and also of a Weekly Market on Thursday, at Brickhill; and a Fair every year, on the eve-day and morrow of St. Giles. He died in 1258.¹⁰

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Bonestou Hd. In Brichella ten' Turstin' de Ep'o. i. hid'. Tra. ē. i. cañ. s; n' est ibi cañ. nisi, iii. uilli cū. ii. bord'. Val et ualut. XIII. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Aluin' ho' Estan. n' potuit dare nec uendi ext', Brichelle ⁊ Estani. [Lib. Cens.] ² Hasted's Kent, vol. v. p. 522. ³ Ibid.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 14 Joh. apud Cardigan MSS.

⁵ Hist. of Kent, vol. v. p. 522.

⁶ Rot. Claus. 16 Johis.

⁷ Ibid. 18 Johis.

⁸ Ibid. 12 Hen. III. m. 4.

⁹ Ped. Fin. 37 Hen. III. no. 216.

¹⁰ Eodem Anno, circa natale, mortuus est Philippus Lovel, Thesaurarius Regis, qui in illo officio multa mala perpetravit. [Chron. de Dunstable, fo. 337.]

In 1284, Hugh de Audley, Jun. and Margaret his wife, had a grant of a Thursday Market, and a Fair on the eve-day and morrow of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, at Little-Brickhill.

In 1441, Humphrey Duke of Buckingham had a grant of a Thursday Market at Little-Brickhill, and two Fairs years yearly; one on the eve and day of St. Philip and St. James (12th May), and the other on the 29th October, the eve and day of St. Luke the Evangelist.

In 1522, King Hen. VIII. granted to Sir Henry Marney, Knt. and to the heirs of his body, *inter alia*, the Manor of Little Brickhill, late the possession of Edward Duke of Buckingham, attained; and also a Market and two Fairs.¹

In 1526, the King granted to William Carey, Esq. one of the Esquires of the King's Body, *inter alia*, the Manor of Little-Brickhill, late the possession of John Lord Marney.² He died 22 June 1529, leaving Henry, his son and heir, then two years old;³ and in 1552, King Edw. VI. reciting the grant to William Carey, deceased, granted the said premises to Henry Carey, his son, and to his heirs for ever, to be held by the service of one Knight's fee. The same year, the King granted his licence to Henry Carey aforesaid, to alienate this Manor to Robert Brocas, who died seised thereof 6 Aug. 1558; as did his son, Bernard Brocas, 20 March 1589; leaving issue, Pexall Brocas, then twenty-one years old.⁴ Sir Pexall Brocas, Lord of the Manor, died 13 Aug. and was buried 14 Aug. 1630.

In 1684, Sir Thomas Abdy was Lord of the Manor of Little-Brickhill. He married Mary, daughter of Lucas Corsellis, of London, Merchant; and had issue by her, Sir Anthony Abdy, who succeeded in the title of Baronet, and in the estate. He sold this Manor to Sir Charles Duncumbe, Knight and Alderman of London, about 1696, and died 27 April 1704.

Sir Charles Duncumbe, Knt. died seised of this Manor 9 April 1711, and was succeeded by his nephew, Anthony Duncumbe, Esq. in 1735. It subsequently became the property of Geo. Hen. Rose, Esq. from whom it descended to the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, the present possessor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Robert de Turneham, or Thorneham, in the reign of Hen. II. founded the Augustine Priory of Combwell, in Kent; and bestowed upon it, amongst other possessions, the Church of St. Mary of Brickhill, with all its appurtenances.

Stephen de Turneham, his second surviving son, afterwards confirmed his father's donation.⁵

¹ Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. VIII. p. 3.

² Ibid. 17 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

³ Inq. in Cur. Ward, 20 Hen. III.

⁴ Sunday, 24 Oct. 1613.—Sir Pexall Brocas, Knt. did open penance at St. Paul's Cross. He stood in a white sheet, and held a stick in his hand; having been convicted, before the High Commissioners, of secret and notorious adultery with divers women. [Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1085.]

⁵ Henricus Rex &c. Salutem. Inspecimus cartam Stephani de Turneham in hæc verba. "Stephanus de Turneham omnibus hominibus tam Francis quàm Anglicis, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac præsentī cartā confirmasse donationem Roberti de Turneham patris mei, quam Deo, et ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ Magdalænæ de Cumbwell, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuum elemosinam: scilicet," &c. "et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Brichel cum omnibus pertinentiis suis," &c. "Præterea ego Stephanus de Turneham ex donatione mea propria dedi et concessi et præsentī cartā meā confirmavi Deo et prædictæ ecclesiæ de Cumbwell, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, intuitu Dei et pro animâ Henrici Regis et pro animâ Ricardi Regis et pro animabus dominorum meorum, et pro animabus patris mei et matris meæ et antecessorum meorum et pro salute animæ meæ et Edelinæ uxoris meæ et hæredum meorum," &c. "et xiii acras terræ in Brichull de proprio dominio meo, cum pertinentiis suis," &c. "et totam terram meam et decimum de Lincheshale cum omnibus pertinentiis," &c. "Et ego Steph. de Turnham et hæredes mei warrantizabimus prædictas terras," &c. "prædictis canonicis contra omnes homines et fæminas," &c. "Et &c. hanc paginam sigilli mei impressione roboravi, Hiis testibus Roberto de Turnham fratre meo Ric. Malherbe: Will. Haunsard: Magist. Will. de Batonia, &c. &c. Nos igitur hanc concessionem," &c. concedimus et confirmamus, &c. Dat. apud West. 6 die Julii Anno &c. xi. [Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 413.]

The Priors of Combwell, whose names have been preserved, are : Roger Tyshurst, who was removed in 1389, and re-instated by the Commissioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury ;¹ Henry Talow ; Richard Neller ; Thomas Patendon, 1512 ; and Thomas Vincent, 30 May 1513. The House, being of small value, was suppressed 27 Hen. VIII. ; when it was certified, that the clear amount of its revenues was only 80*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* ; the Parsonage of Little Brykhill being 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*² The site of the House, with certain Manors late belonging to it, was granted (29 Hen. VIII.) to Thomas Culpepper, Gent. ; and it subsequently came to the Campions of Danny, in Sussex.³

King Hen. VIII. by Patent 26 April 1542, granted to Sir John Gage, of Combwell Priory, in Kent, the Rectory, Church, and Advowson of Little Brickhill ; reciting, that they had been granted in the preceding year to Sir John Baker and Edward Gage.⁴

Ecton mentions the Rectory as estimated, in 1534, in the Ecclesiastical Valuation, at 9*l.* per ann. ; but in the old Valor, the Vicarage is said to have been of that value, without any account of the Rectory.

THE VICARAGE

was, in 1292,⁵ valued at two marks and a half. After the Dissolution, in the reign of Hen. VIII. the Vicarage and Advowson are said to have been, by a forced exchange, settled on the See of Canterbury, and converted into a Stipendiary Curacy or Donative, to which the Archbishops have successively nominated the Curate or Minister, with an allowance of 14*l.* per ann. payable from the Church of Canterbury, or their Lessees ; the Incumbent having also about 15*l.* per ann. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was returned and certified at 29*l.* 10*s.* per ann.

In 1732, the Archdeacon of Bucks held his Visitation at Little Brickhill, for the rural Deanaries of Buckingham and Newport.

In 1796, under an Inclosure Act,⁶ about six hundred acres of commonable lands were allotted and divided between the Lord of the Manor and the See of Canterbury, in right of the Impropriation, by Richard Miles, then Lessee, and John Burton Watkin, Clerk, then styled Vicar.

The Glebe consists of eight acres of pasture or meadow, and fifty acres of arable. The Church-yard comprises two roods and one perch ; and about three roods adjacent, on the north, are supposed to have formerly belonged to it. The Living is exonerated from land-tax, amongst the smaller Benefices, having been previously assessed at 7*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* per ann. upon 71*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* annual value.

VICARS.

JOHN DE DAVENTRE, presented 1227, by the Prior and Convent of Combwell, to whom the Church of St. Mary of Brickhill had been confirmed.⁷

William died Vicar in 1269.

Philip de Staunton, inst. 30 June 1269. He was 7 Sept. 1287, made Bishop of Landaff ;⁸ and died in 1296.

William, the successor of Philip, is mentioned as having prosecuted John de Pydington, of Ambrosden, Co. Oxon. in a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, not within that jurisdiction ; and the latter obtained a prohibition against him in 1292,⁹ by precept to the Sheriff of Bucks. He died in 1312.

¹ Ducarel's Excerpta, from Lambeth Regist. vol. ii. p. 179 ; and Monast. Anglic. ut supra.

² Valor Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII. and Dugd. Monast.

³ The Seal was round : an impression on red wax is appendant to the acknowledgement of supremacy, in the Chapter House at Westminster ; the arms of the House being Per pale Or. and Vert. The original Charter of Foundation was in the hands of Mr. Clarkson, of Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 26 April.

⁵ Taxat. Eccles. P. Nic.

⁶ Stat. 36 Geo. III. c. 38, pr.

⁷ Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 271.

⁸ Prynn's Collect. vol. iii. p. 1287, from Annal. Wigorn. See also Willis's MSS. and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 520.

⁹ Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 409. Also Prynn, vol. iii. p. 477.

Robert de Dodington, instituted 30 Aug. 1312; resigned in 1323; and was succeeded by

Walter de Buckingham, 25 June 1323; died in 1336.

Philip de Bretford, instituted 29 June 1336: and at his death,

Walter atte Oke was presented 27 May 1333; who dying, was succeeded by

Thomas Power, pr. June 1349; and on his resignation,

Ralph West was instituted 10 March 1349.

Walter Mitches resigned in 1366.

Thomas Dyer, instituted 29 Sept. 1366.

Thomas Ward resigned 1393.

John Walton, instituted 7 Feb. 1393.

John Mershe, presented 28 May 1400; exchanged for St. Leonard's Hospital in Cotton-end, Northampton, with *John atte Woodde*, alias *Whaddon*, 16 Sept. 1402; who resigned on an exchange.

Simon Const, presented 5 March 1403.

Richard Bray resigned in 1455.

Roger Taylor, pres. 21 Aug. 1455; but resigned, and *Humphrey Grainger* was instituted 23 Jan. 1465. At his death,

John Stephens succeeded 25 Sept. 1487.

William Hamsthwayt, instituted 5 July 1502; on whose resignation,

Robert Croston was instituted 10 May 1504.

Ralph Tickhill, LL.B. presented 12 Aug. 1522, by the Prior of Leeds Convent in Kent, by grant from Combwell. On his decease,

Simon Birde was instituted 12 Feb. 1527, on the presentation of the Convent of Combwell; and at his death,

William Jennings, 4 Dec. 1537, by Thomas Culpeper, (to whom the Advowson had been granted, either by lease from Combwell Priory, or by Patent from King Henry VIII.); and resigning,

John Haltifax was presented 16 July 1538, by Thomas Culpeper, Esq. He resigned, and

Thomas Hunter was pres. 20 Aug. 1539, by Thomas Culpeper, Esq. the younger. He was living in 1551; and

Thomas Smith was presented in 1552, as was

Theaddeus Magarley, 14 Sept. 1564, by Matthew (Parker) Archbishop of Canterbury.

Nicholas Palmer, presented 22 Nov. 1566.

John Morris, presented 8 April 1568; and on his resignation,

Richard Barton was instituted 29 Aug. 1569; who was, at his death, succeeded by

Richard Maidenhead, 4 June 1570.

Humphry Williams, presented 23 Oct. 1575, by Queen Elizabeth. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Edward Goldingham, 26 May 1578, on the appointment of Matthew (Parker) Archbishop of Canterbury; and resigning,

Thomas Lewis succeeded 10 Oct. 1579, on the same appointment; and was buried here.

Henry Sage, A.M. admitted 11 Sept. 1598, on the presentation of John (Whitgift) Archbishop of Canterbury; and on his cession,

John Bland, Deacon, 17 Dec. 1602, by the same Patron. At his death,

Thomas Collins succeeded 23 Nov. 1603; and on his resignation,

Thomas Maidwell, A.M. was instituted 23 May 1604, on the pres. of the King;¹ and resigned in favour of

Francis Charlet, 16 Oct. 1606. He was also Rector of Great Brickhill;² and was succeeded by

Francis Clithero, A.B. 30 July 1618: who was buried here 29 April 1659, as had been Mary his wife, and others of his family.³

Samuel Hart appointed 10 April 1661, by William (Juxon) Archbishop of Canterbury. He was living here in 1663, and was afterwards Rector of Drayton-Parslow;⁴ being succeeded by

John Smith, 6 Nov. 1666.⁵ He resigned, and

Humphrey Frank, A.M. instituted 13 Feb. 1668.

Thomas Harwood, A.M. admitted Curate 13 Nov. 1672.⁶

George Baddy, 19 May 1674. He went into Ireland about 1692,⁷ or 1694.⁸

Henry Hardacre, about 1694.⁹

William Hatton, A.B. admitted Curate 29 Aug. 1696.

John Harrison, 1700: occurs in 1710.

William Cavene, 1710; died in 1716; and was succeeded by

Francis Conduit, 1716, who resigned on being presented to Tarring, Co. Sussex; and was succeeded by

Thomas Martin, A.M. 1717, who was buried here 18 Nov. 1747, as had been John his son, 20 Oct. 1733.¹⁰

Francis Wyatt, A.M. presented 3 April 1748. He was Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge; also Vicar of Bromham in Bedfordshire; and was living here in 1760.¹¹

¹ Cole's MSS.

² See p. 63.

³ Paroch. Regist.

⁴ See DRAYTON-PARSLow.

⁵ Zechariah, son of this John, by Unica his wife, was buried here 2 Sept. 1666: so that he had been probably Assistant Curate to the preceding Incumbent.

⁶ Subscription books at Aylesbury.

⁷ Par. Reg.

⁸ Cole's MSS.

⁹ Par. Reg.

¹⁰ His daughter, Anna Maria, was married here 12 June 1738, to the Rev. Thomas Sturges, Rector of Fen-Ditton, Co. Cambridge. [Par. Regist.]

¹¹ Cole's MSS.

John Dolman, pres. 6 Nov. 1768, on the presentation of King George III.

Michael Woodhouse, or *Woodward*,¹ was also Rector of Great Wolston, and in the Commission of the Peace. He was buried here; being succeeded by

John Burton Watkin, 20 Oct. 1779, appointed by the

Archbishop of Canterbury. He was also Rector of Marsfield, Co. Wilts, and possessed an estate at Lockeridge in that County; where he died in 1814, having resigned this Living; and being succeeded by

Edward Jones, A.M. 20 April 1814, who had been previously Assistant Curate to Mr. Watkin.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stands at the east end of the town, on the brow of the hill, at the junction of the road from Woburn in Bedfordshire, with the great Chester road or Watling-street. The building is mean and very irregular, having been patched up at different periods; partly covered with lead, partly tiled, and partly slated. It consists of a small square embattled tower, about 50 feet high, with very large buttresses, and between them a mullioned window with decayed tracery, having above it the dial-face of a clock, now useless; and in the steeple three bells, and a Saint's bell. The nave and chancel have a south aisle contiguous to both.

On the north side was anciently a Chapel or Oratory, which, being at length converted into a School, fell to decay: and in 1703, was, with part of the chancel, blown down by a high wind, and not afterwards restored: but the chancel being repaired, or re-built with brick, and tiled, has a square window like an ordinary dwelling-house. It is said to have been principally repaired by the zeal and munificence of Browne Willis, LL.D. but has again been permitted to fall into decay. On the south side is a porch. Between the nave and aisle are four pointed arches, resting on three octagon pillars.

The Font is plain and circular, supported by a round pillar, on an hexagon base or plinth. In the chancel, on the south side, is a piscina under a trefoil-headed arch; and at the east end a locker.

On a mural tablet, at the west end of the nave:

In Memory of John, the only son of Thomas Martin, Minister, and Anna his wife. He departed this life Oct. 18th 1783, in y^e 13th year of his age.

Near lies the body of a virtuous youth,
Whose early years were spent in seeking truth;
But he a victim fell by conqu'ring death,
And by one fatal stroke resign'd his breath:
Yet his victorious soul does Hallelujah's sing
To him that gave him life, our heavenly King.

On a mural monument, in the aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. William Horwood, who departed this life 24 April 1802; also Mrs. Anne Mathers, sister of the above, who departed this life 1 Oct. 1790, aged 66 years. Also of Mrs. Ann Horwood, niece of the above, who departed this life March 3^d 1804, aged 28 years.

On a mural tablet, within the rails:

Near this place lieth the body of Charity Baker, the wife of Charles Baker, who departed this life June y^e 26th 1735, aged 47. And likewise the body of Charles Baker, who died February the 15th 1735, in the 84th year of his

age, who kept the White Lion Inn, in this Town, 30 years.

On a small plate of brass, in a slab in the pavement:

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Saling, died y^e 9th July 1694, æt. 22.

Under this weeping marble lies—

The knowing head, y^e honest hart
Fair blood & curtiuous hand & every part
Of Robert Saling, all with one stone content,
Though each deserv'd a severall monument.
He was, believe me reader, for 'tis rare,
Vertuous, tho' young; and learned tho' sincere.
Not with his blood or nature's gifts content,
He paid them both the tribute they lent.
His ancestors in him did fix their pride,
So with him all reviv'd; with him all died;
O cruel death, as here at once to see
The ruine of a family.

Learn reader, heare, tho' long thy line hath stood,
Time breeds destempers in y^e noblest blood;
Learn reader, heare, to what our glorys come,
Here's no distinction twixt y^e house and tombe.

¹ This man is, in Cole's MSS. vol. xxxviii. p. 45, called Rector of Bow-Brickhill; and stated to have died from a fall off his horse a few days before Saturday 16 Oct. 1779.

In a square frame of wood affixed to the south-pier of the nave. *Arms* :

In the centre, Arg. within a bordure engrailed S. two bars Gu. a label charged with a crescent for difference.

In the dexter corner, the same arms (without the label) impaling per fess and pale of six pieces Gu. and Arg. on each of the former a crescent of the latter. In the sinister corner, the first coat impaling . . on a chev. engrailed Or. a crescent S. between three martlets of the Second.

Here beneath lyeth interred the body of William Benett, some and heyre unto William Benett, of the City of Chester, Alderman and Justice of the Peace, who was Maïor of y^e said City 1652. He dyed in this towne in his returne from London to Chester, on y^e 19th day of March 1658.¹

In the Churchyard, on a tomb near the south porch :

Here lieth the body of TRUE BLUE, who departed this life January y^e 17, 1724-5, aged 57. Also the body of ELEANOR, y^e wife of TRUE BLUE, who departed this life January y^e 21, 1722-3, aged 59.²

In the pavement of the south aisle, which belongs to the Lord of the Manor, is a memorial for

Mary, wife of Bartholomew Sifull, Steward to Lord Feversham, who died in 1754, aged 56.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

A distribution of bread to the amount of 2s. is made at the Church every Sunday to twelve poor widows and widowers, by bequest of a maiden lady whose name is unknown.

The School, situated near the north-west end of the village, was founded by the bequest of Robert Saling, about 1694, of 5*l.* per ann. payable out of his estate here, for the instruction of eight children. The option is said to have been given to the Minister of the Parish; and about 1720, Mr. Martin, then Curate, held it: but misconducting himself, the teaching school was laid aside, yet he continued to receive the stipend out of the estate, until having disagreed with the parishioners, they encouraged the non-payment of the salary: and the charity was sunk, and remained unaccounted for during many years.

The Estate charged with this payment was the property of Mr. Ashwell, of Leighton Buzzard, Co. Bedford, whose son succeeded him in the possession of it.³

The REGISTER begins in 1559; and contains, amongst others, the following entries :

Marriages.

Laurence Theed of Wobourn, and Lucy Chester of Bow Brickhill, married 5 Mar. 1742, by licence.

Henry Turner of Ivingho Aston, and Anne Gates of Bow Brickhill, 12 Nov. 1744, by licence.

Burials.

Anne, wife of Dr. Turner, buried 21 Feb. 15 . . .

John Harrison, quondam Bayliffe of the three Hundreds of Newport Pagnell, buried 26 . . . 1587.

Richard Kirkshawe, of the Holmesshawe in Aulegarys,

in Co. Lancaster, Yeoman, buried near the Font, 19 May 1605.

Hugh Spenser, Servant to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon, 8 Feb. 1612, killed by a fall from a waggon.

Agnes (?) Potter of Dunstable, wounded at the Battle of Edge-Hill, buried 30 Nov. 1642.

Mr. Williams, a Soldier of the King's Army, was slain by the Parliament soldiers 27 Aug. and buried here the same day 1644.

Edward Chevall, Clerk of the Parish, buried 23 Jan. 1722.

¹ Buried 21 March 1658. [Par. Regist.]

² The singularity of this name has occasioned much curiosity: but no information can be obtained, besides that of *True Blue* having been a stranger, who settled here, and acquired some property, which after his decease was disposed of. It has been conjectured that he lived here under a feigned name. One *Hercules True*, about 1645, kept a house at Windsor, to which deer-stealers were accustomed to resort; and he uttered violent threats against a person, whose son, having been killed in attempting to resist the deer stealers in the Great Park; Thomas Shemonds prosecuted the murderers, and True declared he would knock his brains out, and is believed to have afterwards absconded.

³ Cole's MSS.

BROUGHTON

is bounded, on the North, by Moulsoe; on the East, by Cranfield, Co. Beds; on the South, by Salford, in the same County; and on the West, by Milton, or Middleton Keynes. It is situated about three miles south-east from Newport-Pagnell, on the road to London. The soil is a gravelly clay.

The Parish is about six miles in circumference: the number of inhabitants, at the commencement of this century, did not exceed 157 persons, occupying about 32 houses; and paying, in 1702, to the Land-Tax, 95*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Being an agricultural parish, the population has not very considerably increased: the female population were chiefly employed, formerly, in lace-making, but more recently in platting of straw or chip hats and bonnets.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Broughton, at the Domesday Survey, consisted of two Manors; one belonging to Walter Giffard, and the other to the Countess Judith. The former is thus described: in Brotone, Hugh holds of Walter four hides for a Manor: the land is five carucates: in demesne one carucate and eight villeins, with five bordars had four carucates. There were two servants and one mill in the demesne. Three carucates of pasture, then and formerly valued at sixty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, at 4*l.* This Manor had, in the Saxon times, been holden by Oswi, a man of Alric Fitz-Goding, who could sell it.¹

This was surveyed in the old Hundred of Moslai: but the other Manor, belonging to the Countess Judith, niece of the Conqueror, was entered in the Hundred of Bonestou, and was holden under her, by Morcar, her subfeudatory, as one carucate, with one villcin and one bordar. One carucate of pasture, valued at ten shillings; and in King Edward's days, at twenty shillings, when it was in the hands of the same tenant, who could sell it.²

The subfeudatory of Giffard's Manor, was, unquestionably, Hugh de Bolebec, whose descendants, the Veres, Earls of Oxford,³ continued to hold it of the Honour of Giffard; but, before the reign of King John, Bolebec had ceased to hold this Estate with his own demesnes, and admitted under him another subfeudatory, who took his name from the place; the family of Broughton being lessees here in 1200. In the 8 Edw. II. it was returned, that Gilbert Earl of Gloucester and Hertford had died seised, *inter al.* of two leets in Broughton; and by another Inquisition, that the same Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, died seised of one Knight's-fee: which seems to be evidence, that the Estate, here described, was that which had belonged to the Countess Judith. However the fact might have been, in the Testa de Nevil it is stated,⁴ that Robert de Broughton held, in the reign of Henry III. one Knight's-fee here, of the Countess of Oxford, who held of the

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Moslai Hd. Ω In Brotone ten' Hugo de Waltro'. 1111. hid. p' uno Ω . 'Tra. ē. v. car'. In dñio. 1. cañ. et viii. uilli cū. v. bord hn' 1111. cañ. Ibi. ii. serui. et 1. molin' in dn'io. P'tu. 111. cañ. Val. et ualuit. lx. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc Ω tenuit Oswui hō Alrici. f. Goding. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. 1, fol. 148.]

² Terra Jvdite Comitissæ. In Bonestov Hvnd. In Brotone ten' Morcar de comitissa. 1. hid p' uno Ω . 'Tra. ē. 1. cañ. et ibi. ē. cū. 1. uillo et 1. bord. P'tu. 1. cañ. Val. ualuit. x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' pot. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

³ See WHITCHURCH, and various accounts of this family in different parts of this History.

⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 35.

Earl of Gloucester; which Earl had obtained, on a partition of the Giffard lands, a moiety of the Honour of Giffard, under a grant of King Richard I. Robert de Broughton was succeeded by his son Matthew; a person of those names being in possession of a Knight's-fee here in 9 Edw. I. Matthew was succeeded by Ralph de Broughton, whose successor was Robert de Broughton; who, in 1333, levied a fine of this Manor to his own use, and the use of the heirs of his body.¹

In 1333, a fine was passed between Philip de Aylesbury and Robert, son of Ralph de Brocton,² Deforciant, of the Manor of Broughton, near Middleton Keynes, to the use of Robert. In 1347, Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, died seised of this Manor;³ as did Maud de Holland, wife of Robert de Holland, in 1349.⁴

In 1387, Hugh Earl of Stafford died seised of rents in Broughton, Wavendon, &c. In 1397, Robert de Willoughby and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William Latimer, died seised, *inter al.* of View of Frankpledge, in Broughton. In 1399, William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, died seised of a leet in Broughton, Wolston, Crawley, &c. In 1372, Ralph Earl of Stafford and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, died seised, as did Edmund Earl of Stafford, of a leet here in 1403: and in 1409, Richard de St. Maur (or Seymour,) and Mary his wife, are said to have died seised of Broughton Manor. By an escheat in 1410, John Aylesbury, *Chivalier*, was returned to have died seised of the Manors of Milton Keynes and Broughton: in 1416, Sir Thomas Green died seised of Suit of Court in Broughton: and in 1418, Sir Thomas Aylesbury died seised of the Manors of Middleton Keynes, Bradwell, Broughton, near Moulsoe, and Newport Mill.

In 1431, Thomas Nevil, Lord Latimer, died seised of the leets of Crawley and Broughton: of both which Manors, Sir Thomas Lovell died seised in 1455, when the latter was denominated Broughton-Lovell.

In 1460, John de Broughton presented to the Church, and so continued to do till 1481: and in 1462, a grant was made to Richard Middleton, of the Manors of Great Linford and Broughton.

In 1505, Sir Robert Broughton, by Will, bequeathed this Manor of Broughton to his brother Edward, for life.

In 1529, John Broughton, Esq. died seised of the Manor of Broughton, leaving two daughters, Anne and Catherine.⁵ The first was married to William Lord Howard of Roworth; and had issue, a daughter, Agnes, who became the wife of William Pawlett, Lord St. John, son and heir apparent to

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. and Rot. Hundred. This Robert de Broughton is *supposed*, by Browne Willis, to have been the person (and not Robert de Houghton,) who passed a fine of the Advowson of Broughton, to Caldwell Priory, Co. Beds. and was the founder of that Convent, which, according to Bishop Tanner, was in the *reign of King John*; and the gift being confirmed by King Hen. III. in 1253, accounts for the Patronage of Broughton being again restored to the Broughtons, after the long interval of a century. It is *conjectured*, that the Priory conveyed the Patronage to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the latter, in exchange, re-conveyed it to the same family; who appear to have been in possession of the Manor as feudatories of the Bolebecks, at least as early as the period assigned for the benefaction to Caldwell Priory; although, in the Archidiaconal List of Presentations to the Living, the names of the Patrons are not *annexed* during the above interval, *i. e.* from the year 1261, to the incumbency by John Broughton, in 1388, save only by the Convent of Caldwell, in 1260, and the Chapter of Lincoln; which, however, is no proof of the *presumption* of Willis, but rather opposes it. The account given by Kennet seems a more probable one; at least, until some better authority can be discovered for contradicting it.

² Notwithstanding the spelling of the name, there seems to be no doubt of the identity of the person.

³ Esc. 21 Edw. III.

⁴ Ibid. 23 Edw. III.

⁵ Lady Catherine Howard, one of the sisters and heirs of John Broughton, Esq., wife of Lord William Howard, one of the sons of the Duke of Norfolk, died 24 April 1535; and was buried in Lambeth Church, Co. Surrey, where she has an epitaph.

the Most Honourable John Lord Marquess of Winchester. His Lordship, and the Lady Agnes, his wife, conveyed the Manors of Broughton and Wolston Parva, 2 Jan. 1572, for about 1710*l.* to Thomas Duncumbe, Esq., by whom the Estate was settled on his son Francis, who was a Knight; and married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Porter, of Coventry; and whose son and heir, Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. by Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Draper, Esq. of Islington, Co. Middlesex, died 12 May 1632, leaving six children, of whom, Thomas, his son and heir, was then fourteen years of age; the names of his other children being Nicholas, Francis, Sarah, Mary, and Jane: and by Inquisition, taken in the Court of Wards, he was returned to have died seised of the Manor of Broughton, and of the Advowson of the Church, holden as one Knight's-fee of the Earl of Oxford, who was the chief Lord; and therefore the Ward was in the King's hands, by reason of minority. He was also, at the time of his death, seised of the Manor of Moulsoe, a messuage, &c. in Broughton, with fifty-two acres of Land in Broughton and Moulsoe, called Howe Croft, held of the Manor of Cranfield, at a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*

In Trinity-term next following (15 Eliz.) Sir William Paulett, Lord St. John, and Lady Agnes, levied a fine of the Manors of Broughton and Little Wolston, with divers lands in Broughton, Great and Little Wolston, &c. and the Advowson of Broughton, to the use of the aforesaid Thomas Duncumbe; and in Michaelmas-term following, a second fine was levied from Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Kirkby, Co. Northamp. of the Manor of Broughton, and lands here and in Moulsoe (dated 2 Jan. in the same year, as was Lord St. John's conveyance, for the amount is not specified,) in corroboration of the above conveyance, and to relinquish and assign all the interest of Sir Humphrey Stafford; and thus this Manor and Advowson of Broughton continued in the family of Broughton from 1573 to 1746 (about 173 years,) when, on the decease of the last heir male of the family, Francis Duncumbe, Esq., 16 March 1746-7, this Estate, *inter al.* passed, by his Will, to his nephew, John Robinson, Esq., and his two nieces, Frances and Susan, daughters of John Robinson, Esq. of Crawley, Co. Northamp. by Anne his only sister, wife of the said John Robinson; who, in 1748, conveyed all their right and title therein, for the consideration of about 21,300*l.* to Barnabas Backwell, Esq. of Tyingham,¹ M.P. for Bishop's Castle, Co. Hereford; who died seised of this Manor, &c. in 1754, and was succeeded by his son, William Backwell, Esq. who died in 1770, leaving issue by his wife, one son, Tyingham Backwell, who died a bachelor in 1777; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Praed, Esq., who, in her right, became seised of the said Manor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The ADVOWSON was always appendant to the Manor. By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1748,² a yearly payment was allotted to the Rector, in lieu of tithes: the glebe consisting of about twelve acres of pasture.

¹ See TYRINGHAM; and PEDIGREES OF BACKWELL AND PRAED.

² "A Bill for settling a certain yearly payment to the Rector of Broughton, in the County of Bucks, for the time being, in lieu of Tithes, and for other purposes therein mentioned," recites, That Barnaby Backwell of London, Esq. was seised in fee-simple of the Lordship and Manor of Broughton, and of the Advowson of the Rectory thereof, and that no other person had any lands or rights of common in the said parish: That Philip Barton, Clerk, A.M. is Rector, and in right thereof is seised of the Parsonage-House, with gardens, &c. containing, by estimation, 1½ acre; and of two closes, containing, by estimation, about 11 acres: That part of the lands in said Lordship having been inclosed about twenty-eight years ago, it was then agreed, between Francis Duncumbe, Esq. then Lord of the said Manor, and Henry Voyce, Clerk, then Rector of the said Parish, that Francis Duncumbe and his heirs, &c. should pay Henry Voyce and his successors, Rectors of the said Parish, an annual sum of 77*l.* free from all taxes and deductions, in lieu of Tithes; and should discharge the said Parsonage from all manner of taxes whatsoever, as well Parliamentary as Parochial, except the window-

A Terrier, made by Andrew Bing, S.T.P. Rector, dated 25 July 1605, runs thus: "The site of the Parsonage contains, by estimation, 1 acre, within which are contained a little orchard, hedged, containing one rood, and a little pigthle, containing 1 rood. Item, 10½ roods of meadow, 7 of which lie in the Great Mead, and the other 3 in Arable Mead; 1 acre of meadow leys, lying in Moulsoe Crouch Leys, commonly called Mead Leys; and 18 acres of arable, lying in the three several fields, viz. in Fen-field 5½ acres, in Middle-field 7 acres, in Cocksbrish-field 5½ acres.

RECTORS.

NICHOLAS DE LEGA, died 1261.

Robert de Nassington, presented 1261, by the Prior and Convent of Cawdwell; as was

Thomas de Nassington, 11 Oct. 1269; and

Benedict de Ferriby, 1294.

Richard Fitz-Alan, presented 14 Jan. by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; as was

Nicholas de Langtoft, 16 Nov. 1319; and

Richard de Croft was presented 8 Aug. 1324.

Richard de Stene, presented 4 Dec. 1330.

Oliver Massingham resigned 1388; and was succeeded by

John Lathbury, presented by John Broughton 19 March 1388. He occurs in 1404 and 1406.

Thomas Alayn resigned 1460.

Walter Strange, instituted 2 Aug. 1460.

John Gyrtin, instituted 21 Oct. 1462.

Henry Weld, presented 2 Oct. 1467.

John Bennet, presented 4 Oct. 1471.

John Stanway, presented 11 Nov. 1474.

William Roo, presented 29 June 1481.

John Broughton, presented 23 March 1498.

Richard Prych, presented 12 Oct. 1509, by the King, by reason of John Broughton's minority.

Robert Leyff, presented 11 June 1511, by Sir John Broughton, Knt. He was also Rector of Chenies; and died in 1526.

Thomas Brooke succeeded in 1527. On his resignation,

Ralph Cooper was presented by Anne Broughton 29 July 1529. He died; and

Nicholas Hay was presented by the King 5 June 1546. He died; and

John Mann, LL.B. was instituted 3 March 1552, by the Marquis of Winchester. On his resignation, he was succeeded by

Anthony Evans, Vicar of Upper Winchendon, was presented 26 July 1559, by the same Patron. He resigned; and

Thomas Wade was presented by Sir William Pawlet, Knt. 7 Feb. 1560. He died; and

Humphrey Taylor was instituted 22 Nov. 1567, on the presentation of Elizabeth Scudamore, Charles Willoughby, and Thomas Scudamore. He died; and was succeeded by

Thomas Kent, who was pr. 11 Oct. 1582, by Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. He died, and was buried here 26 Oct. 1595.

Thomas Johnson Kent was presented 14 Jan. 1595, by Francis Duncumbe, Gent.

Andrew Bing, A.M. presented 1599, by the Lord Chancellor, and inducted 25 June 1600. He was Fellow of St. Peter's Coll. Camb.; and 12 May 1606, Sub-Dean of York; in 1608, was appointed Archdeacon of Norwich; also Rector of East Dereham and Winterton, Co. Norfolk. He resigned this Living, on being promoted to his Archdeaconry; and, dying, was buried, as is supposed, at Winterton.¹

Rowland Radburne, inducted 19 Sept. 1618, and was buried here.

William Dudley, inducted 16 Nov. 1632. He was expelled in 1648; and

William Jole, of Aspley, intruding, styled himself Rector in 1655; but in 1660, was displaced; and

William Dudley restored, who died Rector, and was buried here.²

tax, which the said agreement confirmed; the payment to be made in four quarterly portions, on the Feasts of Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael Archangel, and Nativity of our Lord, at or in the church-porch of the Parish Church of Broughton, from Lady-day 1749; the remedy by seizure throughout the whole parish, if quarterly portions be unpaid for twenty-eight days. [22 Geo. II. c. 7.]

¹ Willis's MSS. and Hist. of Cathedrals.

² William Dudley married Mrs. Sarah Sadler, of Aspley Guise, 11 Nov. 1656, by whom he had a daughter, Frances, baptized 28 Sept. 1657, and from whom Thomas Norcliffe, Esq. of Aspley, is descended. [Cole's MSS.]

Alexander Bickerton, A.M. presented by Francis Duncumbe, Esq. 17 Aug. 1677. He rebuilt the Parsonage House, but died in the same year, and was buried at Moulsoe. He was of Peter House, Cambridge; A.B. 1671; A.M. 1675.

Adam Booker, A.B. presented by the same Patron, and instituted 7 Feb. 1678. He was also Rector of Wavendon; and was buried here.

Henry Voyce, A.M. presented by Francis Duncumbe, Esq. He was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge; A.B. 1712; A.M. 1719; and died in 1745-6.

Philip Barton, A.M. was presented by Francis Dun-

cumbe, Esq. "whose niece he married," says Mr. Cole in his MSS. "and was my most worthy and much esteemed school-fellow and friend." He was inducted 13 March 1745-6; and was also Rector of Sherrington, on the cession of his father, 1748.

John Wynter, A.M. admitted 31 July 1786. He resigned; and

William Smith, A.M. was inducted 21 Jan. 1790, on the presentation of Sarah Backwell.

William Smith, Jun. A.M. presented in 1821, by William Praed, Esq. of Tyringham.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end is a square embattled tower, in which hang four bells; the first and third are modern, but the second and fourth ancient, and have these inscriptions: "Sancte Crispine ora pro Nobis." "In multis annis resonat Campana Johannis." The length of the Church is 66 feet, and the breadth 18 feet: the length of the chancel is 25, and the breadth 16 feet. On each side of the nave are three windows, with stone mullions and tracery, forming quaterfoils and trefoils. Between the nave and chancel is a lofty arch, in which is an open screen of wood; and on the piers on each side are carved corbels.

The eastern window of the chancel is recessed under a pointed arch, the lower part of it being closed with a screen of wainscot; on which the Commandments, &c. are neatly painted. In the north-wall, near the east end, is a recess or niche, with a door, probably for the keeping of the altar furniture. Some few fragments of coloured glass still remain in the windows.

The Font is a modern circular basin of stone on a round pedestal, supported by the old octagonal Font inverted, having coats of arms remaining thereon.

The north door is closed with masonry, and the space in front of it converted into a pew. Over the entrance into the chancel, the Royal Arms, having this *Motto*: "Fear God, Honour the King." The Manerial pew is opposite to the Pulpit, which stands close to the north-east angle of the nave. The Communion-table, which is small and of a square form, and the rails which enclose it, are painted of a mahogany colour. The Communion-plate consists of a flagon, chalice, paten, and salver, presented by Mrs. Backwell, of Tyringham, who held a considerable estate in this parish.

On the north side of the chancel, is an achievement, in a lozenge:

S. a dove Proper, between three estoils of six points wavy Arg. impaling S. a lion passant Arg. langued Gu. between three griffins' heads erased of the Second, beaked Or.

On another:

Party per chev. engrailed Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads erased, counterchanged. *Crest*: A horse's haunch S. shod Proper, issuant out of a ducal coronet Or. *Motto*: Mors iter ad vitam.

On another, at the west end of the chancel:

Party per chev. engrailed Arg. and Gu. three talbots' heads erased, counterchanged, impaling S. within a bor-

dure engrailed Or. a dove Proper, between three estoils of six points wavy Or. *Crest* as before described.

On a lozenge of white marble, in the middle of the pavement of the nave:

Here lieth the body of M^{rs} Margaret Box, who departed this life the 30th of August 1727, in the 66th year of her age.

Ranging with two ancient stones, are three modern black marbles; on the first of which are the arms of *Duncumbe* impaling those of *Chester*:

Per chev. three talbots' heads erased, impaling per pale a chev. engrailed between three rams' heads erased within a bordure engrailed.

P. M.

Here lyeth Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley, Baronet, and Dame Margaret his wife. She married Francis Duncumbe, of this place, Esq. the 26th of April 1683, and died the 30th of September 1686; at whose feet lyeth Mary, their only child, who died an infant.

At her feet, on a slab of free-stone :

Mary Duncumbe.

Qui moritur Christo, vivit; qui vivit in illo

Non moritur; mors non est ubi Christus adest.

On the second marble :

Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. sonne and heire of Sir Francis Duncumbe, Knt. who departed this lyfe the 12th daye of May 1632, expecting a joyfull Resurrection.

On the third :

The body of Sarah, y^e wife of Thomas Duncumbe, late of this Parish, Esq. sole daughter of Thomas Draper, Esq. Citizen and Brewer of London, lyeth here interred next her Husband till the day of Resurrection to eternall life; by whome he had issue 4 sons and 3 daughters. She departed this life the 15th of Feb. A^o Dn^o 1653, ætatis sue 59.

On the north wall, not within the Communion-rails, is infixed a small monument of white marble, gilt round; at the top the arms of *Duncumbe*, as before described; and underneath, on the tablet, (being the only monument except those on the pavement) is the following inscription :

Near this place lyeth interred y^e body of Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. who departed this life y^e 14th of October 1672, in the 52^d year of his age. His first wife was Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Edmonds of Preston, in y^e County of Northton, Esq. by whom he left one son Francis, and 3 daughters. His second wife was Margaret, the sole daughter of Will. Norton of Sherrington, in the County of Essex,¹ Esq. and Relict of Thomas Wiseman, Esq. of Mayland Hall, in the same County, by whom he also left 3 daughters.

Vita tibi in terris fuerat meditatio mortis;

Vixisti moriens: Mors tibi Vita fuit.

On the pavement, in the chancel, on a brass, is this inscription :

Here is layed to rest vntill the day of Resvrrrection the body of Mary, the wife of Tho. Dvncumbe, Esq. y^e second of that name of this Parish, and eldest daughter of Charles Edmonds of Preston-Denary, in the County of North'am. Esq. She was, through the Grace of God, in her life a dvtyfull childe, a chaste & loving spowse, a tender mother; a faithfvl, pious, and devoute Christian. Shee departed this life the 20th of January 1655, in y^e 31st yeare of her Age, and left srivivinge isse behinde her 4 sonnes and 3 daughters.

On another marble, laid north and south cross-ways, for want of room, being also of black marble, are these *Arms* :

Within a bordure engrailed, a dove between three martlets, impaling a lion passant between three griffins' heads erased, *Baron* and *Box*. Under them is inscribed :

Here lyeth the body of M^o Anne Baron, Relict of James Baron of London, Esq. a faithfull and loving wife, a grave and pious widow, and the kind mother of many children; none of which were married, save Frances, the wife of Francis Duncumbe of this Parish, Esq. She died the 10th of June 1703, in the 77th year of her age.

On the north side of the Churchyard, is a large black marble, raised from the ground four feet, with these Arms : *Duncumbe* between *Chester* and *Baron*; and the following inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Francis Duncumbe, Esq. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley, Bart. by whom he left no issue. His second wife was Frances, daughter of James Baron, Esq. Citizen of London,² by whom he left one son and one daughter. He departed this life Jan. 31, 1720, in the 70th year of his age.

Vir egregio tam erga Ecclesiam quam erga Patriam amore præstans.

On the north side of this altar-tomb, is a small lozenge of white marble, let into the brick-work, on which is this inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Margaret Green, daughter of Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. She died Dec. 17, 1725, aged 66.³

¹ Mr. Cole says, he knows of no place in Essex named *Sherrington*, and thinks it means Sherrington in this County.

² Mr. Duncumbe's second wife, Mrs. Baron, whose brother died about 1704, was a great heiress; and with her fortune Mr. Duncumbe bought lands at Crawley, &c.

³ She had been formerly married to a gentleman of the name of Bentham. [Cole's MSS.]

On the north-east of the chancel, at about the distance of twenty feet in the church-yard, is a raised altar-tomb of freestone, covered with a black marble, on which are the arms of *Duncumbe* singly, and the following inscription :

Here lieth the body of Francis Duncumbe, Esq. of Broughton, who departed this life the 14th of March 1746, in the 57th year of his age.

On the south side of the church is a gravestone with no inscription. The mark of the Cross is still remaining.

On a slab close to the north wall, within the rails of the chancel :

Hic jacet Johis de Broughton Fil. Robti de Broughton, qui obiit xxi. die mensis Decembris A° Dni Mcccclij. Cujus aie p'picietur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Agnes quondam ux Johis de Broughton Filii Robti de Broughton qui obiit xi. die mensis Octobris A° Dni Mcccxxxix. Cujus aie p'picietur Deus. Amen.

At the west end of the church, is the following table of Benefactions :

1678. Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. gave the rents and profits of all his Lands in Loughton, in the County of Bucks, for the purposes as hereafter expressed: 20s. to be yearly laid out in repairing of this Church; and when

the Church shall want whiting, painting, and adorning, the same shall be done at any time (for ever) out of the rest of the rents and profits; and that, in the mean time, all the rest of the rents, &c. above the 20s. aforesaid, shall be yearly expended by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, in providing one load of wood for their aged and truly needy poor; or for any other truly needy poor inhabitant, through sickness, lameness, or by reason of any great charge of children; or for providing for them any physical or surgical helps; or towards the marriages of any of their daughters, or the putting out any of their sons or daughters apprentices; so that they can read, and say the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, and the Ten Commandments, and are of honest and civil behaviour; and hereby strictly enjoined to be observed for ever, that no child or children shall have any benefit from this gift that are brought up in ignorance.

1716. Francis Duncumbe, Esq. gave the rents and profits of the Fountain Inn, in Loughton aforesaid, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to be applied in the following manner:—50s. per ann. for the teaching to read, and saying the Church Catechism, *six children of the poorest inhabitants of this Parish* : 52s. per ann. to the Parish-Church Clerk, for his care in cleaning and sweeping the Church, the seats, and the paths in the church-yard : 20s. per ann. to be laid out with the like sum given by his father, Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. towards repairing and keeping dry the said Church, and the windows thereof: and 10s. per ann. in firewood, given to poor householders in such manner as directed by his father's Will.

The REGISTER begins in 1582; and contains, amongst others, the following entries:

Births, or Baptisms.

Sarah, dau. of Thos. Duncumbe and Sarah his wife, 13 Sept. 1624.

Francis, son of Thos. Duncumbe, 12 Feb. 1628.

Mary, dau. of Thos. and Sarah Duncumbe, 29 April 1631.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Duncumbe, 22 Dec. 1657.

Hannah, dau. of Thos. Duncumbe, 31 Jan. 1658.

William, son of Thos. Duncumbe, 16 Feb. 1667.

Francis, son of Fras. Duncumbe and Frances his wife, 2 Sept. 1690.

Marriage.

M^r. Roger Draper, of London, and M^{rs}. Hannah Duncumbe, of Broughton, 31 March 1657.

Burials.

Temperance, wife of Mr. Fras. Duncumbe, 20 Dec. 1616.
Sir Francis Duncumbe, Lord of the Manor of Broughton, 10 Nov. 1622.

Fras. son of Thos. and Sarah Duncumbe, 13 Nov. 1623.
Mr. Thos. Duncumbe, Lord of this Manor, 14 May 1632.

Mrs. Duncumbe, wife of John Duncumbe, Gent. 28 Sept. 1625.

Mrs. Mary Duncumbe, dau. of Thos. and Sarah, 20 Jan. 1655.

William, son of Thos. Duncumbe, Esq. 2 April 1666.
Chas. son of Thos. Duncumbe (died at London), 7 Dec. 1671.

Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. 22 Oct. 1672.
Francis Duncumbe, Esq. 3 Feb. 1720.

CALVERTON.

THIS Parish is bounded, on the North, by Wolverton and the Township of Stoney-Stratford; on the East, by Wolverton; South-East, by Shenley; South, by Whaddon; West, by Beachampton; and by Passenham, in Northamptonshire, on the North-West. The soil is clayey, with lime-stone and rubble. The Ouse borders this parish towards the south-east, being the division between Bucks and Northamptonshire, near the course of which the Grand Junction Canal, between Haversham and Cosgrove, gives off a branch, which, passing within the verge of Northamptonshire, re-enters Bucks in Thornton parish, about three miles north-east of Buckingham.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

CALVERTON was surveyed, after the Norman Conquest, in the ancient Hundred of Sigelai, as the land of Hugh de Bolebec, and by him holden as his Manor, taxed at ten hides. There were ten carucates; in the demesne three hides, and there were three carucates; and eighteen villeins, with eight bordars, had seven carucates; and a ninth might have been cultivated. There were nine servants, and one mill of 13s. 4d. rent; pasture for five carucates; altogether worth, and valued at 10l.; and in the time of King Edward, at 12l. This Manor, Bise, a Thane of King Edward, had holden; and a man of Queen Edith held two hides for his Manor, which he could sell.¹

After Hugh de Bolebec, the Grantee of the Conqueror, Hugh, his son, succeeded to the possession of this Manor in 1148, whose successor was Walter, circ. 1186; and Isabella, the heiress of the House of Bolebec, circ. 1244, becoming the wife of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Hugh de Vere, his issue by her, and fourth Earl of Oxford, is said to have been seised of Calverton between 1244 and 1262; as was likewise *their* son Robert, fifth Earl of Oxford, between that year and 1295; and this estate descended, before 1331, to Robert, sixth Earl; then to John, seventh Earl of Oxford, and was settled on Maud, Countess of Oxford, his widow, in dower; at whose death, in 1366, it passed, in or before 1370, to Thomas, eighth Earl of Oxford; and in 1393, was possessed by Robert, ninth Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland, and was the dower of Philippa Duchess of Ireland in 1396. In 1400, this Manor descended to Aubrey, or Alberic de Vere, tenth Earl of Oxford; and at his attainder, in 1461, came to the Crown. In 1481, it was in the hands of the King's son, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III.;² and upon his death, in Bosworth-field, this Manor was, by King Edw. IV. restored to Robert, eleventh Earl of Oxford; from whom it descended to John, the twelfth Earl; but, upon *his* attainder, again reverted to the Crown. John, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, being restored to his honours and estates by King Hen. VII. held the same until his decease, in 1512; when he was succeeded, *inter alia*, in the possession of this Manor, by John, fourteenth Earl of Oxford; at whose death, in 1526, Dorothy, his sister and co-heir, carried this estate in marriage

¹ Terra Hygone de Bolebeck. In Sigelai Hvnd. ƿ. Ipse Hugo ten' CALVRETON, p. x. hid' se defd'. Tra' ē. x. car'. In dñio. iiii. hidæ. et ibi sunt. iiii. car. et xviii. uilli cū. viii. bord'. hñt. vii. car. et ix^{ma}. pot' fieri. Ibi ix. serui. et i. molin' de xiii. sol' et iiii. den'. P'tū v. car'. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuti. x. lib'. T.R.E. xii. lib'. Hoc ƿ tenuit Bisi teign'. R.E. et ibi i. hō Eddid regine. ii. hid'. habuit p'. uno ƿ et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 150.]

² Dugdale states in the Baronage, that Richard, being advanced to the title of Duke of Gloucester in the Parliament of 1 Edw. IV. obtained Calverton soon afterwards, with other lands, as part of the possessions of John late Earl of Oxford, attained. [Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 165; citing Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. IV. p. 5, m. 6 and m. 5, A.D. 1461; &c.]

to John Neville, Lord Latimer; whose eldest daughter and co-heir, brought the same (with Stoney Stratford Manor,) by her marriage with Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died circ. 1583. Henry, ninth Earl of Northumberland, circ. 1616, sold the estate to Sir Thomas Benet, Knt. Citizen of London, who held his first Court-Leet and Court-Baron here in 1617; and this estate descended by his co-heiresses, Grace and Frances, daughters of Simon Benet, Esq. to John Benet of Abington, Co. Cambridge, and James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, to whom they were respectively married; and, on the failure of issue of the elder sister,¹ became vested in the Earl of Salisbury.

The family of Benet were considerable benefactors to this parish; and amongst them, was the unfortunate lady above-mentioned; by whose husband, Simon Benet, Esq. the porch was erected during the Commonwealth, the initials of his name, "S. B. 1659," being over the door. The Manor-house was built by the Pigots.

The estate descended from James Earl of Salisbury, to the Most Honourable James Brownlow William Gascoigne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury; and was transferred, by purchase, to Robert John, Lord Carington, the Earl of Egmont (son of Charles George, late Lord Arden,) and Mr. Oliver, of Stoney-Stratford; who are at present the principal proprietors.

THE RECTORY,

which was always appendant to the Manor, whose Lords were its Patrons, was, according to a Terrier signed by John Mansell, Rector, in 1639, described to have consisted of "the Parsonage-house, three barns and a stable, two closes near the house, half an acre in the Mill Meadow, an acre in Bridge Meadow, half an acre more there, one head-ley on Calvercroft, three leys at Weedeford; in the Middle-Field, nine acres and ten lands: in Blakenfield, eleven acres twenty-three lands and two roods; in Streetfield, seven acres twenty-three lands one rood and a foreshooter."

During the Incumbency of the Rev. John Knight, who died Rector in 1661, the Chapelry of St. Giles of Stoney-Stratford, which, with all the west side of that Township, had been previously included in the bounds and perambulations, was dissevered from Calverton.

The value of the Rectory, in 1538, was returned at 26*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; and subsequently, the Glebe-land was estimated at 20*l.* per ann. The Great Tithes let for 120*l.* per ann. during several years, seldom exceeding 10*l.* per ann. more; so that the whole, with the Small Tithes, amounted only to about 160*l.* per ann. Under an Inclosure Act, in 1782, an allotment of about 380 acres was made to the Rector for his Glebe.

The Rectory-House was handsomely re-built in 1820, by the late Charles George, Lord Arden, the Patron; and is situated on the site of a Roman camp.

RECTORS.

RICHARD occurs 1182.

William de Lysures, presented in 1233, by Isabella Countess of Oxford.

Hilias de Bello-Campo.

William de Pirey, Canon of York, died 1299.

John de Falshawe, presented 10 May 1299, by Sir Hugh Vere, Knt.

John Gore, presented Dec. 1348, by John Vere, Earl of Oxford. He exchanged for Penlow, in Essex, with *Henry de Undell*, 2 Aug. 1351; who exchanged with *Simon de Brantingham*, 8 Dec. 1354. He died, and was succeeded by

Roger de Chesterfield, presented 18 Feb. 1361, by Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He died in 1377.

¹ This Mrs. Grace Benet, widow of Simon Benet, Esq. and mother of Mrs. Benet of Abington and the Countess of Salisbury, is stated to have been most cruelly murdered in the Mansion at Calverton; for, to use the words of Cole, "being a miserable, covetous, and wretched person, she lived by herself in the old house at Calverton; and, being supposed to have great store of money by her, tempted a butcher of Stoney-Stratford to get artfully into the house; and there being nobody to assist her, or call for help, barbarously murdered her, circ. 1691; for which he was afterwards executed."

William Brown, presented 25 Aug. 1377, by Sir Aubrey de Vere, Knt.

Robert Beaufans, admitted 14 June 1425, on the presentation of the Duke of Exeter. He exchanged for Alcester, Co. Warwick, with

John Timms, 11 Nov. 1435.

John Walker resigned 1461.

William Berkeley, presented 20 Jan. 1461, by Sir Aubrey de Vere, Knt.

Gilbert Reve died 1465.

John Somerville, presented 22 Nov. 1465, by Sir Thomas Cobham. Knt. He died; and

Edmund Chaderton was instituted 14 Aug. 1483, on the King's presentation. He was much in favour with King Ric. III. and held many offices under him.¹ He resigned it in the next year to

Edmund Cholerton, instituted 27 Feb. 1484, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Bryan, Knt. He died; and

Aleyne Betune, LL.D. was instituted 25 Nov. 1514, on the presentation of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. He died; and

John Lancaster was instituted 7 Dec. 1526, on the presentation of Anne de Vere, Countess of Oxford. He died; and

Richard Prank was instituted 21 April 1541. He had been previously Rector of Aston-Sandford. He died.²

John Redmayne was instituted 8 April 1548. He was the First Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, and died Dean of Westminster. He was succeeded by

William Binnesley, LL.B. instituted 20 Jan. 1549. He was also Vicar of Adderbury, Co. Oxon.; and admitted, in 1554, Archdeacon of Northampton. He was Prebendary of Peterborough, in the Second Stall of that Cathedral, on the deprivation of Edwin Sandys, S.T.B.; but, on Queen Elizabeth's accession, was compelled to give place to its former possessor (who was restored in 1559, preparatory to his being made Bishop of Worcester); and exchanged that Stall for the Sixth Prebend in the same Church, which he held until his death, 20 Oct. 1569. He was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, but without any memorial.³ At his resignation, he was succeeded by

John Milner, instituted 20 Dec. 1558, on the presentation of Giles Isham and Marmaduke Cleaver.

Anthony Rush, A.M. instituted 21 June 1566, on the presentation of Sir Robert Wingfield, Knt. He died 1577, being Dean of Chichester and Canon of Windsor, in which Collegiate Church he was buried.

Matthew Pigott, instituted 15 June 1577, on the presentation of Thomas Pigott, Esq. He was buried at Beachampton, of which Church he was also Rector; and was succeeded by

Henry House, A.M. instituted 22 Nov. 1598, on the presentation of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He died; and his successor was

Francis Dalton, S.T.P. instituted 6 Nov. 1600, on the presentation of Sir Charles Percy, Knt. He resigned.

Humphrey Ailworth, B.D. was instituted 16 April 1604, on the presentation of Jane Medcalf.⁴ He resigned; and

John Mansell was instituted 7 Aug. 1609, on the presentation of Samuel Mansell, Esq. He was buried here 19 Oct. 1640.

John Knight, presented by the King, in the minority of Simon Benet, 4 Dec. 1640. He was buried here 11 Aug. 1661; and was succeeded by

William Carpenter, or *Carpender*, A.M. instituted 11 Sept. 1661, on the presentation of Simon Benet, Esq. He held also the Living of Staunton-on-the-Wye, Co. Hereford. He died, and was buried here.

John Taylour, A.M. instituted 18 Feb. 1711, on the presentation of John Benet, Esq. He was buried here.

George Coppin, A.M. instituted 1 Nov. 1727, on the presentation of James Earl of Salisbury. He died 16 April 1735, at his father's, in Market-Street, Co. Herts, and was buried at Caddington, Co. Beds; being succeeded by

Edward Hammond, A.M. instituted 27 May 1735, and inducted 30 May, on the presentation of James Earl of Salisbury. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 17 March 1713; also Rector of Watton, Co. Herts (instituted 22 Oct. 1734), and Archdeacon of Dorset. He died at Watton 26 April 1762, æt. 72, and was buried there; being succeeded by

Jonathan Briggs, A.M. instituted 1763. He had been Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. and held a Living in Bedfordshire, which he quitted for this Benefice; and was also Curate of Hatfield. He was succeeded by

John Hey, D.D. presented 10 Nov. 1780, by the Right Hon. James Earl of Salisbury. He also held the Rectory of Passenham, Co. Northampton, by dispensation dated in October 1780; and, on his cession, was succeeded by

George Butler, D.D. then Dean of Peterborough, inducted 8 Aug. 1814, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Charles George Lord Arden. He was the second son of the Rev. Weedon Butler, formerly Minister

¹ Harleian MSS.

² Vol. i. p. 47.

³ Willis's Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 514, 518, 523.

⁴ In 1605, it was returned that the Earl of Northumberland was Patron.

of Charlotte-Street Chapel, Pimlico; Master of a respectable Private School at Chelsea during many years; and that benevolent and steady friend of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, whom the latter distinguished by the appellation of "Faithful among the Faithless." In 1778, he was Lecturer of St. Martin Orgar's, in London. Dr. Butler distinguished himself by several academical exercises at Cambridge, before he was elected Head Master of Harrow School, over which he presided during several years; having obtained that appointment, after a severe contest, from Sidney Sussex College, in Cambridge, of which he had taken his several Degrees.

He resigned this Rectory in 1821, being also Rector of Gayton, Co. Northampton. After living in retirement a short time before his death, closed his mortal career at Greenhill, near Harrow, in 1823, aged 81 years: and was succeeded by

The Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, A.M. instituted 2 Jan. 1821, on the presentation of his father, the late Lord Arden. He married, at Shenley, in 1829, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley, who died in 1832, leaving two children; Richard Perceval, who died in 1833, an infant; and a daughter, Mary, surviving.



THE OLD CHURCH,

which was dedicated to All-hallows, consisted of a nave and chancel; and on the north side stood a low embattled tower, in which were five bells. On the south side of the nave was a small aisle, with leaded roof, the entrance into which was through a neat porch, having a tiled roof. On each side of the chancel were two lancet-shaped windows, with stone mullions and tracery; and a larger one at the east end. The entrance-door to the chancel was also on the south side. Between the nave and aisle were three pointed arches, resting on two octagon pillars, with square bases, and two demi-pillars at the east and west ends. There were few ancient monuments or slabs, excepting a portion of one large stone, with marks of two figures, and a smaller one between them.

In the floor, on a slab, were these words :

Here lies the bodies of Sarah Poulter, and William Poulter her husband. She died May the 29th 1723, aged 63 years.

In Memory of William Poulter, husband of Ann Poulter. He died April y^e 2^d 1754, aged 52 years.

Also Thomas Poulter, husband of Frances Poulter. He departed this life Nov. 13, 1772, aged 40 years.

Also two of their children, who died in their infancy.

Also Mary, their daughter, who died an infant.

Also Elizabeth, their daughter, who died February y^e 15, 1779, aged 9 years.

On a grave-stone :

Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Mansel, some time Rector of this Church, who died in the yere of our Lord 1640, and of his age 56th.

The New Church is situated on the eastern side of the highway leading to Stoney Stratford, and was built nearly on the old foundation, in the year 1818. The fabric consists of a tower (containing five new bells, the tenor about 17 cwt.), a south aisle and chancel; a porch projecting from the aisle, having a pair of gates or doors; and the gable front embellished with two octagonal pinnacles, having conical tops, terminating in flowered finials. Within is a pointed arch, opening to the aisle; and on each side of the porch is a window, with two trefoil-headed lights, separated by a stone mullion. At the west end of the aisle is a narrow window, with square head and plain moulding; and the west door, to which is an ascent of five steps, is under a semi-circular arch, resting on two short Saxon columns. At the east end of the chancel is a window of three trefoil-headed lights, with a slipped trefoil in the spandril; and upon the eastern gable of the roof is a small stone-cross, with "I. H. S." There are three lancet-shaped windows on the north side of the nave; and one window, of similar form, on each side of the chancel; and in the angle formed by the east end of the south aisle and the chancel, a small vestry-room, about eleven feet square, has been erected, in the floor of which are many square pavements or tiles, figured and coloured (chiefly yellow upon a red ground,) with various armorial bearings.¹

The whole of the building is about thirty paces long; and the chancel fourteen feet wide. Great attention has been paid to improve this edifice, by the introduction of stoves beneath the floor, which is of fine white stone; and the substitution of stained glass, both ancient and modern, of the finest colours, for the plain glass in the old windows, at the expence of the present worthy Rector. The roof is also ceiled between the beams and joists.

The Communion-Table is small and rude; the names of Mr. Richard Wood and Mr. Roseman, Churchwardens, being inscribed upon the frame, which is covered with scarlet cloth. The Pulpit and Reading-desk are in the north-eastern angle of the nave; and the altar-rails of iron, remarkably neat. The Font is a small octagon basin, on a pedestal of correspondent shape, and stands near the door in the south aisle.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

WILLIAM ELMER left a legacy of 50s. per ann. to clothe a poor man and woman of this parish.

Sir Simon Benet also gave the sum of 6*l.* 10s. per ann. to clothe six poor men; besides 6*l.* 13s. 4*d.* annually, to repair the highways in this parish.²

Mrs. Grace Benet, in 1713, gave 6*l.* to the poor; and in the year following,

James Earl of Salisbury gave 10*l.* for a similar purpose.

A moiety of an estate in Bradwell, of 3*l.* per ann. is paid to the parish-officers, to employ the poor people; besides a rent-charge of 20s. a-year, arising out of an estate at Rotherhithe, in Surrey, bequeathed by Ambrose Benet, Esq. about the year 1631.

An estate of 50s. per ann. lying in the common fields of Calverton, which was left in the hands of the parish-officers, is said to have been lost.

¹ The Parish-clerk positively declared, that they had been brought from a great distance, and neither belonged to the Old Church here, nor to any other of the religious edifices in the neighbourhood or County. However, it seems not irrelevant nor unuseful to introduce this remark, as it is highly probable that these vestiges of ancient art may lead to very erroneous conjectures amongst future Travellers, or even Antiquaries, respecting their origin.

² This account was returned by Mr. Carpenter, Rector: and his successor, Mr. Taylor, returned to the Bishop, 1715, that there was such a Charity belonging to this Parish, but that it was scandalously abused.

CASTLETHORPE,

formerly a Chapelry to Hanslope, but in modern times made a distinct parish, is bounded, by Hanslope on the North; by Gayhurst and Little Linford on the East; by Haversham on the South; and by the County of Northampton on the West; from which it is separated, partly by a small stream, called the Towe, and partly by the Ouse. The soil is a loamy clay.

The village, which is small and obscure, is about three miles north of Stoney-Stratford. Here anciently stood the Castle belonging to the Barony of Hanslope, which was, circ. 1215, taken and demolished by Foulkes de Brent, when it was garrisoned against King Stephen, by William Mauduit, or perhaps by his ancestor, Robert Lord Mauduit; who, being amongst the rebellious Barons in the time of King John, returning to his allegiance, re-possessed this Manor, which had been forfeited to the Crown as an escheat; and, on the death of his descendant, William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, his Estates devolved, by his sister and heir, to William Beauchamp; who, in 1291, had the King's licence to embattle his Manor of Hanslope. On the attainder of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, this Estate was granted, in 1397, to Thomas Mowbray, about that time created Duke of Norfolk; who, being attainted very soon afterwards, this Estate passed, in tail male, to Edward Duke of York.¹ The Duke, being slain at the Battle of Agincourt, and having no issue, this Manor, as part of Hanslope, reverted to the Crown; and was subsequently granted to different branches of the Royal Family, being made part of the revenue of the Princess Elizabeth, before her accession to the Throne. In 1663, King Cha. II. granted this Estate in fee to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt.² third son of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Bart. of Thornton, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Aston, Esq. of Aston, Co. Cest., and relict of Timothy Egerton. He had been a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; Judge of the Common Pleas; and one of Oliver Cromwell's Commissioners of the Great Seal. Having been educated to the Law, he became a Student of the Inner Temple; Serjeant-at-Law 4 June 1660; and Justice of the Common Pleas 27 July 1661. He died 8 March 1671, æt. 78; and was buried at Castlethorpe; having, by Bridget his wife, left two sons, Thomas and Peter.

¹ Rot Pat. 22 Ric. II.

² The following letter from Sir Thomas Tyrrell, of Castlethorpe, addressed to Richard Grenville, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, furnishes some interesting particulars of the passing events at that memorable period:

"To the Right Worth. Richard Grenville, High Sheriff of the County of Bucks, Present these.

"SIR,—That you may not expect me this night, I have sent this messenger to lett you know my journey is deferred by those whom I should meet till Friday, soe that I hope to be with you on Thursday night. I pray let those writings which Ewan brought from Aylesbury be laid up carefully till then. At Bedford there was a new Commission for the Peace, wherein seven Justices were left out, and the Lord Bullingbroke and all his adherents. There was an order sent (as I heare,) from the King to the Judge of Assize, to Bedford, requiring him to publish the illegality of the Commission of Array; which he refused to doe, but returned it to the Parliament; for which the Grand Jury were in consultation to indict the Judge, and to presentt the turning out of those Justices for a greivance. But what is done I am not certain, for my intelligence came away before the Assize ended. The Kinge hath been att Leicester, but we cannot learne what was done there yett. On Saturday night he came to Huntingdon, where he now is; and we heare that he intends to be at Sir Lewis Dives' house, by Bedford, on Wednesday, and soe to come into the county, then for Woodstocke. What the meaning hereof is, and with what force he comes, I cannott yet learne; nor am I sure of the truth of his cominge.

Thorp, 25 July, 1642.

"Yours^{tho}. THO. TYRRELL."

[N^o. 5, Appendix to Seward's Anecdotes, vol. iii.]

Thomas, the eldest son, is said to have been disinherited; and is *supposed* to have been that Thomas Tyrrell who was buried at Thornton, 11 Sept. 1623.

Peter Tyrrell, the younger son, was created a Baronet 20 July 1665; and married a daughter of Carew Raleigh, eldest surviving son of Sir Walter Raleigh, the circumnavigator.¹

Sir Peter Tyrrell, Bart. died in 1711, leaving issue, an only son, Thomas Tyrrell, who succeeded to his title, and was the second Baronet of this branch of the family. He was of Castlethorpe; and married Dorothy, daughter of Giles Eyre, a Judge. He had no male issue; but left, at his death, in 1714, two daughters, Christobella and Harriet. Christobella, the eldest daughter, was married first, to John Knapp, Esq. of Cumner, Co. Berks; secondly, to John Pigott, Esq. of Doddershall; and thirdly, to the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount and Baron Say and Sele (whom she survived;) who, dying without surviving issue, in 1789, at a very great age, was buried at Grendon-Underwood.² Harriet, the younger daughter, was married to James Lamb, Esq. of Kirtlington, Co. Oxon., who died in 1777, and whom she survived until 1785. He was likewise buried at Grendon-Underwood; having had issue by her, an only daughter, married to Capt. Francis Mead, of the Royal Navy (who achieved great honour and distinction from his gallantry in capturing a French Man-of-War, of vastly superior force,) by whom he had issue, one son, Francis Mead, D.D., Rector of Candleby, Co. Lincoln; and three daughters, Christobella, married to William Chambers, Esq., of Stratford-upon-Avon; Henrietta, married to Fiennes Saunderson Miller, Esq., of Radway, Co. Warwick; and Charlotte, married to Charles Saunderson Miller, Clk.

The widow of Sir Thomas Tyrrell was married, secondly, to Dr. Richard Frewen, an eminent physician at Oxford.

The Estate of the Tyrrells here, having, under the Act of Parliament for the payment of the fortunes of the two co-heiresses, whose father died in Ireland, passed by purchase, between the years 1724 and 1730, to Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough (or trustees under her appointment;) was, by the provisions of her Grace's Will, conveyed to her grandson, John Spencer, Esq., of Althorpe, Co. Northampton, and descended, in the same manner as Dunton, to the Earls Spencer; in whose possession the Manor still remains.

The Church, or Chapel, has been always ecclesiastically annexed to Hanslope. When King Henry VIII. seized upon the possessions of Religious Houses, and the Impropriation of Hanslope was given by him to the Corporation of the City of Lincoln, the King likewise included Castlethorpe therewith.³

THE CHURCH

is built on an eminence, within the precincts of the site of the ancient Castle, a little eastward of the Keep, as appears from the height of the bank or mount still remaining close to the Churchyard, and near the old Mansion-House of the Tyrrells, of which a small part is still standing.⁴

The Church consists of a nave, with two short side aisles; a chancel at the east end; and at the west end, an embattled square tower. The height of the tower was originally 71 feet; but the rain having been suffered to destroy the timbers of the roof, it fell down on Monday 22 Dec. 1729; and being meanly rebuilt, was lowered about 30 feet, and only the second of three bells, which it had contained, was put up again; the first and third being sold to defray the expences of re-building it. The weight

¹ Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 527; Gent. Mag. vol. lii. p. 561.

² See Vol. i. p. 260.

³ See HANSLOPE.

⁴ The principal portion of this building having been taken down about the commencement of the present century,—the part left standing was converted into a cottage.

of the largest bell (which was broken,) was 4 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb., and was purchased for Fenny-Stratford Chapel, at 40*l.* 10*s.*¹ On the second and third bells were inscribed, "God save the King, 1620."

The north aisle has three irregularly shaped and ill-proportioned windows; two in the side, and one at the east end. In the south aisle are two square windows with stone mullions, fluted, having trefoil heads; and in the wall of the nave on the same side, are three small clerestory windows. At the east end of the chancel is a mullioned window of three lights, bracket-headed, with a large trefoil above, in the point of the arch on each side, and a circle in the centre. On the south side are two small windows, one of which has been converted into a modern door-way; the upper part of the stone mullion, with its tracery, still remaining above the door. The roof of the tower, nave, and aisles, are covered with lead: the walls of the tower and aisles embattled; and those of the nave finished with a plain parapet, in some parts constructed with brick; but the roof of the chancel is modern and slated. Attached to the chancel wall are four sculptured figures of animals, or monsters; one of them resembling a bat with its wings expanded.

Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, two pointed arches, respectively supported by strong piers and a single pillar; the latter, on the north side, is circular and very massive, with a foliated capital; the other on the south side, octagonal, and more slender. Close to the latter is placed the Font, which is very large, octagonal, and having two sculptured human heads annexed to its two angles facing the north: but no other carving or ornament.

The Pulpit,² which is square, and ascended only by two steps from the reading-desk, is apparently of the time of King James I. and placed contiguous to the north-east pier of the nave. Behind it, and higher in the wall, are the remains of the entrance to the rood-loft, closed with masonry.

The pew belonging to the Mansion-House, at the south-east angle of the nave, is ornamented with carving and arches, in panels, and probably cœval with the pulpit. At the west end of the nave is a large gallery of modern erection, having on the front, in large capitals: "Joseph Kitelee, Thomas Kitelee, William Swannell, Benjamin Churchill:" the names of the principal inhabitants of the Parish, at whose expence it was built, for their own accommodation.

The Communion Table is small, of oak inlaid; and the rails which inclose it are modern.

The Dedication Feast is kept on the Sunday after St. Simon and Jude; though in old Wills, it is called "the Church of our Lady of Castlethorpe." Here are no ancient arms or painted glass in the windows; but the following monuments and inscriptions remain:

On the pavement of the chancel is a white marble, inscribed

Hic jacet Eyre Tyrrell infans, Filius Thomæ Tyrrell Arm. & Dorotheæ uxoris ejus, qui immaturo abreptus Fato obiit Jan. 23, An^o Dni. 1695.

On a grey marble, inlaid in white, these arms "a frette;" and below, in a lozenge of white marble, the following:

This marble was prepared at the expence of Dame Bridget Tyrrell, Daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, Kt. & Bart. and wife of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, who designed this place upon her Soul's flight to

Heaven, to be her body's Dormitory, till the coming of Jesus her Saviour to re-unite the same.

"Those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."
—1 Thess. iv.-xiv.

Adjoining to this, in the pavement, is a black marble, inlaid with white, having the arms of *Tyrrell* impaling *Harrington*; and this inscription:

This Stone was placed here by Dame Bridget Tyrrell, Daughter of Sir Edward Harrington, Knt. & Bart. dedicated to the Memory of her worthy and dearly beloved Husband, Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt., one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, who departed this Life the 8th day of March, A^o Dni. 1671,

¹ Rudall's, the founder's charge, on exchanging this bell for one of 80 lb. weight, was 14*l.* 14*s.*, as appears by his receipt, dated 23 June 1731; preserved in Cole's MSS. vol. xxxvi. p. 39, in Mus. Brit.

² See vol. ii. p. 298.

in the 78th year of his age, having designed this place upon his Soul's flight to Heaven, to be his Body's Dormitory, till the coming of our Saviour to re-unite the same.

On a neat mural tablet of white marble, near the west end of the south aisle :

Affection dedicates this Tablet to the Memory of Robert Scott, of Milton Keynes, in this County, eldest Son of John Scott, of Hatton-Garden, London. He departed this Life September 13th 1815, aged 36 years.

His remains are deposited in a vault near this spot with those of his Father-in-law, Thomas Kitelee.

On oval tablets, at the west end of the aisle :

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Kitelee, who died the 6th of December 1814, aged 62.

This stone is erected to the memory of Mary Kitelee, wife of Thomas Kitelee, who departed this life April the 27th 1812, aged 55.

In the pavement of the north aisle is a large slab, with an inscription, now nearly illegible.

On the north side of the chancel, within the communion rails, is a stately monument, consisting of a basement or altar-tomb of veined marble, on which are two black marble pillars, with white bases and capitals, supporting a richly ornamented pediment, with frieze and cornice, surmounted by an urn; on each side of which is a shield of the arms of *Tyrrell* and *Harrington*.

On a slab of jet covering the altar-tomb, between the pillars, are the effigies in full size, of a Judge in his coif and ermined robes, reclining upon a mat and cushions, his head resting on the lap of a female, sitting in a melancholy posture with her left hand placed affectionately on the shoulder of her husband, and her right hand holding a handkerchief towards her tear-swollen eyes: her hair in ringlets, descending on her bosom; a single row of large pearls round her neck; her dress without ornament: and the shoe of her right foot with a narrow but obtuse peak projecting beneath the drapery: the effigies are painted in colours, and the foliage and sculptured

ornaments party gilt. On a tablet behind the statues, and between the pillars :

M.S.

Heic juxta situs

Thomas Tyrrell Militis in Communi Banco nup' Justiciarius

Edwardi Tyrrell de Thornton (villa huic vicina) Militis et Margaretæ Vxoris Filius et quivis Vltimus.

Qui parentum curâ primis annis literis humaniorib' imbuait, Et bono dein jurisprudentiæ Genio tenui viatico commissus. In Legibus Patriæ indagandis opam adeo felicem nauabat. Vt brevi verè Jurisperitus omnium suffragiis audiret.

Et maturè tandem ad Gradum Servientis ad legè editus.

Ac ad Placita tenenda in predicta Curia assignatus. Officium Judicis p' decemium tanta Integritate explevit.

Vt supremis Tribunalis Judicium non ptimescere.

Sed pia Reverentia Expectare merito videatur.

Vir scilicet p'doctus vita inculpat' morib' benign'.

Ingenio comp'tus, Judicio compositus et ratus:

Qui denuo (huiusce vitæ studio feliciter pacto)

Duratura beatæ Æternitatis gaudia læte prospiciens.

Suis charus cæteris desiderat' ab omnib' deplorat' occubuit.

On tablets below:

Near to this place lyeth the body of S^r Thomas Tyrrell, Kn^t one of his Majesty's Justices of his Court of Common Pleas, who married Bridget, one of the Daughters of S^r Edward Harrington, of Ridlington, in the County of Rutland, Kn^t and Bar^t his third wife, who, in gratitude to his invaluable merits, did erect this Monument at her own charge, to perpetuate his Memory. He dyed y^e 8th day of March 1671, An^o ætat^{is} 78.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit: and their works follow them."—Rev. xiv. 13.

Here is also interred the Body of y^e said Dame Bridget Tyrrell, who, in farther respect to y^e memory of her said dear Husband, and as an humble Tribute of thankfulness to her gracious God for y^e blessings she enjoyed here, hath given the sum of 10*l*. per ann. for ever to the Poore of this place, and other pious uses, to be distributed after her death in such manner as by her Deed in writing is more fully declared.

"For with such sacrifices God is well pleased."—Heb. xiii. 16.

The REGISTER commences with the year 1562; but the books from 1673 to 1704, have been lost.

Burials.

Sir Tho. Tyrrell buried March 16, 1671.

Philippa, D^{ch} of Sir Peter Tyrrell, bur. Ap^l 29, 1706.

Susanna, D^{ch} of Sir Peter Tyrell, bur. May 15.

Charlotte, D^{ch} of Tho. Tyrrell, Esq. bur. May 18.

Lady Ann Tyrrell bur. Jan. 24, 1708.

Sir Peter Tyrrell, Bar^t bur. 11 Mar. 1710.

M^{rs} Eliz. Tyrrell bur. Feb. 2, 1716.

CHICHELEY

is a small Parish, situated about two miles and a half north-east of Newport Pagnell; having for its boundaries, Sherrington on the North; Astwood and Crawley on the East; Newport Pagnell on the South; and Tyringham and Lathbury on the West. The soil is a sandy clay, inclining to humidity; a small stream running through the Parish from its northern verge, and uniting with the Ouse at Lathbury.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the compilation of the Domesday Survey, here were three Manors, all belonging to William Fitz-Ausculf, and holden under him by three subfeudatories. Baldwin held one of them as three hides. There were three carucates of land; in the demesne one; and five villeins with four bordars had two carucates, and one of pasture. Woods for one hundred hogs. It was then and had always been rated at 40s. The same tenant held it in the time of King Edward, and could sell it.¹

Another Manor was holden of the same William Fitz-Ausculf, by Andrew, his subfeudatory, as three hides. Here were also three carucates of land; one in demesne; and seven villeins with four bordars had two carucates; two servants; two carucates of pasture; woods for one hundred hogs; which had been and were constantly valued at forty shillings. Edestan, a man of Alnod of Kent, had holden this Manor before the Conquest, and could sell it.²

The third Manor was holden of William Fitz-Ausculf, by Pagan, as three hides and three virgates. There were four carucates of land; in the demesne one; and five villeins with six bordars had three carucates, and a carucate of pasture; altogether valued at sixty shillings; when he first held it, at one hundred shillings; in the time of King Edward 4*l*. This Manor had been holden by *nine* Thanes, and they could sell their possessions without any license of their Lords.³

The whole of this Estate appears to have descended from Fitz-Ausculf, with the rest of his inheritance, to Fulk Paganell, the founder of Tickford Priory, in the adjacent Parish of Newport, and was by him bestowed upon that religious house.

A fine was passed in 1197, between Thomas Fitz-Warren, Peter and Robert Fitz-Brette, Reginald Fitz-Brette, and Spelon (Stephen?) Fitz-Brette, of lands in Chicheley, to the uses of Reginald and Spelon.⁴ And in 1254, another fine passed between Peter Fitz-William and Oliver, Prior of Newport Pagnell, of messuages and lands in Tickford, Sherrington, Chicheley, and Newport, to the use of the Prior and his Church of Tickford.⁵

Roger de Somery, the presumed descendant of Fitz-Ausculf, died in 1272, seised of Chicheley;

¹ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Mosleie Hvd. In CICELAI ten' Balduin' de Willo. 111. hid p' uno ̄. 'Tra. ē. 111. caſ. In d'no. ē. una. et v. uilli cū. 111. bord hn't. 11. caſ. ptū. 1. caſ. Silua c. porc'. Val. et ualuit sēp'. xl. sol. Istemet tenuit. T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i., fol. 149.]

² In ead ten' Andreas de Willo. 111. hid p' uno ̄. 'Tra. ē. 111. caſ. In d'no. ē. una. et vii. uilli cū. 111. bord' hn't. 11. caſ. Ibi. 11. serui. ptū. 11. caſ. Silua c. porc'. Val. et ualuit sēp'. xl. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Edestan' hō Alnodi cēntis. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ In ead' ten' Pagan' de Willo. 111. hid' et 111. nigr'. p' uno ̄. 'Tra. ē. 111. caſ. In d'no. ē. una. et v. uilli cū. vi. bord' hn't. 111. caſ. Ptū caſ. Val. lx. sol. Qdo recep'. c. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuer' nouē teigni. et uende' potuer' sine licentia D'no suor. [Ibid.]

⁴ Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I. n^o. 25.

⁵ Ibid. 39 Hen. III. n^o. 261; and Willis's MSS.

and it appears, by an ancient Charter of 4 Edw. II. that licence of liberty of free-warren was then granted to the Monks of Tickford, in *Thickthorne*, Chicheley, and Hardmead; and in the same year, 1311, Henry Spigurnell had also a grant of free-warren in the same, which was renewed in the 5th and 8th of the same reign: but Roger de Somery, son of the former Roger, died seised of this Manor in 1291;¹ as did John de Somery, in 1342, (16 Edw. III.)

In 1460, it was found by an Inquisition, that Thomas Wake, Esq. died seised of the Manors of Crawley and Chicheley: and upon the dissolution of religious houses, King Henry VIII. in 1526, granted to Cardinal Wolsey, *inter al.* for the endowment of his new College in Oxford,² the Manors of Tickford, Chicheley, and Thickthorne, and the Advowson of Chicheley Church, *habend.* for ever.

In 1546, the King granted to Anthony Cave, Esq. the Manor, Rectory, and Advowson of the Vicarage of Chicheley, with certain tithes in Wyllien, late part of the possessions of King Henry VIII.'s College in Oxford;³ and at his death, 9 Sept. 1558,⁴ leaving issue daughters only, this Manor and Estate came in marriage with Judith, one of those daughters, to William Chester Esq., who, or his ancestors, had purchased a capital Mansion here, said to have belonged to Lady Mansel;⁵ and who is presumed by Cole, to have been another daughter of Cave.

The family of Chester, as connected with this County, is mentioned as having been descended from John Chester, Citizen and Draper of London, who was buried in Mercer's Chapel, in 1437; and whose son or grandson, William Chester, obtained a grant of arms 22 May 1467, by William Hawkeslow, Clarencieux King-at-Arms.⁶

Richard Chester was Sheriff of London in 1484. Anthony Chester, Esq. of Chicheley, who possessed this Estate in the reign of Elizabeth, was High-Sheriff of the County in 1601; and being first knighted, was advanced by King James I. to the dignity of a Baronet, 23 March 1635; died in the same year; and was buried here in December following, æt. 70; as was likewise Dame Elizabeth, his relict, in 1698. His descendants and successors in the title and Estate, to the time of the seventh Baronet, were also buried here.⁷

Sir Charles Bagot Chester, the seventh Baronet, bequeathed this Estate to the second son of Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, Bart. of Blithfield, Co. Stafford, with the proviso of his taking the name of Chester. The Estate accordingly passed to Charles Chester, Esq.⁸ who, in 1765, married Catherine,

¹ Esc. 19 Edw. I.

² Rot. Pat. 17 Hen. VIII. p. i. Test. 20 Jan.

³ Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII. Test 4 Dec.

⁴ Cole extracted from the Will of Anthony Cave, proved in 1558, a Schedule of his Estates, as follows:—"Chicheley and Thickthorne Manors, 35l. 3s. Lands there, purchased of Sir Peter Dormer and John Chibnall, 8l. Power's Manor, in Whitechurch, 17l. The fourth-part of the Manor of Oving, 11. 1s. 8d. Lands in Lathbury, purchased of Ed. Andrewes, 5l. 5s. 4d. Other lands in Lathbury, purchased of the Marquess of Northampton, 14l.; with others of Mr. Whalley there. In Great Linford, 3l. In Newport, 2l. 10s. In *Callis Town*, in France, 6l. Total, 92l.; but due therefrom to the Schoolmaster of Lathbury, for 44 years, at 10s. per ann. 22l." [Cole's MSS.]

⁵ This Lady Mansel had been a benefactress to the Parish; having given to the poor a rent-charge, secured to be paid out of her Estate here, of 40s. per ann. to be distributed in bread on every Good-Friday and St. Thomas's-day. Her relation (but in what degree is not ascertained,) John Maunsel, Esq. died 19 Oct. 1625, aged about 50; and has an epitaph in the Church. He left two sons, John and Thomas; the latter buried at Bromley, Co. Kent.

⁶ Party per pale Arg. and S. a chevron engrailed between three rams' heads erased, counter-changed, within a bordure engrailed Gu. Bezanté. Crest: on a wreath a ram's head coupé Arg. attired Or.: but the bordure discontinued by the later branches of the family.

⁷ Sir Anthony Chester, 2nd Bart. was buried 15 Feb. 1651; Sir Anthony Chester, 3rd Bart. buried Feb. 1698, æt. 64; Sir John Chester, 4th Bart. buried 16 Feb. 1725-6; Sir William Chester, 5th Bart. ob. March 1726, æt. 60; Sir John Chester, 6th Bart. buried Feb. 1747, æt. 51; Sir Charles Bagot Chester, 7th Bart. ob. July 1755, æt. 36, buried at Chicheley. [Par. Regist.]

⁸ Barbara, daughter of Charles Chester, Esq. and Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, was married in May 1806, to John Drummond, Esq. Banker, of Charing Cross, London.

eldest daughter of the Hon. Bilson Legge, second son of the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth. He died at Chicheley, 2 April 1793; being succeeded in his possessions by his eldest son, Charles Chester, Esq. who is the present possessor of the Manor and Estate, and Patron of the Vicarage.

THE ADVOWSON,

which, before the Reformation, belonged to Tickford Priory, has subsequently passed with the Manor. The value of the Vicarage, in 26 Henry VIII. was 8*l.*, and the certified clear value 54*l.* as returned in Ecton; but it is now estimated at 66*l.*

In 1600, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, granted *inter al.* to Dr. Henry Atkins, of London, and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns for ever, the Manor or Lordship of Tickford, and all messuages, &c. to the same belonging, at a reserved rent of 38*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* for the Manor and Rectory of Chicheley.¹

In 1623, King James granted to Sir Anthony Chester, Knt. and Bart., his heirs and assigns for ever, the Manors and Lordships of Chicheley and Thickethorne, and Rectory of Chicheley, the Advowson and Right of Patronage thereof, and all tithes, &c.²

VICARS.

ROGER resigned in 1264; and was succeeded by *Ralph de Ivingho*, presented 12 Jan. 1264, by the Priory of Tickford. He died; and

John de Estwode was inst. 4 July 1266.

Robert Geale resigned in 1290; he was succeeded by *Walter Aurifaber*, inst. 8 July 1290. He died; and *William Russel* was pres. by the King, 13 Sept. 1349. He resigned; and

Thomas Mote was instituted 10 July 1382.

William Make admitted 11 Sept. 1396, exchanged for Newbottle, Co. Northampton, with

William Chapman, 23 May 1399. He exchanged for Propton, with

Nicholas Appleby, 27 Feb 1404; and died in 1418; being succeeded by

John Salisbury, presented 25 May 1418.

William Bulbeck was deprived in March 1434, for neglecting his cure.³

Robert Frere was pres. 12 April 1435, by the Convent of Tickford.

William Rippon presented 25 Sept. 1471.

Thomas Perlahyn died in 1500; being succeeded by

Hugh Warden, presented 7 June 1500. He willed to be buried in the Church, "before the crucifix."

Henry Ashton, inst. 18 Oct. 1519, on the concession of the Convent of Tickford. At his death,

John Massy was instituted 13 July 1538, on the presentation of Thomas Clawgen; and occurs Vicar in 1546.

Edward Robinson, pres. in 1551, was succeeded by *John Tackley*, a Monk of Snelshall Priory, instituted 23 Jan. 1554, on the presentation of Anthony Cave, Esq.; and buried here 3 May 1557; being succeeded by *John Bishop*, presented 6 Aug. 1557, by the same Patron.

Marmaduke Pollen occurs Vicar in 1570.

Walter Thomas, instituted 27 May 1573, on the presentation of Elizabeth Weston.⁴ On his resignation,

Thomas Gardiner was instituted 15 May 1581, on the King's presentation, in the minority of Anthony Chester. He occurs Vicar in 1606 and 1617: as does

George Pege, in 1639; who died in 1640; and was succeeded by

James Saunders, A.M. presented 14 Nov. 1660, by Sir Anthony Chester, Bart. He was succeeded by

Josiah Noke, instituted 7 June 1662, on the presentation of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart.: he died; and was buried here 26 March 1662; being succeeded by

George Downing, A.M. instituted 20 Aug. 1662, on

¹ Rot. Pat. 42 Eliz. p. 71, Test. 2 Feb.

² The Register of Lincoln is defective between 1427 and 1430.

³ In what manner this Lady had acquired the Patronage, does not appear; but she seems to have been probably the mother of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, Lord Treasurer of England. Willis states, that the Earl was born at Chicheley, where he married, in 1596 (by the name of Richard Weston,) Elizabeth Newdigate. This account agrees very well in point of time, with the birth of their daughter Catherine, who had quitted England in consequence of the establishment of Protestantism. A monument in the Cemetery of the English College at Rome, indicates that she was the daughter of the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of England—"Que fidei Catholice causa Angliam deserens cum viro et familia tandem Romam venit post varias triennio placidissimas tolleratas." Ob. 6 Nov. 1645, æt. 39.

⁴ Ibid, Test 23 Dec.

the presentation of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart. In 1672-3, he was promoted to be Archdeacon of Coventry: and on his cession of this Living, was succeeded by

John Randolph, A.M. pres. 27 June 1674. He died 9 Dec. 1684; and was buried in the Churchyard; being succeeded by

William Barbour, A.M. instituted 4 May 1685, on the presentation of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart. He died here; and was buried in the Churchyard, 12 March 1724; and was succeeded by

John Shann, A.M. presented 28 Dec. 1725, by the Bishop, on lapse. He had, besides a good temporal estate in Yorkshire, his native County, another Living:

and married a daughter of Mr. Remington, Rector of Stoke-Goldington, whose wife was the daughter of Sir Anthony Chester, Bart.¹ He had issue, two sons; the eldest educated at Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb.; and the younger, Lawson Shann, at St. John's Coll. Camb.: and three daughters; one of them married to the Rev. Edmund Smith, Rector of Tyringham, with Filgrave. He died Vicar, in 1783, in his 83rd year, after an Incumbency of fifty-eight years; being also Rector of Farndon, Co. Northampton.

William Cotton, A.M. was presented 31 Jan. 1784, by Charles Chester Esq.; and was succeeded by
S. T. Townsend, pres. in 1830, by the same patron.

THE CHURCH

is a small edifice; but its interior is decorated with much elegance, the eastern part being the burial-place of the family of Chester, who adorned the chancel with a fine ceiling of stucco, and a beautiful pavement of black and white marble. Behind the altar-table is also a screen of marble, and above it these words: "Gloria in Excelsis." In the chancel are two windows of stained glass, in lozenges of blue, white, yellow and red: and in a slipped trefoil, between the two lights of each window, the Crest of *Chester*. Between the nave and chancel are three small arches, with an iron gate in the centre. The aisles are separated from the nave by three pointed arches, resting on two quadruple columns; having clerestory windows above, with four lights each.

The Font is octagonal and ancient: and many of the original open seats remain.

The following inscription is preserved by Le Neve, as copied from a stone in this Church:

Here lyeth the Body of M^r. Villiers Jesson, son of S^r. William Jesson, of Coventry, Kn^t. by Dame Penelope, his second wife, the daughter of S^r. George Villiers, of Brookesby, in the County of Leicester, Baronet, who departed this Life the 14th of May Ano. Domi. 1690.²

On a small brass in the floor of the nave:

Elizabeth Noke.

Duty while a Child: Love & care when a wife,
Courtesy & Charity, and a Harmless Life;
True Piety to God, this shining Seaven
Thro' Jesus' merits tooke her Soule to Heven.

Jan. 11, 1658.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel:

Arms: A chev. engrailed between three rams' heads erased; in fess point the Baronet's Badge: impaling three mullets. *Crests*: Dexter: a ram's head erased. Sinister: A demi-griffin, holding in its gripe an estoile.

Juxta hunc locum conduntur Reliquiæ Annæ de Castro Wilhelmi Wollaston de Shenton in Agro Leices-

triensi Armigeri filiæ et Dom. Joannis de Castro Baronetti uxoris: Quæ in Deum pietate in Maritum fide et amore, in Liberos indulgentiâ, in Amicos officio, in omnes benignitate, mansuetudine et morum suavitate inclauit, Cui intemerata Fides vera simplicitas, ingenuus Pudor, nuda Veritas, casta Modestia quando ullam inuenient parem.

Obit: at fama non moritur, hanc nulla ætas constitiscerat non longa annorum series, nec obliuio ipsa debilit.

On another:

Arms: *Chester*, as before: impaling a chev. charged with three quarterfoils between three pelicans. Crest of *Chester* as before: Second *Crest*: a griffin's head erased, the neck transfixed with an arrow.

In antiquo hujus *Ædis* conditorio Genti suæ sacro deposuit Cineres Vir verè magnus Antonius de Castro veteris Prosapiæ multarum imaginum gloria illustris & Baronetti Titulo a majorib' insignitus: nec Genere clarior erat, quam Virtute. Raro inuenies qui vel Pii hominis vel subditi vel mariti vel Patris vel amici officio fungebatur fidelius Bonos & cordatos unice amabat, Literis, fovebat omnes, benigno exciepiat hospitio, singulis Virtutib' inhæsit iis inclauit quæ Honoratiores

¹ Cole's MSS.

² Le Neve's Monast. Angl.; MS. Bowler.

Viros illustrant ita tamen ut Pietate simplicitate Constantia & Fide vicerit planè triumphaverit. Tanti viri desiderii nos merito lugemus. Talem fuisse gaudebant Posterì Uxorem sibi adjunxit illustrissimam Fœminam Mariam Samuelis Cranmer Armigeri Filiam de quâ numerosam suscepit prolem cujus præcipuus erat Dñus Joannes de Castro Paterni Honoris & Virtutis Hæres qui pulchrum hoc monumentum perpetuæ tanti Patris memorie honorificè sacravit.

Obiit 15^o Feb^{rii}. A^o. Dnⁱ. 1697, ætat. 65.

Una cum dilectissimo marito requiescit haud minus dilecta Domina Maria de Castro Generis gradus dinumeravit a magno illo Cranmero Veram religionem velut ex traduce hauriens Reformatorum Principo Tanti Antistitis vestigiis quantum potuit per omnia institit et Fide similis et Moribus similis Literis et Amicis Vixit chara. Obiit plorata Maij 21^{mo}. Anno Dom. 1710, ætat. . . .

On the north side of the Church is a large monument, consisting of a sarcophagus placed on a raised tomb or basement, between pilasters, surmounted by caryatides, sustaining a pediment and cornice. In the tympanum, a shield of arms:

Fretté. Crest: A bird's head.

Below, another coat.

On a small shield, three talbots. On another: Fretté within a bordure, as on the upper shield.

On the sarcophagus, an emaciated figure of a dying or dead person.

Between the pilasters and behind the principal figure, six females, kneeling behind each other in regular gradation: opposite to them a knight in armour, kneeling on his helmet before a desk, and having a smaller figure also kneeling behind him.

Below, on a shield affixed to the sarcophagus:

Arms: Fretté; on a fess a greyhound courant, impaling party per fess and pale. Three talbots, two within a bordure, five Ermines; and in base, on a chev. five Ermines.

On a tablet, these words:

For the good memorie of her deere husbände, Antonie Cave, Esquier, which died the ninth daye of September Ano. Dni. 1558, His mynde ful and loving wife Elizabeth hath erected to posteritie this Monu- mente, Ano. Dni. 1576.

At the east end of the north aisle, the following effigies and inscription:



Hic jacet Anthonius Cave Armiger quondam Mercator Stapule Calicie dominus de Chicheley qui obiit nono die Septembris An. dni. Mil- lessimo xxxxbij. Cujus anima p̄picietur deus. Amen.

On a black marble slab, in the floor of the north aisle:

To the memory of John Chester, Esq. fifth son of S^r. Anthony Chester, Barronet, 3rd old, deceased 13 Mar. An. Dni. 1640.

Griv'd at the world & crimes, this early bloome
Look'd round & sigh'd, & stole into his tombe.
His fall was like his birth, too q'ck this rose
Made haste to spread, & the same hast to close.
Here lies his dust, but his best tomb's fled hence,
For marle cannot last like innocence.

At the east end of the north aisle, is a noble monument, consisting of two fine figures in alabaster, of a man in armour, and a lady habited in a loose robe, with a long veil thrown gracefully back on her shoulders, kneeling at a desk under a

pediment, supported by Corinthian pillars, and surmounted with these arms:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Chester*: 2, fretté, a crescent for difference: 3, a fess chequé between six crosses pattée: in fess point the Canton of Ulster. *Crest*: *Chester*.

On a shield on the dexter side:

Chester, within a bordure engrailed, charged with annulets.

On another shield, on the sinister side:

The arms of *Chester* impaling a fess chequé between six crosses pattée.

Consecrated for the memory of his much honoured Father, Sir Anthony Chester, Knight & Barronet, who died y^e second of December, at y^e age of threescore and ten, An. Dni. 1638. Henry Chester, his third Sonne, hath erected this Monument to y^e memorie of posteritie, May 1637.

On a slab in the pavement:

Here lieth the body of Dame Elizabeth Chester, Wid. Relict of S^r Anthony Chester, Bar^l y^e 2^d of that name, by whom She had 5 sons and 8 daughters. She was the eldest Daughter of S^r John Peyton, of Dodington, in y^e Isle of Ely, K^t who was y^e only sonn of S^r John Peyton, sometime Lieutenant of y^e Tower, & afterwards Governor of Jersey to his Death. She lived to a good old age, being in her 89th year, and dyed y^e 3^d of July 1692.

At the east end of the north aisle, is a small brass representing the figure of a skeleton in an open shroud, with a shield of arms, and the following inscription; the whole surrounded by a neat border:

**Vos qui transitis memores nostri esse velitis,
Quod sumus eritis finimis quandoq' quod
estis
Et lege et plege et nihil terribilius timeneis
Quam binere in eo statu in quo mori times.**

All ye that passe hereby

Ye may se wher I lye

Sone gone soner forgotten

So shall you be that com after

Therefore Remember & Remember againe.

In the nave is an old brass, without any figure or ornament, thus inscribed:

HIC JACET SECVNDVM SVI JESV EXPECTANS
ADVENTVM GYLIELMVS SHELLY HENRICI
SHELLY DE PATCHAM IN COM. SVSSEXIAE

ARMIGERI, FILIVS SEXTVS
LARGITATE IN EGENOS
AMENITATE IN SVOS
PROBITATE IN OMNES

ADMIRANDVS

AMICORVM OMNIVM CVM LVCTV CŒLES HINC

MIGRAVIT MARTIJ 12^{mo} AN^o ÆTATIS 31.

CHRISTI 1633.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

In Memory of M^{rs} Ann Shan, Relict of John Shan Esq^r of Methley, in Yorkshire, the honoured Mother of the present Vicar of this Parish. She departed this Life Dec^r 7th 1769, in the 94th year of her age.

On another:

Under this stone lie entombed the remains of the Rev. M^r Lawson Shan, late Rector of Great Linford, in this County. Exemplary in the discharge of every Christian Duty, greatly beloved and lamented, he finished his course in the meridian of his days, but ripe for Eternity, on Jan^y 22^d 1770, aged 36 years.

On another:

In Memory of M^{rs} Barbara Shan, wife of the Rev^d John Shan. She died the 22^d of Jan^y 1774, aged 70 years.

On another:

In Memory of the Rev. John Shan, Vicar of this Parish, where he resided upwards of 51 years, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. He died the 29th Aug. 1783, in the 83^d year of his age.

On another:

In Memory of M^{rs} Barbara Shan, Daughter of the Rev^d John Shan. She died the 30th June 1779, aged 48 years.

On another slab:

Here lieth the Body of John Chester, Esq. who departed this Life the fifteenth day of June, in the year 1669.¹

Here lieth the Body of Catherine Chester, the wife of John Chester, Esq. She departed this Life the third day of March in the year 1671.²

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 137; MS. P. L. Arm. Norroy.

² Ibid. p. 151.

CLIFTON REYNES

is situated about one mile eastward from Olney; the River Ouse being the common boundary of both these Parishes. It derives its name from the hill and cliff on the eastern bank of the River, on which it stands, and acquired the distinctive epithet of Reynes, from a family by which the principal Manor was possessed, from the time of Edward I., if not earlier, to the reign of King Henry VIII.

It is bounded, on the North, by the Ouse, by which this Parish is separated from Lavendon and Brayfield; on the East, by Newton-Blossomville; on the South, by Petsoe and Emberton; and on the West, by the latter and by Olney.

The soil is chiefly a deep clay; but, near the River Ouse, mixed with gravel. Extraneous fossils are found in a stratum of lime-stone and shells of various kinds; and other marine productions are interspersed amongst and imbedded in the lime-stone.

Some ineffectual attempts have been made for the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood, but without leading to any beneficial result.

The views from this place are remarkably pleasing, having the Town of Olney, the spire of Hanslope Church, Weston and its fine trees and park, the village of Emberton, and the River Ouse with beautifully verdant meadows, in the foreground.¹

The whole Parish was, in 1712, returned as containing only a population of 200 persons; which had increased to no more than 221 in 1801; and to 238 in 1811, with a small progressive increase to the present time.

In 1815, the assessment upon the annual rental as a property-tax, was 1872*l*. That part of the Parish which belonged to the principal Manor, was enclosed at a very remote and unknown period; and the remainder continued in open-field culture until 1822, when an Act of Parliament was passed (3 Geo. IV.) which, according to a survey then made, describes it as containing 1395 acres and 28 perches; of which, 450 acres were then enclosed, including about 82 acres of wood, and the rest arable and pasture.

ANCIENT AND MANORIAL HISTORY.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Osulph, a Thane of that King, held a Manor in Clifton, which then, as well as at the Conqueror's Survey, included Newton-Blossomville. Alli, another Thane of the King, held also a Manor here; and smaller portions of land were held by the tenants of Alric Fitz-Goding, and of Walvi, Bishop of Doncaster.

At the Domesday Survey, here were two Manors, both surveyed in the ancient Hundred of Moulsoe; as was also another Estate, which, unquestionably, was likewise surveyed with them, and in the same Hundred, although the different modes of spelling the name seem to have created some doubts respecting them.²

¹ The Poet Cowper has introduced into one of his lighter compositions, not published in the earlier editions of his works, a notice of this small village:

“I sing of a journey to Clifton

We would have perform'd if we could,” &c.

[Monthly Mag. vol. xxiv. p. 556.]

² These varieties in this ancient Record are very remarkable in Clifton Reynes, in which the Manor holden by King Edward's Thane, has the prefix of the barbarous name of *Molesocestai* Hundred; and the land of the Countess Judith, which had been, in the Saxon times, the Manor of Aluric, a subfeudatory of Wluui the Bishop, is called *Moslai* Hundred.

The land of Robert de Todeni in Clifton was the principal Manor in extent and importance; but he did not hold it alone, for his brother was joined with him in the tenure of four hides, to constitute that Manor. There were four carucates of land; in the demesne two; and six villeins, with seven bordars, had two carucates. There were three servants; four carucates of pasture; woods for four hundred hogs; and these were altogether taxed at one hundred shillings; in King Edward's time, at 6*l.*: and this Manor, Osulph, a Thane of King Edward, held, and could sell it. In this Vill of *Clistone*, Siuert and Turbot held four virgates, which William and Roger had occupied, as men belonging to the King, according to the report of the Hundredors. Of these last above mentioned four hides, Alric, a man of Osulf, held one virgate, and could sell it to whomsoever he would.¹

The land of the Countess Judith, held under her by Roger de Olnei, or Olney (supposed to have been Roger de Throckmorton,) was holden as one hide and half a virgate. There was one carucate of land, but it was uncultivated; two bordars; one carucate of pasture; wood for ten hogs, then and constantly rented at 10*s.* This land, two Thanes, belonging to Alric Fitz-Goding, had holden, and could sell it.² In the same Vill, Nigel held of the Countess one hide and a half. There were two carucates, and these were in the hands of two villeins and four bordars. There was one servant, and the half or moiety of a mill, at 11*s.* rent. Two carucates of pasture; wood for twenty hogs; and from the fishery one hundred and twenty-five eels. It was and had been rated at thirty shillings; in the time of King Edward at forty shillings. This Manor, Aluric, a man of Bishop Wluui held, and could sell it.³

The lands of Robert de Todeni, to whom the Conqueror gave the Manor which had belonged to Alli, were only a small portion of the grants made to him, as one of his followers in the Norman Expedition: he had also possessions bestowed upon him in Stone and Cheddington, in this County, besides many other Manors in other Counties; and among them, Belvoir, on the borders of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; where he built that stately Castle, which overlooks the beautiful valley adjacent, which hence, is said to have been designated the Castle of Belvoir (or the beautiful view,) which he made the head of his Barony, and one of the chief ornaments of that part of the country; as it has continued to be, under his descendants, the Dukes of Rutland.

At the time of the Norman Survey, the feudatory tenants of Robert de Todeni, in Clifton, were William de Boscroard (or Borrard,) and his brother. Dugdale,⁴ from the Coucher Book of Belvoir, states, that he bore a venerable esteem to the English Protomartyr, St. Alban; was the founder of a Priory, which he built near his Castle, and annexed it as a Cell to the Abbey of St. Alban's; and himself and Adela his wife were admitted into the fraternity of that Abbey, as absolutely as any of the Convent, with promise, that after their respective deaths (if they should die in England,) their bodies should, by leave of the Abbat, be buried either at St. Alban's, or in that Church of our Lady at Belvoir, of their own foundation.⁵ He died 4 Aug. 1088; and was buried according to this

¹ Terra Roberti De Todeni. \mathfrak{O} IN CLISTONE ten' Wills de boscroard et ff ej' de Robto III. hid' p uno \mathfrak{O} . 'Tra. \tilde{e} . III. ca \tilde{r} . In dno sunt. II a . et VI. uilli cū. VII. bord' hn't. II. ca \tilde{r} . Ibi. III. serui. Pū. III. ca \tilde{r} . Silua cccc. porc'. Int' tot ual' et ualuit c. sol' T.R.E. VI. līb. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Osulf teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. In hac uilla Clistone ten' Siuert et Turb' III. uirg'. quas Wills et Rogeri' hn't occupatas et celatas sup' regē ut hōēs de hund' DE. IIII. hid' sup' scrip- tis tenuit Alric hō Osulf. I. uirg. dn't. et uende' potuit cui uoluit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. fol. 149.]

² Terra Jvditæ Comitissæ. In Moslai Hynd. In Cliftone ten' Rogeri' de Olnei. I. hid' et dim' uirg'. 'Tra. \tilde{e} . I. ca \tilde{r} . sed n' \tilde{e} . ibi. Ibi. II. bord'. P'tū. I. ca \tilde{r} . Silua x. porc'. Val' et ualuit sēp'. x. sol'. Hanc 'trā teneuē. II a . teigni hōēs Alrici filij Goding. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

³ In ead' ten' Nigellus de comitissa. I. hid' et dim'. 'Tra. \tilde{e} . II. ca \tilde{r} . et ibi sunt cū. II. uillis et IIII. bord'. Ibi. I. seruts. et dim' molin' de XI. sol. P'tū. II. ca \tilde{r} . Silua. xx^{lib}. porc'. De piscar' c. et xxv. anguill'. Val et ualuit. XXX. sol'. T.R.E. XL. sol'. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Aluric hō Wluui ep'i. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. tom. i. fol. 145.]

⁴ Bar. vol. i. p. 112.

⁵ Dugd. Monast. Anglic. N. E. vol. III. p. 284.

agreement, in the Chapter-House of the Priory of Belvoir.¹ In the Register of the Priory of Belvoir, it is stated, that it was the body of the first William de Albini, called Brito, whose remains were there deposited.²

The issue of Robert de Toden, were William, Beringar, Geffrey, and Robert; and one daughter, Agnes, wife of Herbert de Rye, to each of whom he left great possessions.³

The seignory of this Manor of Clifton, became the inheritance of his eldest son William, who was called William de Albini.

From what reason he assumed a surname different from that of his father, does not satisfactorily appear; but conjecture attributes it to his being so devoted an admirer of St. Alban, and so great a benefactor to his Monastery, which seems the more probable, as he is often called William de Albany as well as Albini, with the addition of Brito, to distinguish him from another great Baron, William de Albini, called Pincerna, on account of his office of Butler or Cup-bearer to King William Rufus.⁴

This William behaved with so much valour in the famous Battle of Tenebray, in Normandy, that it is said, with his single hand, breaking through the enemy, he determined the fate of the day.⁵ He was also equally eminent as a lawyer; and was a Justice Itinerant in King Stephen's time, with Richard Basset;⁶ but afterwards adhering to the Empress Maud against that King, his Castle and all his lands were seized by the offended Monarch, and given to Ranulph Earl of Chester, who held them for some time;⁷ which accounts for his lands in Clifton being sometimes described as parcel of the Honour of Chester. He married Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon, widow of Robert, son of Richard de Tonbridge;⁸ and dying in the early part of the reign of Henry II. was buried in the Chapter-House at Belvoir, near his father, the founder of that Priory; leaving issue, two sons, William and Ralph;⁹ William became his successor in his Barony; and Ralph was the ancestor of the Lords D'Aubenev, Earls of Bridgewater, of that name.¹⁰

The second William de Albini was surnamed Meschines, as well as Brito, and had, by Hen. II. many parts of his inheritance restored;¹¹ and among them was Clifton. In the 12th year of the reign of that King, he certified his Knights' fees to be thirty-eight and a half, of which Simon de Bosco Rahara (Borrard), the feudatory tenant of Clifton, held *three*.¹² He had two wives, Adelize and Cecilia; and, dying 14 Hen. II. was buried in the old Church of the Priory of Belvoir, leaving issue by Cecilia, William de Albini, the third, a minor, and in ward to the King.¹³

William de Albini, the third, attained his full age before the death of Hen. II. In 6 Ric. I. he was with that King in his army in Normandy; and had the Sherifalty of Warwick and Leicester for the last half of the following year. He was also Sheriff of Rutland in the 8th, 9th, and 10th of the same King, and Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester for part of one of those years. In 1198, (10 Ric. I.) he was Sheriff of Buckingham and Bedford; and in that year accounted to the King for six hundred marks for the inheritance of Agatha Trusbut, whom he afterwards married.¹⁴ In 1201, (3 Joh.) upon the discontent of the Barons, he took part against the King; and, being a person of known valour and great military capacity, was made, by the Barons, Governor of Rochester Castle, where he endured a very close siege, and only at last surrendered in fear of famine. By his rebellion, his estates were

¹ In 1726, his coffin of brown stone was exposed to the view of Dr. Stukeley; and in 1792, it was seen by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Gough, having on one side of the lid: "ROBERT DE TODENEI LE FONDATEUR:" and close to it the coffin of William de Albini (the second of those names, called also Meschines,) his grandson. [Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. p. 287, n.]

² Mem. quod in capitulo de Belvero jacet. Robertus de Toteneyo fundator illustris et juxta eum Willielmus de Albeneo primus scilicet Brito, in parte boreali. [Ibid. p. 289.]

⁴ Ibid. p. 183.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 113.

⁷ Dugdale and Banks.

⁸ Banks, vol. i. p. 183.

⁹ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 113.

¹⁰ Banks's Bar. vol. i. p. 183.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Lib. Nig. Scac. Leicestershire.

¹³ Dugd. Bar. p. 113.

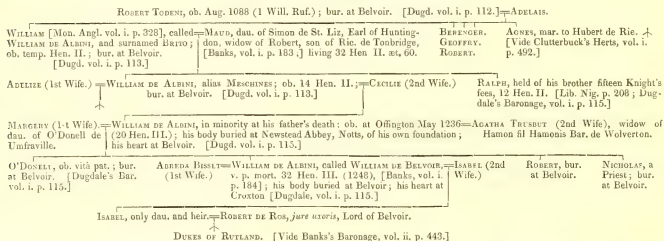
¹⁴ Ibid. p. 114

forfeited to the Crown; but he grew so much into favour afterwards with Hen. III. as to be appointed a principal commander in the army at the Battle of Lincoln, and obtained the restitution of the greater part of his estates, although not the Lordship of Clifton.¹ He married, first, Margery, daughter of Odonel de Umfraville; and, secondly (as has been mentioned), Agatha, daughter and co-heir of William Trusbut, widow of Hamon Fitz Hamon, Baron of Wolverton. By Margery, his first wife, this William de Albini had four sons; Odonel, who died in his lifetime; William, Robert, and Nicholas, who survived him.² He died at Offington in 1236 (20 Hen. III.); and his body was buried in the Abbey of Newstead, which he had founded, but his heart under the wall opposite to the High Altar at Belvoir.³

William, his eldest son, was his successor. He stood firmly to Hen. III. but died before the 32nd year of that King's reign. His body was buried before the High Altar in the Priory of Belvoir, and his heart at Croxton Priory, in Leicestershire.⁴ He had two wives, Albreda Bisset, and Isabel . . . by the latter of whom, he had an only daughter, Isabel, who was married to Robert de Ros, of Hamlake; and from this marriage the Dukes of Rutland are descended.

PEDIGREE OF TODENI.

From Dugdale, Banks, Clutterbuck, and various Authorities.



This Manor and Estate, after its forfeiture by the treason of William de Albini, was retained not long by the Crown, but granted by Hen. III. in the first year of his reign, to Simon de Boscroard, to hold the same of the King in capite.⁵

William de Boscroard, or Borard, and his brother, as before mentioned, held a Manor and lands in Clifton at the time of the Conqueror's Survey, under Robert de Toden; and Simon de Bosco Rahara, or Borard, a descendant, undoubtedly, of one of the brothers, was returned by William de Albini, as his feudatory tenant, holding three Knights' fees at the time of the assessment made by Hen. II. for an aid levied on the marriage of his daughter Maud, in 1165.⁷

This Simon de Borard, or his son, of the same name (for it seems, from a Pedigree in the Harleian MSS. that there were four of this family, of the same name, in regular lineal descent), continued the feudatory tenant of the Honour of Belvoir at Clifton, till the forfeiture of William de Albini the third, about the end of the reign of King John; and this estate of Clifton not being restored to him, when

¹ See Banks's Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 183; and Test. de Nevil, p. 5.

² Ibid. vol. i. p. 183.

³ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 115.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Rot. Claus. 1 Hen. III.

⁶ Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 149.

⁷ Lib. Nig. Scac. p. 208.

he was again taken into favour by Hen. III. Simon de Borard obtained a grant of it from his paramount Lord, as part of the lands which had escheated to the Crown. The Testa de Nevil states, that Simon de Borard held three parts of a Knight's fee in Clifton and Newenton, of the King, as parcel of the fee of Albini,¹ this record being presumed of the date of the first year of that reign.

Simon de Borard married Margaret, or Margery, daughter of Sir Asceline Sydenham of Titchmersh, in the County of Northampton, who brought part of that Manor to her husband in marriage. He died before 1267 (52 Hen. III.) leaving issue, three sons, Richard, Asceline, and Robert; and a daughter named Joan, married to Thomas Reynes of Stratherne, in Co. Leicester.²

Richard de Borard, at the death of his father, became Lord of Clifton; and in 1267, presented Asceline, his brother, to the Church there. He died unmarried in 1291 (15 Edw. I.), as appears by an Inquisition (No. 34, of that year) taken after the death of Richard de Bosco Roardi, in which it is returned, that he held rents in Leicestershire, and owed Suit of Court at the Castle of Belvoir.

Richard and Asceline both dying without issue, Robert de Borard, the youngest son of Simon, became Lord of Clifton in 1293, and was living in 1296, in which year he conveyed lands in this parish to Thomas Reynes, his nephew,³ but soon afterwards died without issue. The Manor of Clifton passed to the family of Reynes, in consequence of the marriage (circ. 1275) of his only sister, Joan, to Thomas Reynes; and from this family, the place took its distinguishing appellation of Clifton-Reynes.

The family of Reynes had held lands at Stratherne, in Leicestershire, in the reign of Hen. II.,⁴ when one Ralph de Reynes, probably the father of Thomas, who married Joan Borard, granted lands to the Priory at Belvoir.⁵

In consequence of all his uncles dying without issue, Thomas Reynes became the Lord of Clifton, as heir of his mother, but died soon after, leaving Ralph, his son, the heir of his inheritance. Ralph de Reynes could not have long enjoyed this Manor, for he was dead before the year 1310; as in that year, his heir was in the wardship of Sir Roger de Tyringham, who, by virtue of such wardship, presented to the Church of Clifton.

Ralph de Reynes had married two wives; Amabel, daughter of Sir Henry Green of Boughton, near Northampton, by Catharine, daughter of Sir John de Drayton; and another Amabel, daughter of Sir Richard Chamberlain of Petso Manor. He was buried at Clifton, where his altar-tomb, with figures carved in wood, still remains; having, on the south side of it, arms and quarterings of the Houses of Green and Drayton; and on the north side, those of Chamberlain.

The eldest son and heir of Ralph de Reynes appears to have been named Thomas, who had been married, by his guardian, to one of his own daughters, named Cecilia, and probably before the completion of the tomb in memory of his father, on which are the arms of Tyringham. He presented one of his wife's family to the Church in 1330; but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He was buried in the north chancel of Clifton, where is a brass, with the arms of Reynes impaling Tyringham.

Thomas de Reynes, his son, had succeeded to the estate at Clifton before 1352 (28 Edw. III.); for, in that year, he levied a fine of the Manor, with remainder to the issue-female of his marriage in preference to the heirs-general; and this circumstance fixes the date of his marriage with Joane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Seyton of Seyton, Co. Northampton. He died circ. 1389, (13 Ric. II.) and was probably buried at Clifton; but no proof of his interment there, has been discovered. He left issue, three sons, Thomas, John, and Richard; of whom Richard, the youngest, married into the

¹ Harl. MSS. no. 1538, and Cardig. MSS.

² Cardig. MSS.

³ Ibid. quoting MSS. Hatton.

⁴ Monast. Anglie. vol. xiii. p. 289; ex. Autograph in Biblioth. Hatton.

family of Morteyne, and was settled at Marston Morteyne, Co. Beds. Thomas Reynes, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and is stated by all the Pedigrees of the family to have died a bachelor, but at what time is not known, nor the place of his interment.

John Reynes, his next brother, then became Lord of Clifton. He married three wives; first, Catharine, sole daughter and heir of Peter Scudamore of Wiltshire, by Joane, daughter and heir of Henry Brisley, Esq. of the same County; secondly, Joane, the daughter of Mr. Betler; and thirdly, Alice, daughter of John Hartwell of Hartwell, in Northamptonshire. The only surviving issue of the first marriage was a daughter, *Catharine*, (Cecily?)¹ who was married to Henry Street of London, to whom she carried the estates of her mother's family; and from her is descended, through the female line, Brudenell Earl of Cardigan.² The issue of the second marriage was an only daughter, Margaret, married to . . . Branden; and from her are descended the female ancestors of the families of Pierrepont and Gibbon. By his third wife, Alice Hartwell, John Reynes had an only son, named after himself; and on the birth of this child, he settled, by fine, in 1427 (6 Hen. VI.), all his Manors and Lands upon him and his issue; with remainder to his own right heirs, in tail male; and, dying in the next year, was buried in the north chancel of Clifton, where are his effigies in brass, in armour, and at his feet a plate, commemorating the day of his decease. The tomb, with the figures of a man and woman, in alabaster, under the second arch of the chancel, was undoubtedly in memory of this John Reynes, and probably erected in his lifetime, soon after the death of his first wife, Catharine Scudamore; for many of the arms on his tomb are the bearings which she quartered, and which no other person of the family of Reynes, excepting this John, her husband, could, with propriety, have affixed to his tomb. If a conjecture be allowed, from the costume of two female figures in brass yet remaining in the north chancel of Clifton, they are two of the wives of this John Reynes, for the dress is the same which was worn by married ladies in the reign of Hen. VI.

John Reynes, the son of John, by Alice Hartwell, was an infant when he became Lord of Clifton, on the death of his father, in 1428. He survived until 1451 (30 Hen. VI.), about which time he died unmarried; and this branch of the family of Reynes then became extinct in the male line.

Thomas Reynes, of Marston Morteyne, in Bedfordshire, succeeded to this inheritance, and was the next Lord of Clifton. He was son of Thomas, son of Richard Reynes before mentioned, who settled in Bedfordshire in the reign of Ric. II. His father had died the same year (but before he succeeded to the Clifton estate), and was buried at Marston Morteyne, where a monument yet remains to his memory. Whether he quitted Marston, and removed to Clifton, is uncertain, as also when he died; for no memorial of him is found at either of these places. He married one of the daughters of John Broughton, Esq. of Toddington, in the County of Bedford, and left three sons surviving, John, Thomas, and Richard. John Reynes, the eldest son, was of Clifton Reynes. He had succeeded to that estate early in the reign of Hen. VII.; was Patron of Clifton in 1498; and died before the accession of Henry VIII. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Charles Ingleton, Esq. of Thornton, (where she was buried in 1481), but by her had no issue; and, secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Tyingham, Esq. of Tyingham, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth, married to John Dickenson, of Marston Morteyne.

Thomas Reynes, his next brother, who was in Holy Orders, succeeded to the estate at Clifton; and exercised his right of Patronage of the Church there in 1507 and 1519, when he died a bachelor.

Richard Reynes, his youngest brother, next succeeded as Lord of Clifton. He had married Maud, daughter of John Booth, Esq. of Dunham Massey, Co. Cest, and obtained Clifton partly by purchase

¹ See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 355.

² Vide Cardigan MSS.

and partly by inheritance. He died in 1556, (4 Phil. & Mar.) leaving three daughters his co-heirs; Alice, married to Thomas Lowe, Esq.; Mary, married to William Duncumbe, Esq. of Ivinghoe Aston, ancestor of the Duncumbes of Great Brickhill; and Elizabeth, married, first, to Richard Bird, Esq. of Toddington, Co. Beds; and, secondly, to Richard Bury of Hengrave, in the same County; and in him the male line of the family with the name of Reynes became extinct.

PEDIGREE OF BORARD REIGNES.

From the Chetwynd MSS.; Nichols's Leicestershire; and other Authorities.

Arms: BORARD, Pale of six Or. and Az. a fess Arg. cheque Or. and Gu. a canton Ery. REYNES.

SIMON DE BOSCO ROARDO, Lord of Statherne, Co. Leicester; Clifton, Co. Bucks; = JULIANA DE BELLES, and Okeley, Co. Beds, temp. William the Conqueror.

SIMON DE BORARD, 1217. = HAUESIA DE WRONSOLE.

ELIZABETH = SIMON DE BORARD, d. 1267. = MARGERY, or MARGARET, dau. of Aescelin de Sydenham of Tichemershe, Co. Northampton.

RICHARD, s. p. presented to the Church 1267. JOANNA, heir to her brother, = THOMAS REIGNES, Lord of Statherne, Clifton, and Oakley, *jure uxoris*.
ASKEIN, s. p. 1267. mar. circ. 1272.
ROBERT, s. p. 1296 (24 Edw. I.)

RALPH REIGNES, 1313, nephew of Robert Borard. = ANABEL, dau. of Sir Richard Chamberlain.

SIR THOMAS DE REIGNES, Knt. 10 and 40 Edw. III.; bur. at Clifton, = CECILIA, dau. of Sir John de Tyingham, with his effigy cross-legged. 10 Edw. III.

SIR THOMAS DE REIGNES, Knt. 3 Ric. II.; bur. at Clifton, with a wooden effigy, cross-legged, = Joan, dau. of Baron Seton, of Scotland.

CATHARINE (1st Wife), sister and heir of Sir Walter Scudamore, Knt. Lord of Upton-Scudamore, Co. Wilts, by Joane, dau. and heir of Henry Brisley (which Joane was married, secondly, to Sir Robert Corbet, Knt.), by Agnes, dau. and co-hr. of Ralph Brooke, and sister of Joane, wife of John Rockley, and Elena, wife of Edward Mordaunt; which Ralph de Brooke was son of Lawrence Broc, Lord of the Manor of Mauldins, Co. Herts, 30 Edw. I. by Elena, dau. of Ralph Piroit.

SIR JOHN REIGNES, Knt.; ob. 1428; bur. here.

JOANE (2nd Wife), dau. of . . . Better.

ALICE (3rd Wife), dau. of John Hartwell, Esq. of Hartwell; viv. 1429.

THOMAS REIGNES, s. p.

RICHARD REIGNES, . . . dau. of . . . Maleverer.

THOMAS REIGNES, s. p.

DIONISIUS REIGNES, s. p.

CECILIA, (by some called CATHARINE), heir to her brothers, = HENRY STREET, of Melbourn, Co. Cambridge.

WALTER REIGNES, s. p.

MARGARET, mar. to . . . Brandon.

JOHN, only son, ob. s. p. 1428.

THOMAS REIGNES, Lord of Clifton.

. . . dau. of . . . Frowick.

WILLIAM STREET, s. p.

HENRY STREET, s. p.

JOANNE, heir to her brothers

= JOHN ASSTET.

THOMAS REIGNES, = . . . dau. of . . . Broughton.

JANE, mar. to Sir William Allington of Horseheath, Co. Cambridge; ob. s.

MARY, s. p. mar. to Henry Langley.

ELIZABETH, dau. and heir, = WILLIAM TAILARD, of Duddington, Co. Herts.

JOHN REIGNES, s. p.

THOMAS REIGNES, s. p.

RICHARD REIGNES, of Clifton.

= MATILDA, dau. of . . . Booth.

WILLIAM TAILARD, = ALICE, dau. and co-hr. of Robert Foster of London.

MARY, wife of William Duncumbe.

ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Emery of Toddington, Co. Beds.

ANNE, dau. and co-hr. circ. 1560.

THOMAS LOWE, Esq. of the Body to King Hen. VIII.

THOMASINE, mar. Thos. Nichols, Esq.

MARGARET.

MAGDALEN, wife of . . . ap John

REIGNES LOWE, Lord of Clifton, . . . sister and part of Statherne, thirteen to Sir John years old at his father's death; ob. 20 Dec. 1618.

CUNLEY, Knt.

SIR LAWRENCE TAILARD, = MARGARET, dau. of Knt. alienated the Manor of Statherne to John Lord Mordaunt.

WILLIAM MORDAUNT of Hempstead, Co. Herts.

JAMES LOWE, born 1624.

Thomas Lowe, Esq. who married Alice, the eldest daughter of Richard Reynes, obtained Clifton as the inheritance and share of his wife, on the division of the property of the family of Reynes amongst the three co-heiresses. He was descended from Thomas Lowe, who had settled at Warendon about fifty years before, and whose son, the father of this Thomas, had married a daughter of . . . Fitz-Hugh of that place. He was Esquire of the Body and Captain of the Guard to King Hen. VIII.; and, on the death of his wife's father, fixed his residence at Clifton. He presented to the Church here in 1553 (15 Eliz.), in right of his wife, and died soon afterwards; leaving issue, an only son, Francis Lowe, the heir of his mother's inheritance at Clifton. This Francis married Thomasine, daughter of Charles Farrington, of

Devonshire, by whom he had a numerous issue. Reynes, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him at Clifton; Thomas married and settled at Sherrington, where his descendants continued about a century; Jerome married and settled in the west of England; Anthony was a Captain the King's service, and died unmarried; and there were also three daughters. Francis Lowe died seized of Clifton about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, certainly before 1595; but, whether buried at Clifton, or not, has not been ascertained.

Reynes Lowe, who became possessed of Clifton on the death of his father, married Mary, daughter of Richard Ousley, of Courtenhall, in Northamptonshire, and by her had issue, one son and four daughters; Mary, the wife of William Ap-Adam; Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Brassey of Wotton, in Bedfordshire; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Sheppard of Malden, in the same County; from whom are descended the Sheppards of Thornton, in this County, Baronets. He presented to the Church of Clifton in 1595, and died 20 Dec. 1618, leaving Reynes Lowe, his only son and heir.¹

Reynes Lowe (the second of the name) was only fifteen years and one month old when he succeeded to the estate of Clifton.² He married Mary, daughter of James Mayne of Bovington, Co. Herts, an elder branch of the families of Mayne, of *Dinton* and *Creslow*. By her he had an only son, James; and dying in 1657, was buried at Clifton 14 Dec. in that year. Mary, his widow, survived him until 1682.

James Lowe, who succeeded to the inheritance of Clifton at the death of his father, married; and by his wife, Elizabeth (the name of whose family has not been discovered), had eight children born there. He is said to have been of expensive habits, and was engaged in law-suits, in order to obtain possession of some property which he conceived to belong to his wife; which, according to the account of Cole, the Antiquary, ended in his being compelled to dispose of his estate at Clifton, circ. 1672; and nothing more is known of his family, than that his wife and two of his children were buried in the vault of the north chancel, at Clifton, in 1683.

By an Indenture, dated 21 Feb. 1673, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Sir Anthony Chester of Chicheley, Bart. James Lowe of Clifton Reynes, Esq. and his wife, and Mary Lowe, of the same, widow, for the consideration-money of 13,500*l.* conveyed to Sir John Maynard, Knt. Serjeant-at-Law, the Manor and Lordship of Clifton-Reynes, with the Advowson of the Rectory, and all their appurtenances, described as "the Manor-House of Clifton; pasture round the house, called Water Hills, containing 36 acres; Hall Piece, of 16 acres; meadow-ground, near the River Ouse, called Barne Meadow, 28 acres; Newfield, 30 acres; three closes; three corn-mills; a meadow of 2 acres; a close of 8 acres; a great close of 260 acres; Revell Mead, of 19 acres; Little Meadow, Leaze's, and Reynes'-close, 32 acres; a messuage, with 13 acres of arable, 6 acres of meadow; another messuage and lands; 3 messuages, *cum pert.* Several parcels of woodland and coppices, viz. Reynes'-wood, 50 acres; Aldridge-wood, 24 acres; Pepie's-grove, 5 acres; Thorney Doles, 20 acres; Horse-close, 4 acres; Broad-close, 67 acres; Parson's-closes, 23 acres; Middle-woodlands, 56 acres; Woodlands next the Dusse, 63 acres; Long Meadow Dusse, 9 acres; Nether Dusse, 7 acres; Upper Dusse Meadow, 31 acres; a farm, and divers meadow, arable, and pasture lands in Clifton; all which are parcel of the said Manor of Clifton Reynes."³

By another Indenture, dated 15 April in the same year, (25 Car. II.) the same parties conveyed to Sir John Maynard, for the consideration before mentioned, together with the premises before described, the Manor, &c. capital messuage, mills, dove-house, Stubbs's Farm, and forty-three acres of arable, three of lay, and four of meadow, with divers messuages, rents, quit-rents, woods, and premises in the parishes of Clifton Reynes and Newton Blossomville.⁴

¹ Inquis. p. m. in Cur. Ward.

² Ibid.

³ Rot. Claus. 25 Car. II.

⁴ Ibid.

Sir John Maynard was the eldest son of Alexander Maynard, Esq. of Tavistock, Co. Devon, and born there about the year 1602. At about the age of sixteen, he was entered a Member of Exeter Coll. Oxon. where he took his Bachelor's Degree in Arts; but before he had completed that degree, removed to the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the Bar. In 1610, he was chosen one of the Burgesses in Parliament for Totnes; and in another Parliament, in November following, was so much noticed for his activity and address, as to be appointed one of the Committee to draw up evidence against the Earl of Strafford. He likewise managed the proceedings against Archbishop Laud; adhered to the Parliamentary interest; took the Covenant; and was one of the Lay Members of the Assembly of Divines. He advanced so much in popularity, upon account of his abilities as a Counsellor, that he was believed to have gained not less than 700*l.* in one circuit, a large sum at that period, and much greater than had been known to have been previously acquired by any other of his profession, upon such an occasion.

In 1653, on the appointment of Oliver Cromwell to the Protectorate, Maynard was, by Writ dated 4 Feb. called to the Degree of Serjeant-at-Law, having previously taken the engagement (as it was denominated): on the 1st May following, he was, by Patent, made the Lord Protector's Serjeant, and continued in great credit with his master, except upon one occasion; in which, being Counsel for Mr. Corey, an eminent Merchant, (who stoutly opposed one of Oliver's impositions upon the City, and had the boldness both to resist himself, and to advise others to refuse payment of an illegal tax; and withstanding all Cromwell's endeavours to wheedle and cajole him out of his money, had been thereupon committed to prison) the violence of Oliver extended to his Serjeant, and Maynard was sent to the Tower, for presuming to question his authority. He obtained his liberty, after much humble submission; and, it is presumed, had less reverence and attachment to the Protector afterwards; or perhaps was less trusted by him, for he seems to have been little noticed from that time until the Restoration of King Cha. II. to which change the Serjeant manifested no aversion, or as some say, to which he gave a ready concurrence. He was called again, by the King's Writ, to the Degree of Serjeant, in June 1660; appointed the King's Serjeant, 9th Nov. and made a Knight on the 16th of the same month, in the same year; as also appointed one of the Judges, but contrived to excuse himself from that office. In 1661, he was elected M.P. for Beeralston, Co. Devon, and joined the most zealous supporters of the Court; but when he perceived the evil tendency of the measures pursued, and the dangers which seemed likely to involve the interests of the Protestant religion and liberty, he exerted himself to check the undue influence of the Crown, and spoke both in the House of Commons and out of it, like a true Patriot. He was a Member, in three successive Parliaments, for a Borough in his native County; and in the Parliament of 1679, was one of the Committee for managing the impeachment of William Viscount Stafford, for the share which that nobleman was accused of having in the Popish Plot. Upon this occasion, Serjeant Maynard, who had grown aged, manifested less zeal and activity than on the former trial of the Earl of Strafford. He represented Beeralston, in the Parliament of 1685; and upon the accession of King William III.¹ was constituted, together with Anthony Keck, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and William Rawlinson, Serjeant-at-Law, a Lord Commissioner for the Custody of the Great Seal. He made an unsuccessful effort to attain his Election for Middlesex, in 1689-90, but was seated for the Borough of Plymouth. Soon afterwards, his

¹ Serjeant Maynard was amongst those who met to congratulate the Prince of Orange, on his arrival in England in 1688, being then 90 years of age, and a gay and lively courtier. The Prince complimented him on his period of life, and said that he supposed the Serjeant must have outlived all the lawyers of his time; to which he replied, "I might have outlived the law too, if your Highness had not arrived." [Sir Thomas Bernard's *Comforts of Old Age*, cited in *Gent's Mag.* vol. xli. P. 2. p. 125.]

great age and infirmities rendering him unable to sustain the fatigues of office, he resigned his place as a Commissioner of the Great Seal : and surviving only a short time, died at his house at Gunnersbury, Co. Middlesex, 9 Oct. 1690, and was buried with great solemnity in the Church there, attended by Heralds and Officers of Arms, &c.¹

On the decease of Sir John Maynard, Clifton became the property of his only son and heir, Joseph Maynard, Esq. but he survived his father only a very short time, and died without male issue, leaving two daughters his co-heirs. Of these, Elizabeth, the eldest, had been married to Sir Henry Hobart, Bart. of Blickling, Co. Norfolk,² who died in consequence of wounds received in a duel with Oliver Le Neve, Esq. 21 Aug. 1698. She inherited from her father the Manor and Estate of Clifton : died possessed of it, in her widowhood, 22 Aug. 1701 ; and was buried at Blickling, Co. Norfolk ; leaving issue, John Hobart, afterwards Baron Hobart and Earl of Buckinghamshire, who became Lord of Clifton, being then in the ninth year of his age ;³ but before his death, in 1756, he sold this Manor and Estate at Clifton, to Alexander Small, Esq. Surgeon, of Chelsea, Co. Middlesex, who died in possession thereof, 18 April 1752, soon after he had completed his purchase ; and was buried in the north chancel.⁴

Alexander Small, his only son, succeeded to his estate. He was only four years of age at the death of his father : and married, before he had accomplished his sixteenth year, a lady many years older than himself, by whom he had a son, called Alexander, and one daughter. He married a second time, and had several children. His eldest son, having attained his majority in 1793, joined in levying a fine to cut off the entail of the estate at Clifton-Reynes, which thereupon became vested absolutely in Alexander Small, the father. Alexander the younger, died in his father's life-time, in 1794, and was buried in the north chancel of Clifton, without any memorial.

Alexander Small, Esq. (the father) died in 1816, and was buried in the same vault ; having, by his Will, dated 17 August next preceding his death, and proved at London, 16 Oct. in the same year, bequeathed to his daughter and only surviving child, by his first marriage, Martha Elizabeth Anne Small, this Manor and Estate, for the term of her natural life, with remainder to an illegitimate son, whom he designated, in his Will, by the appellation of Arthur Small.

Martha Elizabeth Anne Small, being thus in possession under her father's will, carried this estate in marriage, in 1819, to Richard Hurd Lucas, Esq. of Worcestershire, who, in right of his wife, became Lord of Reynes Manor and Estate.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

called Clifton-hall, was built by Alexander Small, Esq. on an eminence near the Church ; and commands, towards the west, a fine view over the meanders of the river Ouse, whose course may be traced amongst fertile meadows and well cultivated fields to a great distance. The general prospect from

¹ Lives of the Chancellors, vol. i. p. 191.

² See PEDIGREE OF HOBART, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, in GREAT HAMPDEN.

³ See GREAT HAMPDEN.

⁴ Alexander Small, Esq. F.A.S. died at Ware, Co. Herts, 31 Aug. 1794, æt. 84. He had been an eminent Surgeon, in London ; was descended from an ancient family in Perthshire ; and came to London in 1736, with the same tide which brought the Princess of Saxe Gotha, afterwards Princess of Wales, and mother of King George III. He received a general education to his profession in the Metropolis, afterwards visited the Continent, made the tour of Europe ; and settling in London, was, during near half a century, greatly esteemed in his capacity as a Surgeon, and respected as a gentleman and a scholar. Few persons ever possessed a more generous or benevolent spirit, or a stronger or more cultivated understanding. Having survived a large circle of acquaintance, consisting of the most distinguished men in the various walks of science, he reckoned himself partly defunct : but neither the confinement to which his infirmities compelled him to retire during many years, nor any other circumstances connected with his personal sufferings, affected the vigour, activity, and benevolence of his mind. His only surviving brother was Colonel Small, Governor of Guernsey.

the brow of the cliff, includes many interesting objects. In the foreground, the town of Olney, with its Church and lofty spire; the park, and formerly the Mansion of the ancient family of Throckmorton, at Weston-Underwood, with abundance of venerable oaks and other trees scattered over the domains. The river, its long and picturesque bridge; Emberton, and its neat cottages and commodious villas; and more distant, the varied eminences in the vicinity of Gayhurst and Tyringham, with Hanslope spire, and its well wooded park, forming a very pleasing picture.

During the time that the families of Maynard and Hobart possessed the estate, the hall, which stood on the site of the present mansion, was tenanted by the family of Pryor, an opulent farmer. During some years, the modern house was the residence of Richard Hurd Lucas, Esq. and has since been inhabited by William Swabey, Esq. as his tenant.

WAKE'S MANOR.

The lands at Clifton, which were, at the time of the Domesday Survey, in the possession of the Bishop of Constance, and in the hands of Morcar, his feudatory, which have been before alluded to as belonging to Alli, one of King Edward's Thanes before the Conquest, are described as consisting of one hide and a half. There was sufficient to employ two ploughs, and there were two kept, with six villeins and four bordars. There was one servant, also pasture for two teams; and a mill. The whole value being estimated at twenty shillings then, and at double that sum in King Edward's time, when Alli might sell this property.¹ It is added, that it was reported by the tenants of the Bishop, that this land had been acquired by exchange for *Bledone*; but it is difficult to determine where this place was situated.

The Bishop had also here one hide, held by Turbot, his tenant, which had belonged to Wuuli and his tenants, in the early times, and he could sell it. It was that portion of the lands which the Conqueror divided between Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, and the King's niece, Judith the Countess; containing one plough, with one villein and three bordars; one servant; pasturage for a single team; wood for twenty hogs; and valued at ten shillings; but had been worth twenty in the time of King Edward.²

When the Bishop of Constance was attainted for assisting Robert Curtois, Duke of Normandy, against his brother, King William Rufus, his lands were seized by that Monarch, and this Estate remained in the Kings hands until Henry I. bestowed it upon *Halenod de Bidun*, with other lands, late belonging to the Bishop, in Lavendon, Weston, and Filgrave.

Halenod was the founder of Lavendon Abbey;³ and died in the reign of Henry I., leaving a son, John, whom he made heir of his lands.⁴ John de Bidun thus became the next owner of this Estate. He had several brothers, who were Monks in the Priory of St. Andrew, at Northampton; to which, his brothers and himself were considerable benefactors. This John had two sons; John, his heir, and Halenod, who became a Monk at Northampton; and five daughters; but when he died is not ascertained; it is probable, however, that it was in 1064; for in the next year, one John de Bidun, most likely his son, rendered an account at the Exchequer, for his relief on the livery of his father's lands.⁵

¹ Terra Epi Constant. In Molesoveslav Hynd. In Clystone ten' Morcar'. 1. hid' et diim. de epō. 'Tra. ē. ii. caŕ. et ibi aŕ. cū. vi. uillis et 1111. bord'. Ibi un' seruus. p'tū. ii. caŕ. et 1. molin'. Int' tof ual' et ualuit. xx. sol'. T.R.E. xl. sol'. Hoc ƿ tenuit Ali teign'. R.E. et uende' potuit. ii. 'tra. ē de Excābio p' bledone. ut dñt hōes epi. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² In ead' uilla ten' Turbt' de ep'o. 1. hid'. 'Tra. e. 1. caŕ. et ibi est cū. uno uillo. et 111. bord'. Ibi un' seruus. Ptū. 1. caŕ'. Silua. xx. porcē. Val' et ualuit. x. sol'. T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Wluuin' hō hi. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ See LAVENDON.

⁴ Vide Regist. of St. Andrew's, Northampton.

⁵ Rot. Pip. 11 Hen. II.

John de Bidun, the younger, (though some writers say it was his father) certified his Knights'-fees in 1165, to be five and a half, making his return in Northampton,¹ where part of his lands were situated. The lands of this family had been originally nine Knights'-fees, but probably the diminution might have been occasioned by the Endowment of the Abbey of Lavendon. He died before 1186; for in that year, Milo de Beauchamp and Richard his brother, accounted for payments at the Exchequer, for part of the fees which had belonged to John de Bidun.² This John, dying without issue, his lands were divided among his five sisters. Amicia was married to Henry de Clinton; Amabilia to Milo de Beauchamp; Isabel to Baldwin Wake; and Ermingard to Arnulf de Gatesden. The name and husband of the other sister have not been ascertained; but Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk,³ states it to be Maud, who left a son named Robert Fitz-Jeffrey.

After the death of John de Bidun, these lands at Clifton became part of the share of Isabel the third sister, wife of Baldwin Wake. She was then dead, and also her husband; so that they came to Hugh Wake, her son and heir, who had the Barony of Lydell, in Cumberland. He died seised of this Estate in 1242, leaving an only son, Baldwin, about four years old. Joane his widow (daughter and sole heir of Nicholas de Stuteville,) obtained the wardship of his heir, and held these lands until he had attained his full age in 1259.

Baldwin Wake did his homage in that year; had livery of his inheritance; and held this Estate till his death, in 1281.⁴

John Wake, his son and heir, was then in his minority, and had livery of his lands on attaining his full age, in 1290; but he did not long enjoy his Estates, for he died in 1300, leaving Joane his widow, surviving, and two sons, John and Thomas.⁵ John Wake, his eldest son, dying in his minority, before he had livery of his lands, Thomas Wake, the second son, became the next owner of this Estate. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from 1317 to 1349, in which year he died, without issue.⁶

Hugh Wake, the grandson of Hugh Wake, of Blisworth, in Northamptonshire (who was a younger son of the last Baldwin Wake,) succeeded to this Estate as the next heir male; and six years afterwards, in 1355, by Deed, bearing date at Clifton, on Wednesday, the Feast of St Mary Magdalene, 29 Edw. III., he gave these lands to Robert Mordaunt, of Turvey, and Joan his wife, which Robert was the son of his sister Roesia, who had been married to William Mordaunt.⁷

The descent of this family from Osbert le Mordaunt, a Norman Knight, who had Radwell, in Bedfordshire, by the gift of his brother, has been traced and described in a very curious volume, whence have been made the following extracts:

"In the year 1066, among other heroes who joined their hopes and assistance to the fortunes of William Duke of Normandy, there was a noble Knight called Robert of Saint Giles, who brought to his service four-score Knights out of the south parts of France, and joined himself to the Duke's troops at the Embarkation for this great undertaking. Of this Robert of Saint Giles, no more is extant of what he was, than the assurance that the

¹ Lib. Nig. p. 214.

² Rot. Pip. 32 Hen. II.

³ 8vo. Ed. vol. v. p. 475.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 540.

⁵ Ibid. p. 541.

⁶ Ibid. p. 542.

⁷ Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Hugo Wake de Clifton, miles, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto Mordaunt de Turveia Nepoti meo et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus de corpore eorum legitime procreatis omnia tenementa mea in Parocha de Clifton in uno assarto quod vocatur Knightistokking jacentia cum sepealibus fossatis divisus franchorcis & lanceant ad unum caput super parcum de Newington & ad aliud caput versus Thecheyngstokking, cum havis usque ad Wyehordich, inter predictam assartam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis de capitali Domino feodi per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta &c. &c. His Testibus, Thoma de Reynes Domino de Clifton, Johanne D'Ardres de Turveia, Thoma Borard, Richardo de Hekney, Johanne filio Richardi de Eleneye, Johanne Coke de Clifton, Johanne Toft de Astwode, et aliis. Data apud Clifton die Mercurii in festo Sancte Marię Magdalene A. R. R. Ed. III. post Conq. 29^{mo}

Sovereign, Earls, and Princes of Toulouse did at that time use the name and appellation of St. Giles, or De Sancto Egidio: that the attendance of four-score Knights was an equipage suitable to a Prince: and that after his labours in this War, he was rewarded by the Conqueror with great lands and possessions. How long this Robert of St. Giles lived, or remained in this kingdom, can not be ascertained; but his son Eustace of St. Giles, survived his father, and possessed his acquisitions, by a Charter, wherein he gave to his brother Osbert (who, from some occasion, was called Le Mordaunt,) and was the first of this house and name. He lived to a great age; and being engaged in alliance with the first Conquerors of Ireland, he received from the gift of Harvey de Montmorency (who is styled 'Marescallus Domini Regis totius Hibernia,') the Lordship of Balinaceros, Tobenere, and many great possessions. When or where he died does not appear; but he left issue, Osmund Mordaunt and Baldwin Mordaunt, which latter was a witness to many ancient Charters that are extant.

Osmund le Mordaunt lived in the time of Henry II., and became possessed of the Lordship of Radwell, of the Town of Felmersham, of lands in Wehull, and other places, which had been his father's. It is possible, that he might have been a younger brother; and that an elder son of Osbert Mordaunt had remained settled upon his lands in Ireland, under some other name. However, he was a Knight of so much renown, as may appear by the alliance he contracted with one of the most famous Knights of his time, *Sampson Fortis*, of whom many fees were held by Knight's service. This Sampson was so called from his great strength and valour, being a great champion; and an associate in war with Simon de Saint Lis, David of Scotland, the Earls of Huntingdon and Northampton; and was Lord of several towns and villages; among the rest, of Chellington, which he gave in marriage to Osmund Mordaunt with his daughter Ellen, by whom the said Osmund had issue, Eustace Mordaunt and Robert Mordaunt.

Eustace le Mordaunt was a valiant and a fortunate Knight; he accompanied King Richard the First among the troops that followed him into the Holy Land, and served in all the enterprises of that expedition. At his return, he found his father deceased, and a devolution to him of his inheritance. He began with an act of piety, in acknowledging the mercy of his return and establishment; and gave (under the name of Eustachius le Mordaunt,) certain lands in Turvey, in pure, free, and perpetual alms, to the Church of Saint John Baptist, and St. John Evangelist of Caldwell, and the Canons of that place, for the good of his soul, for that of Alice his wife, and for that of all his ancestors and successors. He married Alno, or de Alneto, alias Dawney, who, from the Conquest, had been Lords of Turvey, and other fair possessions, which, by the death of Hugh of Alno, without issue, devolved to two sisters, Alice and Sarah, both married. The second was the wife of Sir Richard of Ardres, with whom he became possessed of the moiety of that noble Lordship, afterwards called Mordaunt's Manor, having a large extent and very particular privileges. He had a suit with Gilbert Fitzwilliams, in the 9th year of Richard I. about some lands in Radwell, which was adjudged in his behalf; and granted several lands in Turvey for their homages and services, and other considerations to William Cooke, to Simon of Turvey, to Reginald le Bray, and to others. He died about 16 Henry III. leaving issue, William Mordaunt and Agnes Mordaunt.

William de Mordaunt (for, from this time, in the old deeds, the *le* is changed into the *de*;) after the death of Eustace, became Lord of the Lordships of Radwell, Turvey, and several other lands. In the 29th of Henry III. he paid a relief to the Lord William de la Church and the Lady Matilda de Trally his wife, for certain lands he held; probably, those about which Eustace his father was cast in the behalf of John de Trayly, in the 16th of the said King's reign. About the same time, Henry, the son of Fulk Huriel, Roger le Soc of Wybaudston, and Albreda, the daughter of Robert St. George, by several deeds, release and quit claim to this William (under the style of William de Mordaunt,) their Lord, divers rights and lands. And Richard of Ardres, unto the said William (for such properties the Lords of this Manor of Turvey had in these and after times,) gives, grants, and confirms for six marks of silver, which he gave to him in Gersumam, one of his Villanes, called Adam Pite, with all his sequel and procreation, gotten and to be gotten for ever. There passes afterwards between William Mordaunt and Hugh Poor, Prior of the Monastery of St. Neot's, an exchange of divers lands, with an advantage given by the said William in free, pure, and perpetual alms. And as the last testimony of him, there is extant, an account given unto him under the seal of one William de Wikeley, who terms himself therein, 'Serviens Willielmi de Mordaunt in Manerio suo de Turvey,' dated 9 Edw. I.: and long after which, he is supposed to have deceased. Amice of Olney, the daughter of Sir William of Olney, was the wife of William Mordaunt; and by her, he had the Lordship of Esthull, and a Manor with divers lands in Yardley, which last had been given her father by John Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, a Prince of the House of Scotland. Her husband is styled in a deed (wherein Matilda,

the daughter of Lettice of Esthull, does remit unto him and Amice his wife, her right and claim to certain lands,) Lord of that place. The Charter runs 'Willielmo de Mordaunt, Domino de Esthull, et Amiciæ uxori suæ.' Sir William of Olney, the father of this Amice, was one of the sons of that Sir Richard Sutton, that flourished in the time of Henry III., from whom the Lords of Dudley descended. He assumed the name of Olney from certain lands he held therein, which his father had received from the grant of Ralph Earl of Chester. After the death of William Mordaunt, this Amice married Egidio de Albeny, Lord of Denster: and under the name of Amicia de Albeny, she granted afterwards, in the 9th of Edw. II. unto William Mordaunt, her son, and to Robert the son of the said William, five virgates and five acres of land in Yardley, with the five villanes that then occupied the same. Their issue were, William de Mordaunt and Robert de Mordaunt.

William de Mordaunt, the son of William Lord of Turvey, and of Esthull, in the 14th of Edw. I. purchased the Manor of Chicheley, and divers messuages therein, of William, the son of Sampson le Mansel, and of Galfridus de Stachesden.¹ In the 22nd year of the said King's reign, he had a dispute with the Lord Reginald de Grey, then a great person, and from whom the Earls of Kent are descended, who continue to this day large possessors in those parts. It was about a fishing in a certain part of the river Ouse, joining to the Lord Grey's lands, which by reciprocal indenture was accorded, that it should be thenceforth free unto them both. And in the 25th of the same Henry, he obtained a Patent to empark certain lands in his Lordship of Turvey. In the 11th Edw. II. he made a grant, release and quit claim for ever unto God, the Church of St. Neot's, and the Monks of that house, of all his right and claim which he had, or could have unto three messuages, eighty-eight acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Turvey, with their appurtenances, for which he, together with his partner, Hugh of Ardres, had sued the Prior of that place in the King's Court; as also of other lands and tenements which the said Monks held of his fee and in his fee, all which lands their predecessors had received from the gift of his ancestors in the said vill; saving always to him and to his heirs, and unto Hugh of Ardres, his partner, the services due unto them.

Roesia or Rose de Wake was the wife of this William Mordaunt. She was the daughter of Sir Ralph de Wake, who was Lord of Clifton, which was a family in those and older times, when there were no Dukes and but few Earls in England; and the degree of the Baronage (wherein several of that name sat) was so illustrious as to yield but to few in splendor of dignity, greatness, power, and opulence. With this Roesia, there was at that time given, in part of her portion, the lands and Manor in Clifton, which to this day remains under the name of Wake's Manor, and unto which a very noble Royalty and privilege do belong. Their issue were, Robert Mordaunt, and William Mordaunt.

In the 16th Edw. II. while William Mordaunt, his father, was yet alive, Hugo Bossard, that was Lord of Knotting, did enfeof Robert the son of William Mordaunt, of all his homages, services, natives, and other royalties of his Manor of Knotting, to him and to his heirs. Several Records and Rolls of his Court are extant, that express, upon the decease of his father, the homages he received, and the noble royalties which in right of his Manors he was invested in. He was Lord of the Lordships of Turvey, of Chicheley, of Esthull, of Yardley, of Clifton, and of Knotting. He made over, in 17 Edw. III. in trust, unto one William Campion, of Stachesden, all his lands and tenements which he had and held of the fee of Gloucester in Turvey; "in lands, in houses, in woods, in gardens, in meadows, in pastures, in paths, in ways, in reversions, in homages, in wards, in reliefs; in escheats, in rents of the freemen, and of the villanes of their sequels, and of all other things." And the same William Campion, does by another deed, return to Robert Mordaunt and to Johanne his wife, all the said Manors, lands, tenements, and services, for the term of his life, with the reversion over to Edmund Mordaunt, son and heir to the said Robert and Johanne. Dated the same year.

¹ "Sciatis presentes et futuri quod Ego Willielmus filius Sampsonis le Mansel de Turveia dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo filio Willielmi de Mordaunt de eadem et Rosye uxori suæ pro triginta marcis sterlingorum, quas mihi dederunt præ manibus omnes terras et tenementa cum redditibus homagiis fidelitatibus wardis relevis eschaetis dominiis sctis curiarum et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et iuribus que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in villa et in campis de Chechle, sine aliquo retinemento Habendum et tenendum de capitalibus Dominis feodi predictis Willielmo filio Willielmi le Mordaunt et Rosye uxori sui vel heredibus ejusdem Willielmi filii Willielmi vel assignatis libere quiete in pace et hereditarii imperpetuum, faciendi, &c. His testibus, Domino Johanne de Pateshull, Domino Johanne Druel, militibus; Roberto de Ekencho, Martino de Carmi et aliis. Datum die Annunciaōnis beate Virginis Ao. R. R. Edwardi filii R. Henrici quinto decimo."

The first wife of Robert Mordaunt was Mary of Rutland, to whom he was married in his father's life time, as is set forth in a deed dated 13th of Edw. I. wherein one Robert de Hulier of Turvey, does sell unto them, and the heirs of their bodies, a certain piece of land; but she died early, without leaving him any issue.

His second wife was Joan de Bray, the daughter of Roger de Roger, Lord of Sileshe, which family was of long continuance in that tract. Edmond de Mordaunt, their only son, who lived in the 27th Edw. III. Sir Henry of Brussels, and others, had several transactions about the lands that came to him in right of his wife: but, in the 29th of this King, there happened a memorable dispute between this Edmond and one Roger Cooke, of Newton Blossomville, which is at this day upon record in the Court of Exchequer. Edmond Mordaunt was attached to answer, in the term of St. Michael, unto this Roger Cooke, upon a plea of trespass, by bill; and thereupon the said Roger came in his own person, and complained that Edmond, upon a certain day, in the 29th of the said King's reign, had come into his house, and had taken away by force (the words are, *vi et armis, scilicet gladiis, &c.*) a large proportion of wool carpets, and linen cloth, and 40s. in money. Whence he expressed himself to have been damned in the sum of one hundred shillings; and thereupon produces his suit. In order whereunto, Edmond Mordaunt comes likewise in his own person, and defends the force and the injury: alledging that the aforesaid Roger, as to his bill, ought not to be answered; because, he said, he was a native of him, the said Edmond, of his Manor of Turvey, in the County of Bedford: and that his ancestors, from time without mind, were and had been seised of the ancestors of the said Roger, as of their natives of the Manor aforesaid: and likewise the said Edmond had been seised of Roger himself, as of one of the natives of his said Manor: and he desired judgement, whether the said Roger were for these causes to be answered unto his bill. And Roger could not deny that he was a native of the said Edmonds. Therefore it was concluded, that Roger should receive no advantage by his bill, but remain at the mercy of Edmond Mordaunt, *pro falso clamore suo*.

Helena de Broc was the wife of Edmond Mordaunt, unto whom she was married in 27th of Edw. III. She was the daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Ralph de Broc, who was a Knight of a most ancient descent, and Lord of very large possessions. All his lands were, upon his decease, divided between Helena Mordaunt, and Agnes, another of his daughters, the wife of Sir Henry de Brussels. There accrued to Edmond Mordaunt, for the part of Helena his wife, in Cambridgeshire, half the Manor of Mallot's, with several lands in Cambridge, Treversham, and Fulborne; in Buckinghamshire, divers lands in *Elsburgh, Bridsthorpe, Hardwick and Wedon, Chesham and Amundesham*; with sundry others in Hertfordshire, and the entire Manor of Shephael. She was a noble inheritrix; and besides her lands, brought into the house of Mordaunt, both the blood and arms of the Picot's and the Argentines, two successions, which fell unto her family by the heir of those names; the first being Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Ralph Picot, who was wife to Laurence de Broc, her grandfather; the other, the mother of the same Elizabeth, named Cassandra, the sole heir of Sir Giles of Argentine. Their issue, Robert Mordaunt, their only son, after the death of his father, had not only the fortune of possessing a large and plentiful inheritance, but of enjoying it betimes, he being scarcely of age when he came in succession thereunto. He inherited in Bedfordshire, the Lordship of Turvey; that of Clifton and Chicheley, with lands in *Elsburgh, Wedon, Hardwick, Chesham, Welpport, and Amundesham*, in the County of Bucks. In Cambridgeshire, half the Manor of Mallot's, besides lands in Treversham and Fulborne; and in Northamptonshire, the Lordship of Yerdley; besides the entire Manor of Shephael, and other lands in Hertfordshire.

It was the fortune of this Robert Mordaunt, to unite the ancient Lordship of Turvey, which for the space of one hundred and ninety-five years (till then) had been divided into two Manors and jurisdictions, by the name of Mordaunts' Manor and Ardres' Manor, ever since the reign of King Richard I. when it was parted, with the rest of Alno's lands, between Alice and Sarah de Alno, the two heirs of that house. For in the 49th year of Edw. III. an exchange was made by deed of indenture, between Thomas de Ardres and Robert Mordaunt, in which the said Thomas gave and granted all his lands, tenements, and their appurtenances, in Turvey, to the said Robert, in fee and exchange for all the lands which Robert had in Shephael, which were of the inheritance of her mother, Helena de Broc.

This Robert Mordaunt had married Agnes L'Estrange, the daughter and one of the heirs of John L'Estrange, Lord of Ampton, Timworth, and Brockley; and of Elizabeth, who was sister and heir of William Boteler, of Walden. The other daughter of L'Estrange was Elizabeth, who married John Warren, and by whose death, without issue, the Lordships of Ampton, Timworth, Brockley, with that of Walden, which were of these Boteler's lands, devolved entirely to Agnes Mordaunt, and the heirs of her body. Agnes Mordaunt, after the

death of her husband, married again to Thomas de Fodringay, as appears by a deed bearing date the Monday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, in the 20th year of Richard II. wherein, Thomas of Ardres granted to Thomas de Fodringay and Agnes his wife, a certain annuity, for the term of the life of the said Agnes, in exchange for her dower in Shephael. The issue of Robert Mordaunt and Agnes his wife were, Robert Mordaunt, and Cassandra Mordaunt, a nun in the Monastery of Elmstow.

Robert Mordaunt, the third of this name, giving way to that spirit which led him to the generous, but uncertain applications of this life, and being inclined to the war, became a dependant upon that famous Prince, Edward Duke of York, who was afterwards slain at the battle of Agincourt, as appears by a deed; where, by covenant, he was, with one William Mirefield, retained to serve him in the wars of France, with a certain number of archers and lancers. He outlived those services, and continued during the civil broils of his own country, as an assertor of the claim and interest of the House of York. Whether it were by the expences incident to such undertakings, or otherwise, he proved a great alienator of many noble Lordships and possessions that descended to him from his ancestors. In the 6th year of King Henry VI. Agnes de Fodringay, and Robert Mordaunt her son, released with warranty all their right to the Manor of Timworth, in the County of Suffolk, dated the 10th of February. In the 11th of the said King, he made away all his lands in Elsburgh, to Thomas Chaucer, Peter Fettyplace, and Thomas Ramsay: and in the 17th, by a deed bearing date the 4th of June, he alienated to John Austin, the moiety of the Manor of Mallot's, in Hinton, in the County of Cambridge, with its appurtenances, and all the rest of those lands which the said Robert held in the towns and fields of Hinton, Cambridge, Treversham, and Fulborne, in the said County: and lastly, he sold in the same year to Thomas Cheyney, all his lands and tenements in Chesham and Agmondesham. Yet in this King's reign, as abounding in occasions of expence and troubles, since it was never free from exhausting wars abroad till it became the scene of more destructive civil ones at home, excuses may be rendered for what was unavoidable: nevertheless, he left a competent estate to his successor, and died in the 27th year of this King. He had married Elizabeth of Holdenby, the daughter of Robert Holdenby, of Holdenby, which family was of an ancient standing in the County of Northampton, and flourished at this time in very noble possessions; for Robert Holdenby, the brother of Elizabeth Mordaunt, held the Manors of Burton, Brimington, and Ramston, with lands in Would and in Clipston, in Guilden, Morton, Kelmersh, and West Haddon, in Northampton; Oxhampton, Wepsnade in Dunstable, and in Holdenby. Elizabeth, surviving Robert, took to her second husband, Robert Tanfield of Gayton, in the County of Northampton, Esq. The issue of Robert Mordaunt were, William Mordaunt, Lord of Turvey, Maud Mordaunt, and Elizabeth Mordaunt.¹

William Mordaunt married Margaret, daughter of John Peek; and left by her two sons, John and William; and one daughter. He died in the reign of Henry VII.¹

John, the eldest son, was seated at Turvey, and inherited his father's Estate at Clifton. He was Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford in 1509; and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, 4 May 1532; and died in 1562, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry de Vere, Lord of Drayton and Addington, in the County of Northampton, John, his eldest son and heir; two other sons, and six daughters.

John, second Baron Mordaunt, next held this Estate. He died in 1572; and was succeeded by

¹ Will of Sir William Mordaunt, dated 5 September 1504, (20 Hen. VII.): "Item volo quod executores mei habeant ad decem annorum ac Manerium de Mulso et Willien, ac . . . &c. &c. Item volo quod Johannes filius meus primogenitus habeat durantibus dictis decem annis 40 marcas annuatim exeuntes de M. meo de Mulso, et volo quod feoffati mei in eodem M. ac omnibus terris et tenementis meis cu' p'tin in Mulso, Newport Pagnel, Hermede, Clifton, Broughton, Harwyke, Wedon, et Breddesthorpe in Comitatu Buckinghamie . . . stent et sint feoffati post decem dictos annos elapsos ad usum dicti Johannis Manduit et heredibus de corpore suo exeuntibus, remanere prefate Johne Strange-way filie mee, remanere Willielmo fratri meo, remanere Eliz. Browne, remanere rectis heredis Johis Mordaunt filii in perpetuum. Item volo quod Katharine Ardres vidua, filia Johis Hamwell de Tansore et Rosse uxoris ejus, habeat omnia terras boscos et tenementa mea cu' p'tin in North Crawley, excepto quodam clauso in North Crawley, vocato Great Calverly, quod assignavi Robto Broughton, Mil. in exambium pro quodam clauso in Turvei nuper Broughton; que sunt omnia tenementa que Broughton habuit in Turveia predicta remanere.

his son, Lewis, third Baron Mordaunt; who, in 1570 (20 Eliz.,) was Sheriff of Bucks and Bedfordshire; and died 16 June 1601.

Henry fourth Baron Mordaunt, eldest son of the last Lord, was the next possessor of this estate. He died 13 Feb. 1610, leaving John, his eldest son and heir, about ten years of age.

John fifth Baron Mordaunt, who possessed these lands on the death of his father, was, by Letters Patent dated 9 March 1627, created Earl of Peterborough, in the County of Northampton.

Henry second Earl of Peterborough, eldest son of the former, was the next owner of this Manor, and so continued until his death 19 June 1697, without leaving issue male.

Charles third Earl of Peterborough, son of John, younger brother of the second Earl, and who had been created Earl of Monmouth, in 1689, became the possessor of Clifton, on the death of his uncle. John, his eldest son and heir, died before him, in April 1710, leaving issue; and he himself departed this life in October 1735.

Charles fourth Earl of Peterborough, and second Earl of Monmouth, inherited the estate at Clifton, on the death of his grandfather in 1735; and held it during his own life, until his decease, which did not take place until 1779.

Charles Henry, his only surviving son, fifth Earl of Peterborough, and third Earl of Monmouth, was the last owner of this estate of the Mordaunt family. He sold this property in 1789, to John Higgins, Esq. of Turvey, in the County of Bedford. John Higgins died 5 July 1813, and was buried at Weston-Underwood, with others of his family; being succeeded in this estate by his son and heir, Thomas Charles Higgins, Esq., who was brought up to the profession of arms: appointed a cadet in 1799, ensign 27 Aug. 1800, in the service of the Honourable Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy, 21 Feb. 1801, and joined the European army in the same year. He assisted at the capture of the town and fort of Gualior; and having been afterwards removed into the 22d regiment of foot, was in active service in the Dooaub. In April 1805, he was placed on the Staff under Major Thomas Harriott, and employed to enforce the payment of the revenue from the Zemindars. In June, he received a severe wound in the arm, in an unsuccessful attempt upon the fort of Toorkaponah, which incapacitated him from farther service during about two years, and deprived him of the use of his right arm. He was, however, sent in command of a detachment, to settle the newly-acquired territories in the Hurrianeh district; and joined Lieutenant Colonel Ball's forces against the town of Bhowanny, at the capture of which he was present.

In January 1810, he was in Colonel Martindale's detachment in Bundelcund: in May was in the expedition to Java; and after the reduction of it, filled various civil as well as military offices, until 1813, when he was nominated to the judicial line, at the residency of Cheribon. In Nov. 1816, he commanded the first battalion of the 22d regiment, and was stationed at Hoosinjabad. In November 1817, he accomplished a forced march to Nagpore, in which he suffered inexpressible hardships, fatigue, and danger, in the severest weather; and in December was Brigade Major to the Commander of the Cavalry, at the victory obtained over the enemy by a very sanguinary battle, in which eighty-seven pieces of canon fell into the hands of the Company's troops. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Bengal Establishment, this brave officer revisited his native country, and died at Ashburton, Co. Devon, in 1828; being succeeded in this estate at Clifton, by Thomas Charles Higgins, Esq. who is the present possessor.

THE RECTORY.

The Church of Clifton was founded by the family of Borard, on their estate in this parish, before the existence of Ecclesiastical Records, and probably soon after the Conquest, as no portion of the tithes here were given, either by the Albini family to the Priory of Belvoir, or by the Bidun family to

the Abbey at Lavendon, both which houses were founded as early as the reign of Hen. I. ; and the prevailing customs of those times warrant the inference, that part of the tithes would have been so bestowed, had there not then been a Church at Clifton.

The Advowson was appendant to the Manor of the Founder, (Reynes's Manor) from the time of the foundation of the Church, until Simon de Borard (son of that Simon, who was mentioned in the return in 1165, as subfeudatory tenant to William de Albini) made a grant of this Church to the Priory of Stamford ; and the Rectory being vacant in 1230, the Prior commenced a suit for the Right of Advowson, in pursuance of this grant : whereupon, Simon pleaded, that if he had made any such grant, it was done during his minority, and while he was in wardship, and therefore that it ought not to be construed to his prejudice ; and the Court gave judgement in his favour, against the Prior.¹ In consequence of this decision, Simon de Borard presented his Clerk to the Church.²

The Right of Presentation continued afterwards, without interruption, in the successive Lords of Reynes' Manor, until, in 1816, Alexander Small, Esq. by his last Will and Testament, dated 17 Aug. and proved at London 16 Oct. gave the Advowson to Frederick Booth, of New-street, Spring-gardens, Westminster, Esq., William Lucas, of Newport-Pagnall, and Henry Lucas, of the same place, Gents. as devisees in trust for the benefit of Harry Alexander Small, whom the testator willed and directed should be, by the said trustees, or the survivor of them, his heirs or assigns, presented to the proper ordinary, to be instituted and inducted to the Rectory of the Church of Clifton Reynes, when and as the same may become vacant ; and the said Harry Alexander Small shall be capable of taking Holy Orders, and of accepting and holding the same ; and upon further trust, that in the event of the said Harry Alexander Small taking Holy Orders, and being so instituted and inducted, that the said devisees in trust, or their survivor, should, upon the request, and at the costs of the said Harry Alexander Small, convey and assure the Advowson and Right of Patronage of the said Church to the said Harry Alexander Small, his heirs and assigns for ever, in pursuance of his will.³

The Rectory as valued, in the taxation made by order of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, at *8l. 13s. 4d.* per ann. ; and in that record, no lands in Clifton are noticed as the property of any religious house whatever. In the Ecclesiastical Valuation of King Hen. VIII. in 1534, this Rectory is estimated at *13l. 6s. 10½d.* and its value certified to be *7l.* ; and according to this value, tenths are now paid to the Crown, and *10s. 7d.* to the Archdeacon of Bucks.

In the Minister's accounts of the property of Lavendon Abbey, while in the possession of the Crown in 1537, it is stated, that a yearly rent of *15s. 4d.* was received for lands in Clifton-Reynes, which had formerly belonged to that religious house ; and this Abbey, being of the privileged Order of Premonstratensian Monks, their lands were exempted from paying tithes to the Church, by Papal authority. These lands in Clifton, were, with other property, in Newton, Willen, and Chalfont St. Giles, granted by King Edw. VI. in 1553, to John Earl of Bedford, his heirs and assigns, and called " a piece of waste land, and other lands, meadows, and pastures, in Clifton Reynes, in the occupation of George Smith and Elizabeth his wife, (and late belonging to the Monastery of Lavendon, dissolved) to hold the same by fealty of the Manor of East Grinstead."⁴ The received rent to be paid into the Court of Augmentations was so small, that it is conjectured the extent of the lands could not have exceeded thirty acres ; and it was probably, much less.

In 1569, Queen Elizabeth granted to Nicholas Yetsweirt and Bartholomew Brokesby, *inter al.* a close of arable or pasture in Clifton Reynes, called Kite's-close, containing by estimation 10 acres,

¹ Placit Term. Pasch. & Trin. 14 Hen. III. ; Cardigan MSS.

² Reg. Hug. Welles Ep. Linc. [Card. MSS.]

³ Extract from the Will of Alexander Small, Esq. in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI.

then or late in the occupation of the Rector of Clifton, or his assigns; and also the Holme or Hook meadow, lying below the rails in Clifton, given and appointed to sustain a lamp or obit in the Church of Clifton, which had become vested in King Hen. VIII. or King Edw. VI. or Queen Mary, her predecessors, by reason of the dissolution of Chantry, without rents.¹

In 1571, a grant was also made by the same Queen, of this (as presumed the same) close called Kite's-close, *cum pert.* which is described as having been given to sustain a procession in Rogation Week, to Richard Hill of Heybridge, in the County of Essex, and William James of London, their heirs and assigns, in fee-farm, at 1*d.* annual rent.²

The Rector now holds Kite's-close, which consists of four contiguous enclosures, containing 17 acres, let in 1821, for 18*l.* per ann.³ but by whom annexed to the Rectory is not known. It is, however, presumed to be still subject to the charge of "the procession in Rogation Week," viz. of finding bread, cheese, and ale, for the parishioners, when they then make a perambulation of the boundaries of the parish; for it is conceived that such a purpose was not comprehended in the statute for abolishing superstitious uses, and the custom is still observed of distributing one small loaf, a piece of cheese, and a pint of ale, to every married person; and the bread and cheese, and half a pint of ale to every unmarried person resident in Clifton, on or about the feast of St. Stephen O. S. every year; and the Rector, by immemorial custom, retains the residue of the rent and proceeds for his own use. He also enjoys, in right of his Church, a comfortable and convenient Parsonage-house, situate in a garden contiguous to the south side of the churchyard, with outhouses and other buildings belonging to the same; and two small closes of sward, a spinney, and 89 ac. 3 r. 35½ p. of glebe lands, allotted and assigned under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in 1822, for enclosing and exonerating from tithes, lands within the parish of Clifton Reynes,⁴ in lieu of his glebe lands, previously lying dispersedly in the open and common fields; and likewise is entitled to tithes in kind, throughout great part of the parish (the lands formerly belonging to Lavendon Abbey, as before mentioned, being excepted;) and he received formerly an old annual composition of 12*s.* from the Rector of Newton Blossomville, for "out-tithes," as is expressed in the Terriers; but a payment of 10*l.* per ann. for tithes of old inclosures in Clifton appears to have had no legal foundation, being more than the whole value, as estimated in 1291.

The chancel is kept in repair at the expence of the Rector; and a north aisle attached to it, which is the ancient burial-place of the Lords of this town, is repaired by the possessor of Reynes Manor.⁵

RECTORS.

RALPH MALCLERE, presented 1230, by Sir Simon de Borard, Knt.; and, at his death,

Ascelinus de Borard, presented 16 Jan. 1267, by Richard de Borard; and, at his death,

Robert de Granesby, presented 2 May 1293, by Richard de Bosco.

Roger died Rector 1310; and was succeeded by

Adam de Tyryngham, presented 5 Dec. 1310, by Sir Roger de Tyryngham, Knt. by reason of the custody of Ralph de Reynes' lands.

John Tyryngham, son of Sir Roger, presented 2 July 1330, by Thomas de Reynes, Lord of Clifton. He died, and was succeeded by

Walter Grote, presented 5 July 1349.

¹ Rot. Pat. 12 Eliz. Test. 26 Jan. apud Westm.

² Information of the Rev. Wm. Talbot, Rector.

³ Ibid. 14 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

⁴ Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c. 6. pr. Sess. 1822. p. 10.

⁵ There is in the possession of the Rector of Clifton Reynes, a Manuscript Volume, presented to the Rev. William Talbot, Rector, entitled "Some Account of Clifton Reynes, in the County of Buckingham," prefaced with a letter from its Author, the Rev. Edw. Cooke, A M., LL.B., Rector of Haversham, requesting that it might be permitted to go down to future Rectors of Clifton Reynes, with the Registers of that parish; from which, (being a duplicate of MSS. in the possession of the writer of this history) and from additions to it by Mr. Talbot, much of this parochial account has been taken.

Henry de Brokhole, presented 15 Oct. 1361, by Sir Thomas de Reynes, Knt.

Richard, son of Roger de l'Estend de Maidwell, presented 4 Dec. 1364, by the same Patron. At his death,

John Baslewell was presented 1 Sept. 1394, by Sir John de Reynes, Knt.; and was succeeded by

William Wandsworth, who, 27 May 1407, exchanged for Stanton, in York Diocese, with

William Hayward, who exchanged it for St. Mary Somerset Rectory, in London, with

Henry Hawsard, 6 May 1415.

Augustine Brightfull, resigned in 1458; and was succeeded by

John Randolph, or *Randall*, presented 20 Oct. 1458, by John Ansty and Thomas Coke, of London. On his cession,

John Veysey, alias *Harman*, D.C.L. was instituted 3 March 1495, on the presentation of John Reynes. He was a native of Sutton Coldfield, Co. Warwick, his real name being Harman, the son of William Harman, and Joane his wife, daughter of Henry Squire of Handsworth, Co. Stafford. In 1482, he was a Student at Oxford; Probationary Fellow of Magdalen Coll. 28 July 1486; Fellow in 1487; and Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry. In 1505, he was Prebendary of North Alaton, in Sarum Cathedral, by the name of Vesey, which he took from the person by whom he was educated.¹ He resigned his Stall in 1514; but his successor, Longland, being in a few days promoted to the Deanery, was re-admitted; and in 1555, advanced to be Dean of Windsor. He was likewise Tutor to the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen, and President of Wales; Registrar of the Order of the Garter; Dean of the King's Royal Chapel at Windsor Castle, and of Wolverhampton; and, by Papal Provision and a Bull, dated 31 Aug. 1519, made Bishop of Exeter. The Temporalities being restored 4 Nov. he was consecrated 6 Nov.; but, in 1551,² resigned in favour of Coverdale; who, being deprived in 1 Mar. Vesey was again seated at Exeter 28 Sept. 1553; and, dying 23 Oct. 1554, at his Manor, called Moreplace, in Sutton Coldfield, Co. Warwick, was buried there.³ He was an accomplished courtier, and a learned man; but acquired an ill report, by impoverishing the See of Exeter, from which he alienated several Manors and thirteen Mansion-Houses (as was affirmed), with which he is said to have munificently endowed a School in Sutton Coldfield, built Bridges, and erected a Manor-House, in which he

finished his earthly career, at upwards of one hundred years of age. On his resignation of this Living,⁴

Anthony Fisher, A.M. was presented 2 March 1498, by John Reynes; and, on his cession,

Robert Cooper was presented 16 Feb. 1507, by Thomas Reynes. At his death, he was succeeded by

Richard Ellis, 11 Nov. 1519, on the presentation of Thomas Reynes, and occurs Rector in 1541; being succeeded, at his death, by

William Astbury, presented 20 Dec. 1556, by John Goodwin, Gent.

Thomas Thatcham, instituted 14 Dec. 1573, on the presentation of Thomas Lowe, on the death of the last Incumbent.

Thomas Jones, A.B. presented 16 Dec. 1598, on the death of Thatcham, by Reynes Lowe, Esq. He occurs Rector in 1607, and died in 1621.

Thomas Webb, A.B. presented by William Wake, John Ardres, and Roger Nichols, in 1621; and died Rector, according to one account, about 1660, and was buried at Brayfield; but, according to another, at Clifton, 20 May 1655.⁵ He was of Exeter College, Oxon, and Vicar of Newport Pagnell from 1609, until he resigned that Benefice, upon being made Rector here.⁶

Samuel Pepys, A.M. instituted 3 July 1661, being first presented by James Lowe, Esq. on the death of the last Incumbent; and again by the King, by lapse. He was of Magdalen Coll. Camb.; A.M. 1660; also licensed Curate of Ekeney-cum-Petso 21 Oct. 1664;⁷ and, dying, was buried here 15 April 1704.

William Underwood, A.B. instituted 6 Dec. 1704, on the presentation of James Selby, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, as Trustee of the Hobart family. He was buried here 11 Feb. 1723.

Edward Alanson, A.M. instituted 6 March 1723, on the presentation of Sir John Hobart, Bart. He died 1745, and was succeeded by

Thomas Nicoll, presented 14 Nov. 1745, by John Lord Hobart. He died in 1765. He was the father of Richard Nicoll, who was born at Clifton Reynes circ. 1733; was educated at Lincoln College, Oxon; A.M. 27 Jan. 1757; B.D. 4 July 1764; and D.D. 24 May 1775. His uncle, John Nicoll, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, and Head Master of Westminster School, who died in 1765, æt. 82, bequeathed to him his Library, with the bulk of his fortune. He was Rector of Drayton, Co. Oxon, Chancellor of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to

¹ Ant. à Wood, vol. i. p. 679.

² Rymer's Fœd. vol. xiii. p. 703; and Regist. Warham Archiep. Cant. f. 21.

³ Le Neve's Past, p. 83.

⁴ Harl. MSS.

⁵ See Par. Register.

⁶ Cole says, he was suspended from this Living for deer-stealing. [MSS. vol. xxxviii. p. 123.]

⁷ Cole's MSS.

the King; which last preferment he resigned in 1784, and died at Boddicot, Co. Oxon, 20 Jan. 1813, æt. 80; having been the Author of two Sermons; one preached before the University of Oxford, on Act Sunday, 9 July 1775, 8vo; and another, before the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's Cathedral, 10 May 1792, 4to. He is said to have left a large collection of MS. Sermons. He was a man of strong parts, and extensive capacity. In Literature, his attainments were eminent, embracing every topic of History, sacred and profane, ecclesiastical and secular; whilst a most retentive memory, and a prompt elocution, enabled him to pour forth, in exuberance, the collected stores of his rich and various knowledge on every subject that presented itself. He appeared to great advantage in the Pulpit, where the dignity of his figure and the solemnity of his manner, the excellence of his discourses, and his masculine and energetic delivery, attracted high admiration; yet, in the opinion of those who best knew him, his talents seemed peculiarly formed for conversation. In quickness of apprehension, vivacity of wit, and profusion of anecdote, he had few equals. But his character was supported by brighter acquirements, and his fame rested on a more solid basis, than these endowments. He was a sincere and undissembled Christian, animated with the genuine benevolence of purity of heart. He was humane, compassionate, charitable; delighted in doing good, and diffusing happiness. He felt for indigence, sympathized with sorrow, and relieved misery to the utmost limits of his power; a steady friend, a kind master, an indulgent parent; and to her, who was the partner of his cares and of his felicity during forty-five years, he was so affectionately devoted, that he regarded her separation from him with a kind of inextinguishable

grief, which even surpassed the bounds of moderation. He survived his amiable wife only from the 5th day of November to the 20th of the next January, the lamp of life evidently wasting with great rapidity, until he was released from the troubles and sufferings of mortality.¹

William Gardner, LL.B. was instituted 13 Jan. 1765, on the presentation of Alexander Small, Esq. He was of Christ Coll. Camb. and in the same year admitted to his degree.² He had been, by the same Patron, made Rector of Hardmead in 1759, after having been many years Chaplain in the Navy to Captain Sir John Jervis, K.B. (afterwards Earl of St. Vincent), and resigned this Rectory, on being presented to Haversham, in 1791. He was succeeded by

The Honourable Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, A.M. presented in 1791, by Alexander Small, Esq. and inducted 10 November. He had been previously Vicar of Ravenstone from 1789, and held that Living, together with the Rectory of Foscore. He resigned this Rectory in 1805, on being presented to the Rectory of Methley, Co. York. His successor,

William Talbot, A.M. was presented by John Hale Talbot, Esq. of Olney, the Grantee for this turn, from Alexander Small, Esq. and inducted 17 May 1805. He died, and was succeeded by

Henry Alexander Small, A.B. presented in 1832, by Frederick William Booth, Esq. of New Street, Spring Gardens, in the City of Westminster, William Lucas and Henry Lucas, Gents., of Newport Pagnell, Trustees appointed by the provisions of his father's Will, dated 17 Aug. 1816, and proved at London 16 Oct. in the same year. He was also Rector of Haversham,³ in the Commission of the Peace for the County; and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH

was probably erected about the time of King Edw. I. It consists of a nave and two side-aisles, covered with lead; and a chancel and north chancel, tiled. The nave and south aisle are embattled. At the west end of the nave, and extending beyond the side-aisles, is a low embattled tower, in which hang five bells, re-cast out of three, circ. 1690. The tower, nave, and south aisle are embattled. The Church is dedicated to the B.V.M., when the Feast is annually celebrated. The windows have stone mullions, and some few fragments of painted glass still remain; but the coats of arms of the family of Reynes, and their alliances, with which, at the beginning of the last century, they were profusely ornamented, have been almost wholly destroyed, excepting some small portions in the clerestory windows. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, three pointed arches, rather acutely formed. The chancel and north chancel are inclosed from the Church by a screen, and are separated from

¹ Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 411; Gent. Mag. 1813, P. 1, p. 186.

² Cole, in his MSS. mentions, that Mr. Gardner was of Oxford or Leyden, but left without taking any degree.

³ See HAVERSHAM.

each other by two pointed arches, resting on a column. The Font is extremely fine, of an octagon form, having each side ornamented with the effigy, in bold relief, of a Saint under a Gothic canopy. In the chancel are three stone-stalls, with a piscena, having a trefoil-headed arch; and in the south aisle, is another piscena.

In the east window of the south aisle, were these arms, viz. :

Chequy, Or. and Az. a canton, Erm. *Reynes*. Gu. three horse shoes, Or. *Farrer*. On a bend three garbs. *Reynes*, impaling quarterly two and three, a lion passant guardant. Az. three arches Arg. *Chamberlain*. Az. on a chev. between three escallops, Or. *Dyve*. Erm. on a fess three crosslets fleury. *Parslow*. S. a chev. composé Arg. and S. between three escallops of the Second. *Drucl*. *Reynes* impaling *Booth*. Az. a cross engrailed Arg. Arg. on a bend S. three wolves' heads erect, erased Arg. *Lowe*.¹

In another window, were these arms :

Az. a fess between three cross crosslets, Arg. *Reynes*, as before. Gu. three lions passant Arg. *Giffard*. Three pickaxes. *Pigot*.² Az. a cross engrailed Arg. *Tyringham* impaling *Reynes*. A bend between six martlets, impaling *Reynes*. *Reynes* impaling *Reynes*. *Reynes* quartering Arg. a chev. between three mullets Az. pierced. *Broughton*. *Reynes* impaling *Booth*. *Lowe*, as before, impaling Erm. on a chief Az. three martlets Or.

In another window were the arms of *Savage* :

Six lions Arg. 3, 2, 1.

In the wall of the north aisle, is an anchorite; and under it an ordinary stone, but no inscription. In the middle of the pavement is an ancient stone, which has been deprived of its brasses; and another in the middle of the chancel.

In the north chancel are the effigies of a man and woman, carved in wood, in full proportion, lying on an altar-monument, but no inscriptions or coats of arms, though there are three shields, or escutcheons of stone over it. Tradition ascribes this to one of the family of *Reynes*.³

Underneath, on the pavement, are the effigies of a man and woman, in brass. Over the man, these arms: Chequè, a dexter canton. *Reynes*. Over the woman, a saltire engrailed. *Tyringham*. The inscription is torn off.⁴

Between the two arches in the north chancel, are two raised monuments. On the uppermost, nearest to the Communion-table, are the effigies of a man and woman, in stone, in full proportion; and on each side, eight small effigies of men and women, with coats of arms over them, as follows :

On the south side, next the nave :

1. A fess between six cross crosslets fiché. *Beauchamp*.
2. A saltire engrailed. *Tyringham*.
3. A bend between six martlets. *Seyton*.
4. An escutcheon in fess between eight martlets. *Erpingham*.
5. A cross engrailed. *Drayton*.
6. A cross fiché, in chief a demi-lion.
7. Three stirrups with leathers. *Scudamore*.
8. On a chief a lion passant.

On the opposite side, next the north chancel :

1. Gu. a chev. between three escallops. *Dyve*.
2. Erm. a fess charged with three crosses potent. *Brisley*.
3. A saltire engrailed. *Tyringham*.
4. Erm. a chief indented Gu. *Morteyn*.
5. Three arches. *Seyton*.
6. Three bucks. *Green*.
7. (Imperfect.)
8. . . bezants, and a canton. *Zouch*.

Under the other arch is another monument, altar-fashion, with effigies of a man and woman, in full proportion, carved in wood, and on each side these arms and shields, viz. on the south side, next the chancel :

1. Eleven bezants, and a canton Erm. *Zouch*.⁵
2. A saltire engrailed, *Tyringham* impaling *Reynes*.
3. Chequy, a canton Erm.
3. Erm. on a fess three crosses fleury.

¹ In Cole's Book of Heraldry, Lowe of Clifton *Reynes* is thus blazoned : Arg. on a bend Az. three wolves' heads erased (erect) Arg.

² According to Halsted, p. 700, these were the arms of Peek.

³ It is presumed, that this monument was for that Sir Thomas de *Reynes*, who died in 1380; and who married Joan, the daughter of Baron Seton. [See PEDIGREE OF REYNES, p. 105.]

⁴ The monument here described must be for Thomas *Reynes*, who married Cecily *Tyringham*, son of Sir Ralph *Reynes*, by Amabel, daughter of Sir Richard *Chamberlain*. [See page 103.]

⁵ The arms of *Zouch* were brought into the family of *Reynes* by the marriage of Sir Thomas *Green*, grandfather of Amabel, the wife of Sir Ralph *Reynes*, to Lucia de la *Zouch*.

4. Three bucks trippant, probably *Green*. 5. A cross engrailed. *Dayton*.

On the north side, next the north chancel :

1. Three arches. 2. A chev. chequy between three escallops. *Dyve*. 3. A chev. between three escallops. *Chamberlain*. 4. Chequy, a canton Erm. *Reynes*. 5. Two lions passant, with a label of three points for difference.

There is no inscription remaining ; but, unquestionably, it was erected to the memory of one of the family of *Reynes*.

On another stone in the pavement, a brass, with the effigy of a man in armour, and the arms of *Reynes* at each corner of the stone ; and at his feet, this inscription :

*Hic jacet Jofes Reynes Miles qui obiit
xxi^{mo} die Martij A^o Dⁿⁱ Mcccxxviij. Cujus
anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

On a sepulchral slab :

Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Nicoll, late Rector of this Parish, whose virtues were too numerous to be comprised on this monument, and too well known and acknowledged to want the commendation of it.

On slabs in the pavement of the chancel :

Here lieth the body of William Pryor, the Husband of Audrey Pryor, who departed this life Feb^r y^e 2^d 1733-4.

Here lyeth the body of Audrey Pryor, y^e Wife of William Pryor, who departed this life Feb^r the 7th 1732-3.

Within the communion-rails :

Here lyeth the body of George Pryor, who departed this life December the 25th 1733.

Thomas, son of William Pryor the elder, who died in 1688.

Thomas, son of George and Jane Pryor, buried the 30th day of Jan^y 1718.

Here lieth the body of George Pryor, buried 14th of Feb^r 1718, grandson of William Pryor the elder, who was buried June 20th 1688.

Here lyeth the body of William Pryor y^e younger, buried March 2^d 1714, grandson of William Pryor the elder, who was buried June 20th 1688.

The REGISTER commences in 1653, and continues, without any intermission, to the present time.

In 1712, it was returned to the Bishop of Lincoln, that there was then *no Charity* in this Parish.

In 1786, Kite's Close was returned to the House of Commons as Charity-land, of the value of 12*l*. per ann. and used, by custom, to treat the inhabitants on the day of Boundary Processions.

Here lieth the body of William Pryor the elder, who was buried June 22^d 1688.

Here also lies Richard Pryor, the son of William and Audrey Pryor, who departed this life Aug^t the 5th 1735.

On another slab :

Hic jacet Sam. Pepys, Hujusce Ecclesiæ Rector fidelissimus qui obiit April 11, 1703, ætat. LXXVIII.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sam^l Pepys, Clerk, was buried the 6th of May 1680.

Peter, the son of Sam^l Pepys, Clerk, was buried Nov. 9th 1681.

Sam^l Pepys, M.A. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, was buried Feb. 16th 1683-4.

Here lieth the body of M^{rs} Ann Underwood, wife of the Rev. M^r W^m Underwood, late Rector of this Parish, who died July 23th 1742, aged 68.

Here lieth the body of John Underwood, Clerk, late Rector of this Parish, and Ann his wife. He departed this life March 1st 1744, aged 28 years.

On a mural tablet:

Arms : S. on a bend Arg. three roses Gu. in chief a castle.

Above, is a fine marble bust, by Scheemäker, of a man in a large wig ; and below,

Alex^r. Small, Esq. died 18 April 1752, aged 82 years.

On another, with the arms of *Small* :

Crest : A rook close on a watch-tower Proper.

Sacred to the Memory of Alexander Small, Esq. of Clifton Hall, in this County, who died the nineteenth day of August 1816, aged sixty-eight years, to the inexpressible grief of all who knew him. This humble Tablet is erected in grateful and tender remembrance of him, by his sincerely affectionate and inconsolable daughter, Martha Elizabeth Anne Small.

In Memory of Charles Augustus Small, who departed this life November the 8th 1787, aged fourteen years.

Also Charles Louis Small, son of Alexander Small, Esq. who died October the 8th 1807, aged seven years and three months.

Here are also buried Thomas Foster and his wife, each aged 86 years. During many years, Foster was huntsman to Tho. James Selby, Esq. of Whaddon, and afterwards to Alex^r. Small, Esq.

CRAWLEY

is bounded, on the North, by Chicheley and Astwood; on the East and South, by Bedfordshire; and on the West, by Lathbury. The Village is about three miles and a half west of Newport Pagnell, on the borders of Bedfordshire; and is situated on a lofty ridge of land, conspicuous from a great distance.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Here were anciently three Manors; but the only account which is found in Domesday Book, describes this place as four hides of land, holden under William Fitz-Ausculf, by William, his sub-feudatory, for one Manor, which, in the Saxon times, had been holden by two Thanes, Herald and Alwi, who could sell it.¹ Here were four carucates of land, one in the demesne; and seven villeins with six bordars had three carucates. There was one servant, and a mill of 20s. rent; three carucates of pasture; woods for one hundred and fifty hogs; and sixteen-pence rents. It was and had been estimated at forty shillings; and in the time of King Edward, at 4*l*.

It has been supposed, that Crawley was, at the time of the Conquest, included in Chicheley and Hardmead; in which latter Parish, the land of a small religious house dedicated to St. Firman, is said to have been situated.

The principal Manor is presumed to have been part of the Honour of Gloucester; and Willis supposes, that it had formerly belonged to the Rivers, or de Redvers family, Earls of Devonshire; and passed, by Isabella de Fortibus, sister and heir of Baldwin de Redvers, who was grand-daughter of Robert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

THE FAMILY OF FILIOL.

In 1108 (8 Hen. I.) the Manor of Crawley was in the possession of the Filiols, or Filiols; who probably derived their name from the Latin *filioles*, or the French *filieul* (a godson;) which supposition is, in some measure, corroborated by the seal appendant to a grant of William Filiol, to Coggeshall Abbey; having the representation of a font, with a King on one side, and a Bishop on the other, holding a child as in the ceremony of baptism. The name occurs in the Roll of Battle Abbey, amongst those who came to England with William the Conqueror:² but in a list of them, at the end of a Life of William, by D'Eudemare, which appears of the best authority,³ that name is not to be found.

The first of this name and family that occurs, is Robert Fillol, or Filiol, who held lands in Leaden Roding, about the time of King Stephen. His brother and heir, Ralph, had issue, William Nigel and Ralph. William, the benefactor to Coggeshall Abbey, as above mentioned, had by Emma his wife, Ralph, who died before him; and Baldwin; who, in 1191, levied a fine of lands in Crawley; had three Knight's-fees in Kentenden, otherwise Kelvedon, Co. Essex, of the Honour of Hagenet;⁴

¹ Terra Willi Filij Avseylfi. In Mosleie Hvnd. Willus ten' de Willo. 1111. hid. p̄ uno ƿ. Tra. ē. 1111. car. In d'no. ē. una. et vii. uilli cū. vi. bord hāt. 111. car. Ibi un' seruus. et 1. mold de xx. sol' p'tū. 111. car'. Silua. cl. porc'. et xvi. den'. Val' et ualuit. xl. sol' T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc ƿ tenuer' duo teigni Herald' et Alui et uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. fol. 149.]

² Holingshead and Stow.

³ Printed at Rouen, 12mo. 1629.

⁴ Lib. Rub. fol. 18.

and Estates in Bradwell, near Coggeshall, and Little Oakley. By his wife, daughter of John de Boreham,¹ he had Wareys, who died before him. Richard, his heir and successor, by Anne his wife, had three sons, John, Thomas, and Giles; the latter of whom was Archdeacon of Colchester from 1286 to 1298, and was also Prebendary of Massesbury. Their father, Richard, had licence from King Henry III. in 1253, to hunt in the Forest of Essex;² and died in 1260, holding the Manor of Kelvedon, in that County, of the King, *in capite*, by the service of three Knights'-fees, of the Honour of Hagenet; and one carucate of land in Little Badue, or Badow, which was of the inheritance of Anne, his wife.³

John, the eldest son, succeeded: and in 1290 or 1291, had licence to enclose a wood of eighty acres, called Wykeley, that lay within the bounds of the forest, for a park. He was a Knight Banneret in the reign of Edw. I.; as was also his brother Thomas.⁴ He died without issue male, 10 Edw. II. holding the Manor of Kelvedon of the King, *in capite*.

John, son of his brother Thomas, was his heir; and also a Knight Banneret. He married Margaret Mucklington, of Mugdon Hall, in Ulting, by whom he had three sons, John, William, and Thomas. William, the second son, marrying the daughter and heir of . . . Welsh, of Langton Welsh, in Dorsetshire, became founder of the family of Filiol in that County; and also of those at Old Hall, in Reynes. Thomas, the third son, of Ashfield, Co. Suffolk, had three daughters, co-heiresses; namely, Margaret, wife of John de Southwell; Joan, married to . . . Spencer; and Anne, wife of . . . Willoughby, of Parham. Sir John Filiol, their father, died in 1332.⁵ Sir John, his eldest son and heir, married Margery, an heiress; and had by her, Richard, John, and Cecily. At the time of the father's death, Richard, then twelve years of age, was found to be his son and heir;⁶ but both he and his brother John died young, and without issue;⁷ and at their mother's decease, in 1345, her only heir was her daughter Cecily, then the wife of Sir John Bohun, Knt., Lord of Midhurst, in Sussex,⁸ who attended King Edw. III. at the Battle of Cressy, and other exploits in France; and was summoned to Parliament in 1363, 1364, and 1365. On the 3rd Feb. 1346, he and his wife Cecily, levied a fine of this Manor, by which it was settled on them for their lives, and on the heir of their body, remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Cecily; but if she died without issue, then on Ralph Filiol, for life; and on default of his issue, on William, son of Sir John de Sutton, and his heirs male; and for want of such heirs, on his brother, Richard de Sutton; remainder to John, brother of this Richard, in tail male.⁹ Sir John de Bohun died in 1367; as did his Lady Cecily, in 1381, or 1382, possessed of the Manor of Filiol's-hall, in Kelvedon, which is the first time it occurs by that name in Records.¹⁰ Their son and heir, Sir John de Bohun, held also this Manor of Filiol's Hall, &c.; and died 11 Henry VI. Humphrey, his son, was then aged 14 years.¹¹ He was father of Sir John de Bohun, who died about 15 Hen. VII., leaving only two daughters, his co-heirs; namely, Mary, married to Sir David Owen, natural son of Owen Tudor, grandfather to King Henry VII.; and Ursula, wife of Robert Southwell, Esq., who was afterwards knighted.¹²

¹ Placit. 4 Hen. III.

² Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. III.

³ Inq. 44 Hen. III.

⁴ The arms of John Filiol were, Vaire, Arg. and Az. a canton Gu.: and those of Thomas, Or. on a fess between two chevrons Gu. three trefoils Arg.

⁵ Inq. 6 Edw. III.

⁶ Ibid. 17 Edw. III.

⁷ The Inquisitions are very intricate upon this occasion: in one place it is said, that Richard was the son and heir of Sir John Filiol; and in another place, that it was John. So that it is quite uncertain, by comparing them together, whether there was one succession or two generations after Sir John Filiol, who died in 1332.

⁸ Thus the name of Filiol ended here at Kelvedon, in this Cecily; but it continued at Old Hall, in Reynes, from a descendant of William, second son of Sir John Filiol, above mentioned, even down to the year 1720.

⁹ Rot. Fin. 21 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Inq. 41 Edw. III.; and 5 Ric. II.

¹¹ Ibid. 11 Hen. VI.

¹² The arms of Southwell were: Arg. three cinquefoils 2 and 1, Gu. pierced Or.

Sir David Owen and Mary his wife, had Filiol's Hall; but upon Mary's death, without issue, it came to Sir Robert Southwell and Ursula his wife; which Sir Robert, 31 Aug. 1508, released all his right and interest in Filiol's Hall, &c. to Sir Thomas Lovell, and others. Though this Sir Robert had no issue by his Lady Ursula, yet he died possessed of most of Filiol's old inheritance; but Henry Owen claimed Filiol's Hall.¹ It appears, however, that their possessions here, were sold to Sir Robt. Dormer, Knt. circ. 1530; and that Dr. John Herks transferred the temporal estate (before its separation from the Advowson) to Francis Duncumbe, Esq. of Ivinghoe.

Whilst this estate remained vested in the family of Filiol, viz., in the reign of Edward I., a claim was set up by Philip de Montgomery, who called upon Baldwin Filiol, by Writ of Quo Waranto, in 1285, to answer to the King, respecting a View of Frankpledge of certain tenements in *Crowlee*; and Philip appeared and pleaded that the mediety of the ville was in his fee, being holden by him under the Honour of Huntingdon: that he held the mediety of his lands of the Reverend Father the Bishop of Bath, which belonged to the said Bishop of the gift of Ralph de Boteler; that the said Bishop and Ralph, and the ancestors of the said Ralph, had always holden the like View of all persons inhabiting within his fee, in the said vill, without payment to the King or his bailiff, from a time to which man's memory did not extend: and it being demanded *what judicialia* he held in respect of such lands, replied, that he had only a tumbrel, and that he held his View only once in the year. Gilbert de Thornton, who followed on the King's part, said, that it could not possibly entitle him to the right claimed; unless by a special grant from the King or his progenitors, for that they belonged only to the Royal prerogative of the Crown; and judgement being prayed, the liberties claimed were seised into the King's hands. And in like manner, another Quo Waranto was brought, in respect to View of Frankpledge claimed by Hugh de Bokeland and Juliana his wife, of all their tenants in *Crowlee*, which were said to belong to the Lord the King, in right of his Crown; and Hugh and Juliana, by their Attorney, (with the King's permission) appeared and pleaded, that they claimed to hold their View, and did so once in the year, paying nothing to the King for the same; but admitted that they had neither gallows, tumbrel, pillory, nor any other *judicialia*; and they affirmed, that they and all the tenants of the aforesaid vill, have always holden the like for time immemorial, but without warrant. Gilbert de Thornton, who followed on the King's behalf, prayed judgement, unless the said Hugh and Juliana could shew some special warrant of the King or his Royal progenitors; and on farther question, they admitted that they had neither pillory nor other *judicialia*, for the punishment of offenders against the King's Peace; and the cause being protracted through several terms, at length William de Bovell, or Bayville, Sheriff of Bucks,² was commanded to seize into the King's hands the said View.

In the reign of Edw. II. many fines passed of divers lands holden under Edmund Earl of Arundell, between Joane, wife of John de Bohun, of Midhurst, late wife of John de Insula,³ of Gattecumbe, and Jeffrey de Rouler; and also between John, son of Robert de Broughton, juxta Clifton Reynes, and Cecilia his wife, and their heirs, of their right in a certain toft, 60 acres of land, one acre of land, 2s. rents, and a mediety of *one pound of pepper*, in *Great Cranle*; and in the Advowson of the Church of the ville of *Great Cranle*.⁴

In 1368 (41 Edw. III.) the King committed to the custody of Richard Earl of Arundell, the Manors of Midhurst, Clymping, Forde, &c.,⁵ being the rights of John de Bohun, of Midhurst, deceased, to hold the same during the King's pleasure, at the accustomed rents.

¹ Morant's Essex, vol. ii. p. 180, et seq.

² He was Sheriff, in 1285 and 1286.

³ John of the Isle of Wight.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 24 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 26. MSS. Dodsworth, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 42 Edw. III. ro. 4. vol. ii. p. 296.

Cole was of opinion, that the Estate in Crawley, belonging to the family of Hackett, purchased, in 1720, by William Lowndes, Esq., never was a Manor, but that it was formed by the accumulation of several farms and estates, purchased by Dr. Roger Hackett, and his family; who, by connecting these possessions together, made it the best and principal estate in the parish, and built thereupon a mansion-house; and that, although the heirs of the Broughton's, after they had sold all their lands here, with the titular Manor, to the Earl of Exeter, the estate came by the marriage of Dorothy, daughter and one of the co-heirs of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, who was married to Thomas Cecil, afterwards created by King James I. Earl of Exeter.

A SECOND MANOR,

called the Manor of Broughton, which had belonged to that family from 1219 to about 1529, has been very unintelligibly described by Browne Willis, as having passed to William Lord Lovel, of Morley, who died seised, 23 July 1475; leaving a son, Henry, and a daughter, Alice. Henry died s. p. and was succeeded by his sister, Alice, who was married to Sir William Parker, created, in her right, Lord Morley, in 1510; and his widow married, secondly, Sir Edward Howard, K.G., second son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1518. On the death of John Broughton, Esq., s. p., the Manor passed by the marriage of Catharine, his daughter and heir, to the Hon. William Howard; whose son conveyed it to Henry Morton, Esq. circ. 1598; for he then held his first Court here, and soon afterwards sold the estate to Robert Stanton, Esq., who was in possession in 1620. About ten years subsequently, Stanton sold it to William Knight, Esq., who held a Court here in 1632; and in 1634-5, he sold it to Bernard Gregory, Esq., of whose grand-daughters it was purchased by William Lowndes, sen. Esq. of Chesham, who bequeathed it to his son, William Lowndes, Esq. Lord of the first Manor.

LITTLE CRAWLEY

does not appear to be mentioned as distinct from, or as a Manor belonging to, North Crawley, until the reign of Edw. III. unless conjecture were allowable; but, as it certainly was part of the inheritance afterwards in the possession of the family of Pateshull, of which no earlier records are discovered than the reign of Hen. III. it *might* have belonged, at an earlier period, to one of those foreign religious houses to which the ancestors of the Filiols had been benefactors, and which were seized by the Crown among the lands of the Normans, soon after the reign of Stephen. This, however, is mere conjecture, as no written authority is discovered respecting it, before the time above mentioned.

In 1360, (34 Edw. III.) William de Otteford, the King's Escheator for the County of Bedford, was commanded to take security for Thomas Wake of Blisworth, and Alice his wife, one of the sisters and heirs of William de Pateshull, deceased, as to the Manor of Crawley.

In 1600, (43 Eliz.) two-thirds of this estate had been settled upon a younger brother of William Pateshull, by license of alienation.

The WACS, or WAKES, were a very ancient family, deriving their descent from Herewaldus, or Harold de Wake, mentioned by Ingulphus in the time of the Conqueror; and descending, by heirs-female, through four generations. Emma, the daughter of Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, uncle of Gilbert de Gant, first Earl of Lincoln, is called, in the Charter of Brunne Abbey, "heir of the said Herewald;" and had for her husband, in the reign of King Hen. I. Hugh, who thereupon assumed the name of Wac, from her family, and became the progenitor of a long race of Barons, very highly allied; at length terminating in the Baronet family of the Wakes of Northamptonshire.

PEDIGREE OF WAKE.

Arms: Arg. two bars Gu. in chief three Torteaux. WAKE. Barry of eight, Or. and Az. surtout a bend Gu. *Gant.* Gu. two bendlets wavy Or. *Brewer.* Barry of ten Arg. and Gu. *D'Estotville.* Gu. six muscles 3, 2, 1, Or. *Quincy, Earl of Winchester.* Gu. a pale Or. *Grantesmenil.* Gu. a rose seeded Proper. *Bellmont.* Or. three chevrons Gu. *D'Iveri.* Arg. a fess S. between three crescents Gu. *Pateshull.* Erm. a lion ramp. Gu. crowned Or. *Bray.* Barry of ten Or. and Gu. surtout a bend Az. *Lovell.*

1. Arg. three hunting horns S. stringed Vert. *Wirley.* 2. S. three lions passant Arg. crowned Or. on the shoulder a fleur-de-lis, Az. *Heroville.* 3. A bend between a rose and fleur-de-lis. *Oswell.* 4. *Wirley.*
Or. a bend wavy between six billets S. *Dumbleton.* Arg. a chevron S. charged with three escallop shells of the field between three goats' heads of the Second.

HUGH LORD WAKE of Liddell; ob. 1172. EMMA, dau. and heir of BALDWIN DE GANT, Lord of Bournet Deeping.

BALDWIN LORD WAKE; ob. 1207. AGNES, dau. of William Humet of Stamford, Co. Linc.

BALDWIN LORD WAKE of Liddell, 1213 (15 John); ob. 13 July 1224. ISABELL DE BREWER, 2nd dau. and at length co-heir of William de Brewer, and bur. at Hircumbell, in Gascoigne, of his son William de Brewer, temp. Ric. I.

HUGH LORD WAKE of Liddell; ob. 1242; bur. at Jerusalem. JOAN D'ESTOTVILLE, dau. and heir of Nicholas D'Estotville, Baron of Cottingham; mar. 2ndly, to Hugh Bigot; ob. 1275.

BALDWIN LORD WAKE; ob. 1263; his heir buried at Deeping. HAWISE DE QUINCY, dau. and co-heir of Robert de Quincy, son of Saher de Quincy Earl of Winchester, by Margaret de Bellomont, dau. and heir of Robert de Bellomont Earl of Leicester; by Parnel, dau. and co-heir of Hugh de Grantesmenil; which Robert Earl of Leicester was son of another Robert de Bellomont, by Ita, dau. and heir of Ralph de Guadir, Earl of the East Angles, and Emma, descended from Ralph D'Iveri, one of the followers of the Conqueror; the said Ralph de Bellomont being son of Roger first Earl of Leicester, son of Roger de Bellomont, by Adeline, sist. and heir of Hugh Earl of Mellent. [Rot. Orig. 13 Edw. I. vol. i. p. 49.]

JOHN LORD WAKE, ob. 28 Elw. I. JOANE SIR HUGH WAKE, KOL ob. 4 May 1315. JOANE, dau. and co-heir of John de Wolverton.

MARGARET, mar. to Edm. of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, son of King Edw. I.; and mother of Joan, called the Fair Maid of Kent, wife of Sir Thomas Holland, K.G.; and 2ndly, of Edward the Black Prince, son of King Edward III., living in 1360.

SIR THOMAS WAKE, Knt. Alice Pateshull, second dau. and coh. of Sir John Pateshull, Knt. (and sister of Sir William de Pateshull, Knt.) by Mabel, sister and heir of Ocho de Grandison; which Sir John de Pateshull, who died 23 Edw. III. was the son of Simon Pateshull, by Isabella his wife, son of John Pateshull, temp. Edw. I., son of Simon Pateshull, temp. Hen. III., son of Walter Pateshull, by Margery, dau. and hr. of Rob. Bray; brought the Manor of Crawley to her husband.

JOHN WAKE, ob. inf. SIR THOMAS WAKE, Knt. bur. at Blisworth. MAUD, dau. of Sir Thomas Pigott, Knt.

THOMAS WAKE (called the Great Wake.) Privy Counsellor to King Edw. IV. AGNES LOVELL, dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt., Privy Counsellor to King Edw. IV.

ROGER WAKE, Esq.; ob. 16 May 1504, (20 Hen. VII.) ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Will. Catesby, Knt., of Ledgards Ashby.

JOHN WAKE, 3rd son.

DOROTHY WAKE, dau. and heir JOHN WIRLEY, of Dodford, Co. Northamp. Esq.

GEORGE DUMBLETON.

FRANCIS WIRLEY, Esq.

HENRY BENSON. FRANCIS DUMBLETON, dnu. and coh.

JOHN WIRLEY, Esq. 1615. BRIDGET MONTFORD, dau. and heir.

RICHARD BENSON. ANN WIRLEY, dau. and coh.

HENRY BENSON. ELIZABETH GREY, sister and coh. of Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford, &c.; who died 1719-20, s. p.

LUCY KNIGHTLEY; ob. 20 Aug. 1738. JANE GREY BENSON, dau. and coh.; ob. 3 Dec. 1731.

Here was an ancient family, which appears to have succeeded to the possessions of the Latimers and Brays, and of whom the following short account is preserved in the Harleian MSS. :

PEDIGREE OF AP REES OF BRECKNOCK, AS CONNECTED WITH THE FAMILY OF BRAY AND LATIMER.

Arms: Ap-Rees. S. three pheons Arg. Crest: An Otter proper colored and lined Or. Bray. Arg. a chev. three birds' legs erased S. Drew. Gu. a salire Erm. *Washingley.* Erm. on a chev. indented Az. three fleurs-de-lis Arg. Otter. Or. on a bend Gu. three crescents of the First. *Latimer.* Gu. a cross potent Or. *Wifford.* per pale Or. and Gu. on a chev. bet. three leopards' heads as many crescents, all counterchanged. *Ap-Rees.* as 1.

ISAAC AP REES, of Brecknock, in Wales. JANE, dau. of Richard Bray, sister of Reginald Bray.

ROBERT AP REES of Washingley, dau. and heir of John Otter, of London, Gent. by Lettice, dau. and heir of John Drew, of Saddlebow, Co. Hunts. Norfolk, by . . . dau. and hr. of Robert Washingley, of Washingley, Co. Hunts.

WILLIAM AP REES, of North Crawley. ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of Robert Latimer, of North Crawley, qui ob. 22 June, 2 and 3 Edm. III. Bucks. Philip and Mary. THOMAS.

ROBERT AP REES. JOAN, dau. and co-heir of North Crawley, of Robert Wilford, of London, Gent. EDMOND. LUDWIG. JOHN. ELIZABETH, mar. to Roger Tetlow, of Turvey, Beds. CASANDRA, mar. 1st, to John Roberts, of Wollaston, Co. Northton; 2ndly, to Peter Ashton, of Boston; 3rdly, to Adlaud Welby, of Gedney, Co. Lincoln.

From this family, the Manor passed to the Smiths, and afterwards to the Duncumbes, of whom it was subsequently purchased by Mr. Lowndes.

In 1373, (47 Edw. III.) Ralph, late Earl of Stafford, died seised, by the law of England and the right of inheritance of Margaret his wife, of this Manor of Crawley, as parcel of the Honour of Gloucester, with a Knight's fee there, leaving Ralph, his son and heir;¹ and in 1387, (11 Ric. II.) Hugh Earl of Stafford died seised in his demesne, as of fee, of a leet in Crawley, parcel of the Honour of Gloucester, leaving Thomas, his son and heir.

In 1388, (12 Ric. II.) John Lord Nevil of Raby, was, by Inquisition, found to have died seised of the Manor of Crawley, holden in right of the inheritance of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the daughter of William Lord Latimer (and whose title was derived from the Staffords); but she surviving her Lord, was afterwards married to Sir Robert de Willoughby, Knt. who survived her, she having died 5 Nov. 1395 (19 Ric. II.);² and, therefore, had her second husband had any issue by her, such issue would reasonably have succeeded to the inheritance, if she had had more than a life-interest therein; but it is probable that it had been the dowry settled upon her by her first husband. However, divers of the estates of which he, Lord Nevill, had died seised, being, in default of issue of his body, settled by a feoffment upon George Nevill, one of his sons by his second wife, the said George was summoned to Parliament as Lord Latimer in 1431, (10 Hen. VI.); and, dying in 1469, (9 Edw. IV.) was found, by Inquisition, to have been seised of the Manor of Isenhamptstead Latimer, and the *Hundred* of Crawley, leaving Richard Nevill, his grandson, (son of Sir Henry, his eldest son, who died *vita pat.*) his next heir.

Roger Wac, or Wake, who died in 1503, (19 Hen. VII.) and Elizabeth his wife, endowed a Chantry, founded at Blisworth, Co. Northampton, with the Manor of Little-Crawley, Co. Bucks, for the purpose of establishing a Free School; the endowment being valued, in 2 Edw. VI. at 12*l.* 4*s.* per ann.

Little-Crawley is sometimes called Pateshull's Manor, Elizabeth Wake being one of the sisters and co-heiress of William Pateshull, and descended from that William Pateshull who was seised of this Manor in 1360, (34 Edw. III.)

By an Inquisition at Newport Pagnell, 16 Sept. (7 Jac. I.) George Annesley, Gent. was returned to have died seised of 13*l.* 10*s.* per ann. in the Manor of Pateshull, alias Little Crawley, in North Crawley and Chicheley; and left James Annesley, Esq. his son and heir, who was forty years of age at the time of his father's death.

In Crawley, the Countess of Oxford held one Knight's fee of Richard Earl of Clare, and the Earl received scutage for the same.³ In Little Crawley, Geoffrey de Beauchamp held half one Knight's fee of the new feoffment of the Lord the King, of the Liberty of Dudley and of the fee of Say; Richard de Lindesey also held the fourth part of a Knight's fee, of the same Honour; and Robert de Hersey held the fourth part of one Knight's fee in Crawley, of Henry de Hastings, of the Honour of Huntingdon. By an Inquisition holden at Aylesbury, 24 April 1585, (28 Eliz.) Thomas Tyringham, Esq. was returned to have died seised of the Manor of North Crawley, and View of Frankpledge there; and of two messuages and 150 acres in Wavendon, held of the Earl of Oxford, as of the *Honour of Whitchurch*, by fealty, and an unknown service; and his son and heir was Anthony.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The ADVOWSON belonged to the Earls of Devon in 1294, (22 Edw. I.) It afterwards came to the Filiols, who presented to the Living in 1327; but the Broughtons, Lords of a second Manor here, had an alternative turn, which they granted, in 1244, to the Priory of Caldwell; and that Convent,

¹ Esc. 47 Edw. III.

² Ibid.

³ Harl. MSS. No. 313.

inter annos 1249 and 1251, gave up their interest herein to the Filiols; so that that family became possessed of the entire Patronage, till they parted with it to the Bohuns, Barons of Midhurst, in Sussex, in Edw. III.'s time, about 1350. From the Bohuns, this Advowson, together with their Manor here, came, in Hen. VII.'s reign, to Sir David Owen and Sir Robert Southwell, by marriage of the two daughters and heiresses of the last of the Bohuns; who sold their right in the Manor and Advowson to Sir Robert Dormer about 1530; and the Dormers, in Queen Elizabeth's time, separating the Manor and Advowson, sold the latter to Dr. John Herks, the Rector, about 1580; whose son, Garbrand Herks, conveyed it to Roger Hacket, D.D., his father's successor in the Rectory; in which family it remained, until it came, in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Nicholas Hacket, Esq., about 1708, to Sir Nicholas Carew. Sir Nicholas sold it to William Temple, Esq., about 1718; and Temple, about three years afterwards (1721,) transferred it to William Lowndes, Esq.

RECTORS.

PETER DE GUILFORD, presented in 1294, by Isabella de Fortibus.

Roger Filiol died in 1321.

Ralph Filiol, pres. 5 May 1322, by John Filiol.

Thomas de Bradborne, presented 3 May 1350, by Sir John Bohun, Knt.

John de Whiteway, presented 3 Oct. 1361.

John Clerke, presented 22 Feb. 1381.

Thomas Seybrook, presented 30 Jan. 1383, by the King. He resigned; and

John de Burton was presented 4 March 1383.

Henry Maupas, presented 12 Aug. 1386, but resigned the same month.

Thomas Haxey, presented 23 Aug. 1386.

Robert Brayton resigned.

William Selby, presented 8 Nov. 1388.

Robert Dowen, presented 1 Oct. 1390.

Thomas Overton, presented 3 March 1392.

William Frankys, presented 18 Feb. 1401.

William Barton, pr. 11 March 1414; exchanging with *William Hunden*, 14 May 1415, for Totnes Archdeaconry. He died in 1417.

Thomas Seman, instituted 17 April 1417, on the presentation of Sir John Bohun.

William Walesby resigned it in 1439; and was Archdeacon of Chichester in 1440; Dean of St. Stephen's College, Westminster; Rector of Chelsea in 1450; and Prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Chichester: he died in 1458; and was succeeded by

Thomas Balscot, instituted 22 July 1449, on the presentation of Humphrey Bohun.

Thomas Estington is the next in the Lincoln Register; he died in 1470, being also Prebendary of St. Martin's, in Lincoln Cathedral; and was succeeded by

Robert Burgoyne, instituted 18 April 1470, on the presentation of John Bohun and Anne his wife. He died; and was succeeded by

Edward Underwood, S.T.P. presented 7 Dec. 1495, by the heirs of John Bohun, deceased. He was Dean of the King's Chapel; and Prebendary of Bilton, in the Church of York. He died in 1504.¹

Richard Surland, or *Curland*, instituted 14 April 1505, on the presentation of Sir Robert Southwell, Knt.

John Cullam, instituted 18 Oct. 1509, on the presentation of Henry Owen, Gent.: he died in less than a year; and was succeeded by

Edward Jones,² instituted 8 May 1510, on the presentation of Sir David Owen, Knt.; who married one of

¹ Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals.

² One of the Articles of Impeachment against Cardinal Wolsey, charged him, that whereas, Sir Edward Jones, Clerk, Parson of Crawley, had (in 18 Hen. VIII.) let his Parsonage with the tithes and profits thereof to William Johnson, for a certain term, within which, the Dean of the Lord Cardinal's College, in Oxford, pretended to have a title to a certain portion of the tithes there, supposing the same to belong to the Parsonage of Chicheley (appropriated to the Priory of Tykford, then lately suppressed;) and whereas, the Parsons of Crawley had been peaceably possessed of the said tithes time out of mind; and a subpoena being obtained to compel Johnson to appear before the Cardinal at Hampton Court, the Lord Cardinal there, without any bill, committed him to the Fleet, where he remained twelve weeks, because he would not part with his said tithes: and at last, (upon recognizance, made to appear before the Cardinal wheresoever he was commanded,) he was delivered out of the Court, but that the said portion of tithes was still kept from him. [Parl. Hist. vol. iii. p. 53.]

the daughters and co-heirs of John Bohun (as Sir R. Southwell married the other:) he died in 1537; and was succeeded by

Thomas Watson,¹ instituted 27 Nov. 1537, on the presentation of Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.: he died in 1545; and was succeeded by

Walter Dormer, B.D. instituted 26 Aug. 1545, on the presentation of Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. He was also Rector of Read, Co. Herts; and was buried here, 1 April 1566; being succeeded by

John Herks, alias *Garbrand*, instituted 8 July 1566, on the presentation of Sir William Dormer, Knt. He was a native of Oxford: son of Garbrand Herks, a Dutch bookseller, of St. Mary's Parish; and received his education at Winchester College: admitted Fellow of New College, Oxon. in 1562: and, when A.B. was made Prebendary of Yatesbury, in Sarum Cathedral, in Nov. 1565. He quitted New College in 1567: was promoted to the Prebend of Chute and Cheesembury, 18 March 1568: and 5 July 1582, D.D. He was accounted a good poet, an eminent theologian, and a noted preacher; but was also a Puritan. He edited many of the works of Bishop Jewell, viz.: *A View of a Seditious Bull sent into England from Pope Pius V. in 1569*;—*A Treatise on the Holy Scriptures*, 1582, London, 8vo.; delivered by Jewell, in 1570, from the Pulpit in the Cathedral of Salisbury;—*An Exposition on the Epistles to the Thessalonians*, London, 8vo.;—*Six Sermons at Paul's Cross*, 1583, London, 8vo.;—*A Treatise of the Sacraments*, 1583, 8vo. He died 17 Nov. 1589; and was buried 20th Nov. in the Church here; having, by his Will, bequeathed his Library to New College; and all the books and MSS. given to him

by Bishop Jewell, with his Commentaries thereupon, to Robert Chalmers, Doctor of Divinity.²

Roger Hacket, A.M. instituted 7 April 1590, on the presentation of Garbrand Herks.³ Dr. Hacket died Rector in 1621; and was buried in the Church, Sept. 16: being succeeded by

John Harris, B.D. 1621, presented by Eliz. Hacket; and to him succeeded, on his exchanging it for a Living in Hampshire,

Robert Newell, D.D. instituted 7 Feb. 1630, on the presentation of Richard Jones, Gent. He died in 1643, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Sub-Dean of Lincoln.

William Clarke occurs Rector in 1650; and although he was, in 1661, made Vicar of Stepney, in Middlesex, and in 1665 Dean of Winchester, yet he kept this Rectory to the time of his death. He was buried 22 Sept. 1679, in St. Peter's Church, in St. Alban's:⁴ and was succeeded by

Thomas Hill, instituted 2 Feb. 1679, on the presentation of Thomas Hacket, Esq. He died; and was buried here, 7 June 1686; being succeeded by

Thomas Deuberry, A.M. instituted 29 Oct. 1686, on the presentation of Thomas Hacket, Esq. He died 14 Aug. 1717; and was succeeded by

Charles Cole, instituted 16 Aug. 1717. Cole was a native of Ely, married a sister of Dr. Phil. Williams, of St. John's Coll. Camb.; and had two sons, William Cole, late Rector of Newton-Blossomville, and afterwards beneficed in Norfolk, on the presentation of St. John's Coll. Camb., where he was a Fellow: the second son, Nelson Cole, was educated at St. John's Coll. Camb., became a Counsellor, and had a place in the Fen Office. He died in April 1771.⁵

¹ There seems to have been some mistake respecting this person, who has been confused with Bishop Thomas Watson. The Bishop is incorrectly stated to have been *Rector of North Crawley*. He was Master of St. John's Coll. Camb.; appointed 18 Nov. 1553, Dean of Durham; and consecrated 15 Aug. 1557, by Papal provision, Bishop of Lincoln, by a Bull dated 24 March preceding. Bishop Watson recovered many rich vestments, articles of plate, and other furniture, of which the Church of Lincoln had been despoiled; and 9 Nov. 1557, obtained, by Letters Patent, several estates belonging to the See, of which it had been deprived ten years before. He procured the Patronage or Advowsons of numerous benefices which had belonged to Religious Houses, and, at their dissolution, had become vested in the Crown, which Queen Mary thought proper to entrust in his and his successors' hands, within his Diocese, in the Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Hertford. In Bucks, were the following: Ivinghoe, Whitechurch, Olney, Swanbourne, Wingrave, Chesham-Leicester, Stanton-Barry, Bradwell, Padbury, Bledlow, Lavendon, Wolverton, Upton, Wendover, West Wycombe, Ravenstone, Chicheley, and Newport Pagnell. But these were (as well as the possessions of the See of Winchester, which Bishop White had procured to be restored,) all taken away by Queen Elizabeth; who, 25 June 1559, deprived Bishop Watson, and committed him, as a *zealous Papist*, to close custody in or near London, for about twenty years; after which, he was removed to Wisbeach Castle, in the Isle of Ely, where he died; and was buried 27 Sept. 1587, in an obscure manner, in the parish Church. His arms were, Arg. a chev. S. between three cross crosslets fitché Gu.; on the chevron two doves, in chief an eagle's head erased between two serpents Or.

² Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 241.

³ In 1605, the daughters of Mr. Herks, of Oxford, were returned to the Bishop, to be the Patrons.

⁴ Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. i. p. 17.

⁵ Cole's MSS.

Thomas Lowndes, LL.B. presented by Arnold Duncumbe, Esq. of Stockhouse, in the Parish of Albury, Co. Herts, and inducted 28 May 1771. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. At his death,

Robert Lowndes, LL.B. was inducted 23 Feb. 1798, on the presentation of Anna Maria Duncombe, of Canterbury, spinster.¹ He was also Vicar of Astwood.

THE CHURCH

is a handsome, regular fabric, exceeding one hundred feet in length; and consists of a nave, with two aisles, about sixty feet long and forty wide; a chancel about thirty-six feet long; and a square tower at the west end, about twelve feet within the walls; all embattled, and the latter surmounted with a slender shaft or spire, covered with lead, about seventy-five or eighty feet in height, and terminating with a vane. In the tower are five modern bells, and a clock; to which are stairs of ascent, in a circular projecting turret at the south-west angle. The windows have low bracket arches, and are mullioned and storied; consisting of three trefoil-headed lights in the lower series; and six above them, with double trefoils and slips. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, five arches, supported by short octagon pillars, with various foliated and sculptured capitals; and above them respectively a series of clerestory windows, mullioned and correspondent with those below in the aisles.

This edifice is described by Willis, in 1745, as elegant, and next in size to the Churches of Newport, Olney, and Hanslope.² He mentions the west window in the tower, and a door under it, as mean and small; the roof of the chancel not in good repair, and especially in its interior, not so good a Church as he had previously supposed, before he examined it. Modern alterations have greatly improved this edifice; and the roof, which in Willis's time was nearly decayed, is now neatly ceiled: some remains of the old carved images of Apostles and Saints supporting the beams being, however, still visible.

Willis conjectured the chancel to have been built in the reign of Edw. I., and records an inscription, in capital letters, under the east window, indicating Peter as its Founder; whom he supposes to have been Peter de Guildford, Rector about that time, and the only one of all the Incumbents bearing that Christian name. The Church was dedicated to St. Firmin,³ first Bishop of Amiens in France, who suffered Martyrdom, A.D. 287, and whose festival was annually celebrated on the 25th of September.⁴ It was so dedicated on account of the religious house here, mentioned in Domesday-book. Willis's conjecture may probably be correct; but it is not to be forgotten, that Philip de Montgomery was possessed of a principal estate, in the reign of Edw. I.; and in a proceeding under a writ of Quo Waranto, respecting his right to View of Frankpledge here, pleaded that he held a mediety of the vill in fee of the Honour of Huntingdon, of the King, and of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who held by the gift of Ralph de Butiler.

Paintings and inscriptions in the windows are mentioned by Willis, as defaced before his time; but some fragments then remained of Arms reversed, viz. Or. a cross S. which have been since removed. Many of the old sepulchral slabs were taken up out of the pavement at different periods, particularly in 1827, when many alterations were made, and additional seats introduced for the accommodation of 109 persons, as appears by a tablet of wood in the south aisle, with the names of George Carter Cardale, Curate, and Nash and Bremer, Churchwardens; the east end of the south aisle being then separated by an embattled screen, and converted into a small vestry-room: and the Pulpit and Reading-desk removed from the north-east pier, and placed in the middle of the nave, fronting the west. Behind the Pulpit, as it now stands, and at the entrance of the chancel, is a handsome screen of oak, in panels, with Gothic arches of open work. In a series below, are ten painted portraits,

¹ See WINLOW and WHADDON; and PEDIGREE of LOWNDES.

² Willis's MSS.

³ See Testamentary Burials, p. 132.

⁴ Cole's MSS.

with scrolls and inscriptions; probably, some of them the same as mentioned by Willis, of which he particularises four: St. Edward the Martyr, Edward the Confessor, and two Bishops. He also mentions carvings over the entrance into the chancel, and paintings on the roof, formerly over an "altar at the upper end of the south aisle;" and a niche, in which "the elevation bell" then continued.¹

The old seats, placed choir-ways in the chancel, have been superseded by pews. In the south wall of the chancel, near the east end, is a double piscina under small pointed arches, having a short circular column between them.

The Font, which stands near the west end of the south aisle, is very ancient and curious, elevated on several steps, the bason being supported by four short clustered columns. The cover, which is elaborately carved, pyramidal, and very lofty, is suspended by a pulley from one of the arches: and the receptacle for the water, placed within the larger bason, is decorated with letters and a cross.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural tablet, with these *Arms*:

Arg. within a border S. charged with eight Plates, a bull passant Arg. impaling Gu. a chevron Erm. between three human visages, bearded, looking to the dexter, coupé at the neck Or.

Below:

To the Memory of the Rev. Charles Cole, A.M. fifty-four years Rector of this Parish, where he constantly resided, diligently discharging every duty of his sacred function. In his private character, of unblemished integrity and temperance; liberal and exemplary in his charity; devout and constant in his piety; which rendered him resigned and cheerful through a painful decline, that carried him from this life to a better, in the 83^d year of his age, April 12th 1771.

On another tablet:

Here also, Oct. 14th 1779, were interred the remains of Mary Cole, relict of the aforesaid Rev. Charles Cole, Clerk. Amiable and beloved through life, and affectionately lamented at her death, though at the great age of 86. Here also rest the ashes of Mary Cole, who died March 23^d 1782, in the humble hope of a joyful resurrection with her pious parents; who trained up two sons, herself, and two other daughters in the paths that lead to eternal life. Their three first-born sons added to the number of the blessed, at an age when Sacred Truth assures that, "of such is the kingdom of heaven."

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, surmounted by a shield of *Arms*:

Or. two pales Arg. on an escutcheon of pretence, an eagle displayed Gu. a Chief. Vaire. Crest: A hand holding a buck's head, with antlers, Proper.

On the dexter side:

Three lozenges in fess, impaling Arg. on a bend three fleurs-de-lis, Gu.²

On the sinister side:

Az. three roses Arg. impaling the same arms, as in the sinister impalement of the coat before described.

The inscription, faded and illegible, appears to have been for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Stafford, Esq. and daughter of Thomas Giffard, of Highgate.

Also, in the pavement, sepulchral slabs, for Mary Cole, relict of the Rev. Charles Cole, Clerk, aged 86. Also Mary Cole, their daughter, aged 56.

On a small plate of brass:

Thomas Hackett, of North Crawley, in the County of Bucks, Esq. married y^e daughter of Augustine Nicolls, of Holstead, in the County of Leicester, Esq. was buried the 12th day of April 1689, aged 61.

On another:

Elizabeth, the wife of Nicolls Hackett, Esq. daughter of William Middleton, of Middleton, in y^e County of Westmoreland, Esq. was buried the 4th day of Dec. 1690, in y^e 28 year of her age.

On a slab, at the west end of the floor of the chancel:

This stone is dedicated to the Memory of Thomas Giffard, Esq. . . . 29th 1638. Also, Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmond Harding, of Aspley, in the County of Bedford, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife: afterwards was married to Thomas White, Esq. of Caldecot, in the parish of Newport Pagnell, in the County of Bucks. She was buried Nov. y^e 23^d 1687.

On another, in the nave:

Under this stone are deposited the last remains of

¹ Rung at the elevation of the Host in the Mass, amongst Roman Catholics.

² Hackett?

John Richards, nephew of Benjamin Leverett. He departed this life, December 18th 1758, aged 46 years.

On the south wall of the chapel:



Here lyeth buried John Garbrand, Doctor in Divinity, Person of North Crawley and benefactor to y^e poor of the same parish, which departed y^e 17 Novem. A^o Dni. 1589, ætatis 47.

On a neat marble tablet, in the south aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Latimer, Esq. the last known lineal descendant of the male line from John, second surviving son of William Lord Latimer,

Baron of Danby, in the County of York; which Robert, deceased Anno 1547, and lies interred near this place, having left by Catherine his wife, who died before him and also lies here interred, one sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married William Ap-Rheece, of Washingly, in the County of Huntingdon, Esq.

In the south aisle are imperfect remains of effigies, in brass, with this inscription below:

Orate pro aia Roberti Latimer, Armig^r et Katherine uxoris ejus a^t p^a aia Elizabeth filia eorudem et herts dicti Roberti que quidem Robertus obiit viij^{to} die Octobris Anno dni. Millesimo cccc^{to} xliij. et Katherine obiit in Nouemb^{ris} ux^r p^{re}cedit. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.

On another, near the Communion-rails:

Hic jacet Devereux Wyatt Generosus

. Richardi Wyatt
. Ecclesiæ de Bugbrook,
. Northampton

Ob. 6^{to} die. Augusti A.D. 1682.

Many fragments of sepulchral memorials seem to have been displaced from their original situations, and again laid down in different parts of the pavement of the nave; having the names of John Britten, 1727; Penelope, wife of William Cunningham, died 7 Jan. 1746, æt. 37; and some others.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

A.D. 1520, (11 Hen. VIII.) Thomas Winsley wills to be buried in St. Firmin's Church here, and a mass to be said for him here, and in St. Margaret's and St. Catherine's Chapel at Fenny-Stratford; and in this Church at our Lady's and Trinity Altars.

A.D. 1527, (18 Hen. VIII.) Walter Rogers wills a Legacy to the Altars of St. Trinity and our Lady here.

A.D. 1531, (22 Hen. VIII.) John Franks gave 6d. in brede, and a bushel of malte and a cheese, to the poor of this parish, that shall follow the roode yearlye on procession-Tuesday, in the parish of Crawley.

A.D. 1547, (1 Edw. VI.) 25 Sept. Robert Latimer wills 40s. to mend the highways in Ring-tail-lane, that leads from Crawley Parsonage.

EKENEY, OR OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE,

is a small depopulated village, near Olney, on the south-west, so completely destroyed, that not even a single house remains. It may be more correct, to describe this place as two distinct vills, than under its more ordinary appellation; for here were anciently two Churches, which, though of very small account, were originally distinct from each other, as appears by the respective series of their Incumbents before the two Benefices were consolidated, which was not until circ. 1109.

It seems to be generally admitted, that they were not surveyed in Domesday-Book, unless with either Emberton or Clifton Reynes, between which these small places are described to have been situated. Cole has ventured upon a derivation of the names, *Ekeney*, or *Okeney*; being, according to his account, *Insula Quercarum*; and *Petso*, or *Petes Hoo*, signifying Peter's Place; *Hoo* being *Altitudo*.¹ Willis's List of Rectors of St. Martin's Church at Ekeney, copied from the Lincoln Registers, begins in 1246, and of St. James's, Petsoe, in 1274; but, in the Fine Rolls of 10 Ric. I. in 1198, in the Tower of London, it appears that a fine of lands in Petsoe is recorded between Ralph Fitz-Arnulf and Nigel Fitz-Reginald, declared the right of Ralph; and in 1233, Ralph de Kemays held in Peteshoe half a Knight's fee of the Honour of Huntingdon, of the portion of Henry de Hastings.² In the Register of Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1246, a presentation is recorded, in the thirteenth year of his Pontificate, of a Deacon to the Church of St. Martin of Ekeney, by the Lady Ada Fitz-Nicholas; and although the List of Rectors of Ekeney is begun some few years earlier than the ecclesiastical record of Petsoe, the earliest mention of Petsoe, as stated by Willis to have reference to 1198,³ (10 Ric. I.) several years earlier than the occurrence of the name of Ekeney, which is not again discovered before the reign of Hen. III.; but, in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the Spiritualities of Petsoe were rated at two marks and a half, and of Ekeney at only half a mark. At that time the principal estate here is presumed to have been in the possession of the great family of Someri, successors of the Fitz-Auscults, Lords of the Honour of Dudley, and Barons of Newport Pagnell. Roger de Someri was returned to have been seised of the Town of Ekeney in 19 Edw. I.; and in the succeeding reigns, a family deriving its name from the place are said to have been its possessors.

Of the family of D'Ekenay, or D'Akeney, the only authentic and intelligible account which has been preserved, seems to be that in which Sir Robert de Akeney, Knt. temp. Edw. I. and II. Knight of the Shire for Bedford and Bucks, had his writ of expenses, &c. as one of the Lords of Clophull and Caynho, Co. Beds, and of Lathbury and Little Filbury, Co. Bucks.⁴ He who was the seventh in descent from Baldwin de Ekeney, or de Akeney, on the Roll of Battle Abbey, as a follower of the Conqueror, whose intermediate ancestry held Holkham and other Lordships in Norfolk; and whose grandson, Sir John de Ekeney, or de Aganet, Knt. in the reign of Edw. III. held the sixth part of the Barony of Caynho, Co. Beds, and certain lands in *Linslade*, or *Lychlade*, Co. Bucks. His brother, Humphrey de Akeney, is said to have holden large possessions in Derbyshire. In the very imperfect descent of this family, it is set forth, that Sir Richard Chamberlain, the son of Sir John Chamberlain, by Jane, daughter and heir of John Morteyn, was descended from an ancient family in Bedfordshire;

¹ Cole's MSS.² Test de Nevil.³ Ped. Fin. Buck, no. 38.⁴ The name and situation of the last-mentioned place are now equally unknown.

and that the mother of John Mortheyn was an heiress of the family of Ekeney: that Sir Richard Chamberlain married Jane, daughter of Sir John Reynes of Clifton Reynes; and was the father of Sir Richard Chamberlain, of Sherborne, Co. Oxon.

Willis, who took especial pains to investigate personally the condition of these depopulated villages, states, that, upon repeated endeavours to explore their ancient condition, he could only discover that one single house remained within man's memory; but that a tradition prevailed of there having been formerly seventeen tenements at Ekeney: that the extent of the two vills did not exceed five hundred acres: and no conjecture could be formed of the situation of Petsoe Church, or the period of its demolition, although the site of the Church of Ekeney was still plainly to be distinguished in a pasture-close called St. Martin's Field, about a quarter of a mile south-east of Petsoe Manor-house, which occupies a site of about half an acre; in the midst of which may be distinctly traced the toft on which the Church formerly stood, which was evidently a very small fabric of one aisle, about eighteen paces in length and seven in breadth. Report stated, that some stones had been taken hence, and employed in building a barn at the Manor-house.

The tenants of the grounds, and inhabitants of eight or ten cottages, (forming a small hamlet, besides two houses belonging to the cottage in the fields before mentioned, still retaining the name of *Petsoe*), are assessed to and rated in the parish of Emberton; but attend divine service at Clifton Church, where they likewise bury their dead, although at a greater distance than Emberton, which is their proper parish.

In the reign of Hen. III. circ. 1260, the Manor, with the Advowson of the Church or Chapel (or Churches and Chapels), were in the possession of the family of Chamberlain; and this estate was part of the dower of Joane,¹ wife of William Chamberlain, in 1312 (6 Edw. II.) In 1324, (18 Edw. II.) it belonged to Margaret, relict of Richard le Chamberlain. He was not that Richard Chamberlain who, by an Inquisition, taken 2 Ric. II. was found, with *Margery* his wife, to have died seised of the Manor and Church of *Pettesho*; but the father of that Richard whose wife died in 1408, (9 Hen. IV.) seised of the Manors of Ekeney and Petsoe; as did also Joane, or Johanna, wife of

¹ Johanna quæ fuit ux' Willi le Chamblein sum' fuit ad respond' de plo' quo war' clam' h're visum franciepleg' et weyf in Man'io suo de Pettesho. Et quo waro' clam' p. se et homib' suis esse quill' de sectis com' et hundredo' murdro et auxilio Vic' theolon' fine et com' am'ciamento quo ad ipsum Regem pertinent sine licentia &c. Et Joha' p' Henr' le Chamberlein attornatum suum venit et dicit qd' tenet p'dm villam integram de honore de HUXLEDENE. Et qd' ht visum suum de omnibus tenentibus suis de feodo suo in eadem villa sine visu balli' Regis et sine aliquo dando p' p'dco visu. Et qd' tenet illud visum semel p' annu. Et dicit qd' tenet illud Man'ium in examb' de feoffamento cujusdam Johes de Lendes cujus antecessor et ipse Johes' semper habuerunt weyf in p'dco Man'io a temp. quo non extat memoria. Et furcas et tumberellum. Et ques' si' clamat esse quiet' de fine et com' am'ciamento dicit qd' non immo contribuit post iter Justiciar'. Ques' et quale war' habet de p'dcis visu weyf sectis com' et hundr' murdro aux' Vic' et theolonio, dicit quod an'cessor p'dci Johis de Lendes' et ipse Johes et ipsa postquam feoffata fuit de p'dco Manerio semper habuerunt p'dcas libertates et hoc a tempore quo non extat memoria &c. Et Gilbertus de Thorenton qui sequitur pro Rege dicit qd' Johes de Lendes' potestatem de jure non habuit concordandi alicui hujusmodi regiam libertatem et petit judicium de p'dca Joha' de sicut non ostendit aliquam concessionem de Dno' Rege vel de ejus progenitoribus. Et quo ad acquietancias quas allegat similiter petit judicium de sicut non ostendit aliquam acquietanciam de Dno' Rege. Dicit et idem Gilbertus quod p'dca Joha' abutitur p'dcam libertatem maxime cum teneat visum suum semel per annum cum per consuetudinem com' illius illam tenere deberet bis per annum pro pace Dni' Regis conservand'. Postea a die Sci' Mich' in xv. dies anno quarto decimo capite sunt p'dcæ libertates in manum Dni' Regis eo qd' p'dca Joha' non venit ad prosequendum libertates p'dcas sicut clamat in itinere. Et dictum est Vic' qd' manuteneat Dum' Regem in seisina sua &c. Postea xij. die Maii anno regni Regis Edvardi quinto decimo venit Henr' le Chamberlein attorn' p'dcæ Johæ coram Thes' et Baron' de Sccio'. Et petit libertates p'dcas sibi replegari, videlicet, visum francieplegii et weyf in Manerio suo de Pettesho. Et ei conceduntur. Et super hoc dies datus est ei in S'ecario hie a die Sci' Michis' in unum mensem anno quinto decimo ad respondend' &c. &c. [Placita de Quo Waranto, p. 98.]

another Sir Richard Chamberlain, Knt. in 1413, (1 Hen. V.); but these Manors certainly continued to belong to the Chamberlains, at least until Richard Chamberlain, Esq. died in 1439, seised of Petsoe Manor. Sibilla, relict of Richard Chamberlain, Esq. held the estate in dower in 1501, (16 Hen. VII.) and most probably until her death; after which, circ. 1520, (11 Hen. VIII.) the Manors and Right of Advowson are said to have been purchased to the use of Lincoln College, Oxford, by the munificence of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, who had, circ. 1518, contributed 400*l.* to the Society for this purpose.¹

The Estate, both spiritual and temporal, having been thus acquired by Lincoln College, John Cottisford, Rector, gave his Charter, whereby he constituted Sir John Mordaunt, Knt., of Turvey, Co. Beds, Chief Steward, or Seneschal of the Manor of Ekeney-cum-Petsoe, with full possession of the same, under date of 30 Dec. 12 Hen. VIII.²

At the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. lands in this Parish, belonging to Lincoln College, Oxford, are thus mentioned:³

Petisho et Ekney in Com' Buck' et in De ^{ns} Newport.				£. s. d.		
	£.	s.	d.			
Man'ia nra ibm valet añuati dimiss' p' indentura - - - - -	xx	—	—	It' dño Cantie et here ^{bz} dñi Cantie pro q'et' red' tra n'ra ibm an'uatū - - -	—	vij —
Ligna nra ibm vendita cōib' annis valent an'uatū - - - - -	—	xx	—	It' dn'e Anne Selleng' et here ^{bz} suis p' quiet' red' tra ibm an'uatū - - -	—	— xx
	Sm.	£xxj	—	It' māgro Broughton & here ^b suis p' q'et' red' an'uatū - - - - -	—	— xij
				It' dn'o Georgio Frogmorton et here ^{bz} suis p' quiet' red' a'nuati - - - - -	—	— vj
Resolu ^o . Redd'.				It' an'uatū dist'buīt' in obit dn'i Edmūdi Audley nri benefact' ep'i Sa' et parentū ejus in elemosina pauperib' - - -	—	— xxvj viij
Inde solut' dn'o Johi Mordant senescallo ibm an'uatū - - - - -	—	xx	—	Sū ^a re'nū - - - - -	iiij	ij vj
It' Thome Rook ballivo et gen'ali receptori ibm p' feod' an'uatū - - - - -	—	xxvj	viij	Et sic clare remanet - - - - -	xvj	xvj vj

RECTORS.

St. Martin's Church.

HUGH DE NEWPORT was presented in 1246, by Sir Adam Fitz-Nicholas.

Hugh resigned in 1274; and

Thomas Pascheden was presented 9 Oct. 1274, by Robert de Ekeney.

John resigned in 1302.

Richard de Okele was presented 17 April 1302, by Robert de Ekeney.

Henry de Akele was presented 4 March 1306, by the same Patron.

John de Caldwell was presented 8 Jan. 1318, on the resignation of Henry de Akele.

Geffry Markham de Emberton was presented 10 March 1326, by Richard de Ekeney: and at his death,

William Markhamet de Emberton was presented 5 July 1349, by Thomas Reynes de Clifton. He resigned; and

¹ Ekeney and Petso Manor, &c. released, May 5, 1520, by Sibill Chamberlayne, to Richard Lister, Martin Lindsey, and John Cottisford, Clerici. [See Coles's Reports, P. 3, Lincoln College Case, vol. i. p. 53.]

² Carta Johannis Cottisford, Rectoris Collegii de Lincoln in Universitate Oxoniensi.—“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens Scriptum pervenerit Johannes Cottisford Custos sive Rector Collegii beate Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum Lincolnie in Universitate Oxoniensi et Scholares ejusdem Collegii Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos prefatum Custodem sive Rectorem et Scholares unanimi assensu et consensu nostris deputasse ordinasse et per presentes constituisse Johannem Mordaunt de Turvey in Comitatu Bedfordie militem capitalem Seneschallum nostrum Maneriarum nostrorum de Skeney et Petesthoo in Comitatu Buckinghamie, ac omnium aliorum Maneriarum terrarum et tenementorum nostrorum cum eorum pertinentiis in eodem Comitatu Buckinghamie ac eidem Johanni officium Seneschallie omnium Maneriarum predictorum damus et concedimus. Habendum, &c. Data Oxonie in Collegio nostro ante-dicto 30^o die Decembris, Henrici octavi post conquestum 12^o.” Mem. Sir John Mordaunt to keep yearly Courts upon the said Manors, if required by the Rector and Scholars, &c. [Halsted, p. 540.]

³ [Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 239.]

William Attemille de Amphill was presented by Sir Rich. Chamberlain, 5 May 1381; and exchanged it for Auncell, with

Robert Clark, 14 March 1381, who quitted it in three weeks; and

John Pratt was presented 1 April 1382, by Sir Richard Chamberlain; but exchanged for Skillingthorpe, Co. Lincoln, with

William Stratten, 5 May 1382: he resigned in 1386; and was succeeded by

Robert Claypool 8 June 1386, on Sir Rich. Chamberlain's presentation.

John Howchins was presented 27 Nov. 1387, on Claypool's resignation, by the same Patron; as was

Simon Conet, 16 Dec. 1389, on Howchin's quitting it for Weekly Vicarage, Co. Northampton. He exchanged with

Richard Eketon, 15 July 1395.

Thomas Lawe was presented by the King, 23 Nov. 1411; and is the last presented to Ekeney alone.

Petsoe St. James.

Hugh, Rector of the Church or Chapel of Petsoe, dying in 1274, was succeeded by

Robert de Elkington, 11 Oct. 1274, on the pres. of William Chamberlain, Lord of Petsoe: he resigned; and *Goderic*, Capellanus, was presented June 1275, by William Camerarius, i. e. Chamberlain.

Thomas, Capellanus, succeeded 11 July 1277, on Goderic taking a religious habit. He died; and

John de Bely was presented 17 Nov. 1312, by Joan, relict of Sir William Chamberlain, Knt.

John, son of John Tournier, of Stoke, succeeded 7 Feb. 1347, on Robert Chamberlain's presentation.

William Crek de Statherne, presented June 1349.

John Pretherne was presented 4 Aug. 1370, on the last Rector's death, by Sir Robert Chamberlain.

Nicholas Keling exchanged for Cherington, Co. Linc. with

Robert Wyte, or *Whyten*, 4 July 1407, on the presentation of Sir Philip Seynt Clare, in Chamberlain's nonage; of whom he obtained the Wardship, but was set aside by the King; and

Richard Bowade was presented 16 July 1409.

The following Incumbents were presented to the united Churches of

Ekeney-cum-Petsoe.

THOMAS BLOXHAM, A.M. was presented 18 June 1459, by William Chamberlain, Esq. "ad liberas Capellas de Petsoe & Ekeney."

Nicholas Lambard was presented 6 Oct. 1473, by Richard Chamberlain, Esq.

John Bayley, LL.D. was presented 16 June 1481, by the same Patron.

Hugh Lega died in 1499; being succeeded by

Christopher Cudworth, presented 22 April 1499, by Sibil, widow of Rich. Chamberlain, "ad Capellas de Ekeney Sci Martini & de Petsoe Sci Jacobi."

William Roper was collated 30 April 1524, by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was, in 1532, made Canon of King's College, Oxon. (afterwards Ch. Ch.)

John Box, S.T.P. in 1532. He died in 1534; and

Robert Field, A.M. was presented 30 April 1534, by Lincoln College, Oxon., "ad Capellas Petsoe-cum-Ekeney." On his decease,

John Cottisford, Rector of Lincoln College, S.T.P. was presented by Thomas Delye and Margaret Cottisford, 20 Feb. 1536. He was also Rector of Great Linford. At his death,

Hugh Weston, S.T.P. Rector of Lincoln College, was presented 3 Feb. 1540, by Thomas Giffard, Esq., "ex concessione Coll. Linc." He died; and

Henry Hogshawe, or *Henshaw*, B.D. succeeded 14 Sept. 1558, being presented "ad Eccliam de Petsoe," by Gilbertum Bold, "ex concessione Rectoris et Scholarium Coll. Linc." and inst. by the Bishop of Lincoln, "in Hospitio suo in Holborn." He was deprived; and

Richard Chapman was presented 5 Nov. 1560, by Lincoln College. In the next year, it was returned "nec Ecclia nec Populus," at these places, and no more entries whatsoever of Institutions are preserved. Though as there is a stipend of 10*l.* per ann. paid by Lincoln College, "nomine simplicis beneficii" to Ekeney and Petsoe; some persons have been nominated Ministers here.

Thomas Wicker was called Rector in 1617. In 1650, it was returned that Petsoe was a Chapel to Emberton.

Samuel Pepys, A.M. Rector of Clifton Reynes, became licensed Minister of the Free Chapels of Ekeney and Petsoe, 21 Oct. 1664. He died in 1704; and was succeeded by

John Brereton, A.M. Fellow of Lincoln College, who occurs Minister in 1707 and 1709; as does

John Bradgate, A.M. in 1711 and 1712.

Solomon Ashbourne, in 1715 and 1717.

Thomas Ashbourne, A.M. in 1720.

Thomas Vaughan, A.M. in 1725 and 1735; who, receiving a stipend of 10*l.* took the nominal cure, which was holden with Combe Donative, Co. Oxon. in order to support a resident Minister there: and Mr. Vaughan, taking All-Saint's Church, in Oxford, was succeeded here and at Combe, by

Michael Robinson, in 1736.

EMBERTON

is bounded, on the North, by Olney; on the East, by Newton-Blossomville; on the South, by Sherrington; and on the West, by Stoke-Goldington and Weston-Underwood. This Parish, which contains about one thousand three hundred acres, is situated about four miles north from Newport Pagnell, on the road to Olney, being connected with the latter by a very long bridge over the Ouse, and the low marshy track bordering upon that River.

The Village contains many good houses; and among them, one very conspicuous, built by Mr. Leapidge, Yeoman, at the expence of about 7,000*l*.

THE MANOR.

In the distribution of lands by the Conqueror, after the Victory of Hastings, Emberton was divided between the Bishop of Constance, and Judith Countess of Huntingdon, the widow of Earl Waltheof; the former obtaining that part which is still called Emberton; and the latter, Petsoe-End, and probably, Petsoe and Okeney, which were then included in the survey of this Manor.

The Countess Judith's land, which was in Bonestow Hundred, is thus described: In *Ambritone*, Roger held of the Countess three hides for one Manor. There were three carucates of land. In the demesne two, and six villeins with three bordars having one carcate, and two carucates of pasture: woods for sixty hogs; valued at 60*s*.; when he first held it, 40*s*.; and in the time of King Edward, at 60*s*. This Manor, Alric, a man of Wluui the Bishop, formerly held.¹

The lands of the Bishop of Constance, in Emberton, which are entered in Moulsho Hundred, are described as holden by two Thanes of the Bishop, for three hides. There were two carucates of land in cultivation: two carucates of pasture: woods for fifty hogs: with two villeins and two bordars. It was and had been valued at 40*s*.; and in the time of King Edward at 4*l*. The same subfeudatories then held it who had it after the Conquest: one of them was *Goding*, who held one hide; and the other, *Uluric*, who had two hides for his Manor, which he could sell.²

After the confiscation of the lands of the Bishop of Constance, by William Rufus, in consequence of his rebellion, when Robert Duke of Normandy endeavoured to wrest from him the Kingdom of England, that King, or his successor, Henry I. bestowed this Manor (with some other of the forfeited lands of the Bishop in this neighbourhood,) on Fulk Pagnell, Baron of Dudley, and Lord of Newport Pagnell, which was reckoned the head of his Barony in this County. From him, the Manor passed, by an heir female, to the family of Somery; of whom, John de Somery, the last male descendant, died seised, in 1342.³

The feodatory tenant of the Paganells, in 1168, had been Paganus de Emberton, who held lands here as one Knight's-fee,⁴ having been succeeded by his son, named William, before 1219. The

¹ Terra Jvditæ Comitissæ. In Bonestow Hvnd. In Ambritone ten' Roger' de comitissa. 111. hid. p̄ uno ̄. Tra. ẽ. 111. car'. In dño sunt. 11⁴⁰. et vi. uilli cū. 111. bord hñt. 1. car'. p'tū. 11. car. Silua lx. porc. Val. lx. sol'. Q'do recep̄. xl. sol'. T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Alric hō Wluui ep̄i. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 152.]

² Terra Ep̄i Constant'. In Molesoveslav Hvnd. In Ambretone ten' dno teigni de ep̄o. 111. hid. 'Tra. ẽ. 11. car'. et ibi sunt. P'tū 11. car. Silua l. porc. Ibi sunt 11. uilli. et 11. bord. Val. et ualuit xl. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Istimet teneu' qui ñc tener. Vn' eor' Godric habuit. 1. hid. et alt' Vluric' 11. hid p̄ uno ̄ uende potuef. [Ibid. fol. 145.]

³ Esc. 16 Edw. II. n^o 72.

⁴ Lib. Nig. Scac. f. 139.

tenants of this fee founded Emberton Church; for, in that year, William, the son of Pagan, presented to the Rectory; and in the same year, William de Emberton is recorded, in the Testa de Nevil, as having paid scutage for this Manor in 1234 (19 Hen. III.)

Emberton is not mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of Henry III. or Edw. I., nor in the Placita, nor Testa de Nevil, excepting only as entered of the fee of Newport and Honour of Dudley, among the escheats of the lands of the family of Somery. In 5 Edw. III. Ralph Lord Basset, of Drayton, held fees here, belonging to the Manor of Olney. The time of its passing to the Tyringhams is in some degree doubtful; but it seems probable, that it was acquired by marriage of John Tyringham, with Alice, daughter and heiress of John Olney. At that early period, the Tyringhams are not ascertained to have possessed any lands, holden *in capite* of the King, being only mentioned among the feudatory tenants of the Barons of Dudley; and the reliefs, and other feudal services arising out of their estates, being paid to the Lords of that Barony, no Inquisitions were taken after their deaths, or preserved among the records of the realm: but it is extremely probable, that this Manor had been acquired by the Tyringhams, at least as early as the time of Edw. I.; for Sir Roger de Tyringham presented to the Church in 1299; and although subsequent presentations were made until the time of Ric. II. by other persons, *these* might have been obtained by conveyances, or feoffments in trust.

In 1369, Henry Green was, by an Inquisition, found to have died seised of the Manors of Wolston and Wavendon, held of the Honour of Berkhamstead;¹ and of Suits of Court in Broughton, Emberton, Olney, and Petsoe.

In 1375, John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died seised of Knights'-fees in Brayfield, Clifton-Reynes, Newton-Blossomville, Emberton, and Petsoe.² In 1416, Thomas Green, *Chevalier*, was found to have died seised of Wavendon, Emberton, and Woughton Manors; and of Suits of Court in Broughton, Wolston, Emberton, Olney, and Petsoe.³ In 1465, John Tyringham, Esq. was found to have died seised of Tyringham, Filgrave, Newport, and Emberton Manors; and of lands, &c. in Lathbury, Sherrington, and Stoke-Goldington.⁴ Escheats were also certified of the possession of this Estate in the earlier reigns: 20 Edw. I. by R. de Somery; 5 Edw. II. by Robert de Lathbury; 3 Edw. III. by John de Pabenhams; 17 Edw. III. by R. Basset; 16 Edw. III. by John de Somery; and 5 Edw. IV. by John Tyringham.

In the Testa de Nevil, Robert de Botteville held half a Knight's-fee in Emberton, of the fee of the Earl of Arundel, in the Honour of Huntingdon; and the Earl himself held of the King.

In 1553, King Edw. VI. at the close of his reign, in consideration of 1,709*l.* 1*9s.* 8*d.* paid by Thomas Sydney, Esq., of Walsingham, Co. Norfolk, and Nicholas Halsewell, of Gothurst, Co. Somerset, granted to them, *inter alia*, all that messuage and tement, nineteen acres of arable, and all those meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments, *cum pert.* in Emberton, to the late Monastery of Lavendon lately belonging; with one cottage in Middleton-Keynes, *cum pert.* near the Churchyard there, to the late Monastery of St. Alban's late belonging; and all those lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and commons, *cum pert.* in Stoke-Goldington, to the late Monastery of De la Prè, Co. Northampton, late belonging; to the said Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halsewell, and their heirs and assigns for ever, *tenend.* as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free soccage;⁵ and in the same year, the King granted to Thomas and George Golding, *inter al.* all the said lands, meadows, &c. in Emberton.⁶

By an Inquisition in the Court of Wards, it was returned, that Thomas Tyringham, Esq. died 29

¹ Esc. 43 Edw. III.; Placit. i. n^o. 48.

² Esc. 49 Edw. III.

³ Ibid. 5 Hen. V.

⁴ Ibid. 5 Edw. IV.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. p. i. Test. 1 May.

⁶ Ibid. Test. 31 Mar.

March 1595, seised of the Manors of Emberton and Filgrave, held of the King, as of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, by Knight's service, leaving Anthony his son and heir, then forty years old;¹ who, being afterwards Rector of Tyringham, died s. p. in 1659, having been a great sufferer in the Civil War; and the Estates of the family descending to Sir William Tyringham, K.B., fifth but eldest surviving son of Thomas Tyringham, Esq., elder brother of the said Anthony, this Manor and Advowson were sold by Sir William (who had no male issue,) circ. 1670, to Mr. William Coppin, of Market Cell, Co. Herts, who died seised in 1695; and his son and heir, John Coppin, Esq., in 1727, severed the Manor from the Advowson, and sold the former to John Gore, Esq., brother of William Gore, Esq., of Tring Grove, Co. Herts, who held his first Court here in 1728. The Manor having passed in marriage to . . . Mellish, Esq., was subsequently purchased by William Praed, Esq., of Tyringham, the representative, in the female line, of its ancient Lords;² who had likewise obtained, by purchase, the Right of Advowson, from the representatives of Mr. Benjamin Pomfret, of Newport Pagnell, to whom it had been sold by Sir William Tyringham, Knt., on the Manor being severed from the Advowson: and on the death of William Praed, Esq., the same descended, with Tyringham, to James Backwell Praed, Esq., his son and heir, and is vested in his surviving heir.

THE RECTORY

was, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, estimated at fifteen marks, a pension of two marks being paid out of it to the Rector of Olney.

In 1712, it was returned to the Bishop of Lincoln, that this Parish was of large extent, containing 100 families, consisting of 400 inhabitants. The Rectory was computed at 100*l.* per ann., in the gift of Mr. William Coppin, of Market-street, Co. Herts; and was, with Ekeney and Petsoe, assessed to the land-tax at 215*l.* 10*s.*, being really worth about 140*l.*

The Parsonage House (with lands belonging to it), let at about 7*l.* per ann. were applied towards apprenticing poor children.

At the Inclosure of the open Fields, in 38 Geo. III. (1797,) an allotment of 20 acres 2 roods 24 perches, was made to the Rector, in lieu of his glebe, commons, and old inclosures; and 278 acres 2 roods, in seven several allotments, for his tithes.³

RECTORS.

ROBERT DE EMBERTON, presented 1219, by William Fitz Pagan. He died; and

Walter de Agmondesham was presented 1 March 1274, by Roger de Furneas and Alianore his wife. He resigned; and

John de Haslarton was presented 20 Jan. 1299, by Sir Roger Tyringham, Knt.

John Barkworth, died 1322.

Robert Tolthorpe, presented 6 March 1322, by Thomas Fernel de Raundes.⁴

Robert Wolfe, presented 1 Oct. 1366, by John Parker de Olney. He exchanged for Pilkerton, with

Henry Brett, 2 Jan. 1373, on the presentation of John de Olney. At his death,

John Morden, alias *Andrew*, was presented 11 Sept.

1390, by Sir John Tyringham, Knt. He died in 1410; having given the great bell; and completed, as is supposed, the building of the Church. He exchanged this Living for Gothurst; and

William Whisler was presented 18 Nov. 1413, by William Irby, Clk., John Olney de Holt, and Hugh Smith, *Capellanus*, who had recovered the presentation against Thomas Chamberlain, and Sarah his wife, of Weston-Favel, Co. Northampton. At his death,

William Humme was presented 27 Sept. 1422, by Sir John Reynes, Knt.

William Campion died Rector in 1471, and was succeeded by

Thomas Fuller, presented 6 Dec. 1471, by John Tyringham, Esq. He was also Rector of Wavendon.

¹ Rot. Pat. 38 Eliz. n^o. 68.

² See TYRINGHAM.

³ From a copy of the Award.

⁴ By his Arms, in the Windows of the Church, he is supposed to have been a considerable benefactor to this edifice.

John Bendys was presented 14 May 1485, by Anne Wignfield. He died, and

William Atkinson, A.M. was presented 28 Feb. 1508, by Thomas Tyingham, Esq. At his decease,

John Cardiff was inst. 19 May 1525, on the presentation of Thomas Tyingham, Esq. He willed, 3 Aug. 1543, to be buried in the chancel; and at his death,

Richard Birch was presented 23 Dec. 1543, by Thomas Tyingham, Esq. At his death,

Nicholas Wylen, or *Wyly*, instituted 26 Feb. 1545, on the presentation of Thomas Tyingham, Esq. He willed, 8 Dec. 1554, to be buried in the chancel; and gave Mr. Tyingham, the Patron, and the next Incumbent, 10*l.* to permit his goods to be quietly removed. At his death, he was succeeded by

William Atkinson, inst. 3 May 1555, on the presentation of Thomas Tyingham, Esq.

Alexander Perryn, presented 19 Feb. 1560, by John Haselfort, Esq. the Advowson being granted by Thomas Tyingham, Esq. and Richard Wake and Elizabeth his wife. At his death,

John Lloyd was inst. 1569, on the presentation of Thomas Tyingham, Esq.

Nicholas Crump, inst. 4 April 1574, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth.

John Prestman, A.M. inst. 2 Dec. 1574, being presented by Thomas Tyingham, Esq.¹ He died, and

Anthony Tyingham was inst. 3 Feb. 1618, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Tyingham, Knt. He resigned; and

Simon Younger was inst. and inducted 19 Sept. 1631. He occurs Rector in 1650 and 1658, when he died. By a nuncupative will, he gave all his effects to Dorothy his second wife; and was succeeded by

William Aspin, who, 30 Oct. 1661, was presented to it legally, after the Restoration, by Robert Hastings; and to corroborate his title, took out the King's presentation, 9 July 1662. He was buried here 19 April 1714, having been Rector, as it is said, 56 years.

William Smith, A.M. was inst. 21 April 1714, and died in 1741. He built an excellent Parsonage-house; and being Patron of the Rectory, sold it. He had a son, who was Rector of Tyingham.

Samuel Barton, A.M. presented by Benjamin Pomfret, Gent. and inducted 3 April 1742. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 15 Nov. 1735; was the son of Mr. Barton of Great Brickhill, and held it, in trust, for Mr. Pomfret's son. Mr. Barton died of a consumption, 31 May 1753.²

Robert Pomfret, A.M. inducted 30 April 1753, on the presentation of Mr. Benjamin Pomfret, of Newport Pagnell. He died here, after a constant residence during his whole Incumbency, Dec. 1804; having bequeathed, by will, 50*l.* to the Northampton Infirmary, and 50*l.* to the Bedford Infirmary, to be paid four months after his death. He left behind him, the character of a kind benefactor and friend to the poor.

Thomas Fry, M.A. was admitted on his own presentation 27 Nov. 1804. He was of Lincoln Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 6 Dec. 1798; and is the present Rector.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. At the west end is a square embattled tower, in which are four bells: 1. inscribed "Ave Maria;" 2. A modern bell; 3. with "In multis annis resonet campana Johannis;" 4. "Johes Andrewe, Rector de Emberton, me fieri fecit."

In the north window, towards the east end, are the portraitures of three persons, with their respective coats of arms: 1. Gu. ten billets, Or. 4, 3, 2, 1. *Cowdrey*. 2. Barry of six, Arg. and Az. *Grey*. 3. Arg. a saltire Az. *Tyingham*. In the windows, on the south side of the chancel, cheque Gu. and Or. Arg. on a fess Az. three cross crosslets Or. Az. three lioncels passant Or. with a label of three points:³ at the bottom of the window, "Ora pro aia Robti de Tolthorpe."⁴ Over the arms, in the south windows, were the portraitures of three persons; and above them the effigy of a priest. In one of the windows on the north side, *Arms*: six lioncels ramp. *Savage*.⁵ On the south side of the chancel, near the east end, are four stone seats in regular gradation, beneath

¹ In 1605, Sir Anthony Tyingham, Knt. was returned to be Patron.

² Cole's MSS.

³ Supposed to be for the family of Somery; though in a fine MS. (transcribed from the original in King's Coll. Library, Camb. and inserted in a Heraldic Dictionary, by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1604) the Arms of Baron Somery, *atias* Dudley, are, Or. two lions passant Az.

⁴ See List of Rectors.

⁵ Cole's MSS.

a series of pointed arches, having cinquefoils, with plain sub-architraves springing from corbels, and supported by circular pillars.

The screen or altar-piece is of wainscot; and amongst other modern alterations, the Pulpit has been removed to the west end of the chancel, and is so placed as to admit of a large curtain being let down to separate the nave from the chancel. By an ingenious contrivance of converting the pulpit-stairs and rails into a reading-desk, it is used by the Vicar in the celebration of Divine Service on week-days, and on certain evenings, when the congregation being not so numerous as on Sundays, assemble in the chancel.

The Font is ancient, large, and octagonal, decorated with trefoil-headed arches. A new gallery has been recently erected at the west end of the nave. The Royal Arms have the date 1689.

In the middle of the chancel is the effigy of a man, in brass, with a label thus inscribed :



in cras' ferr manual' p'cessionat' et ecclie d' Olney catholicon legend aur' et portos in erat ferr et ecclie de Hullemorton portes in erat ferr et alia ornamenta qui obiit . . . die mensi . . . A^o Dni M^occcx. cujus aie p'piciet' deus. Amen.

On an ordinary slab, in the space-way between the north and south doors :

Hic jacet Harveius Aspin, S.T.B. Coll. Mag. apud Cantab. Socius, qui obiit 22 Mar. 1701, ætæ 83.

On another :

Here lyes the body of Edward Jolly y^e elder, Gent. who departed this life the 29th day of April, Ano. Dom. 1695.

On another, near the last :

Here lyes the body of Ann Jolly, the daughter of Edward Jolly and Ann his wife, who deceased

On another, before the reading-desk,

Hic jacet Edvardus Jolly, junr. qui obiit 15 die Novembris, Anno Dni. 1695.

On another :

Here lyeth the body of Ann Jolly, the late wife of Edward Jolly; she departed this life 29 June 1689.

On an ordinary stone, at the upper end of the north aisle :

Here lyeth the body of George Edwards, Gent. who died the 24th day of June, Ano. Dni. 1629: and lfe his wife, who died Ano. Dni. 1623.¹

Orate p' aia M^{ri} Johis Morden als Andrelli quondam Rectoris istri' ecclie qui dedit istri' Ecclie portos missal ordinat' ps' oculi

The REGISTER begins in 1658, in the time of Dr. Aspin, Rector; the old one before his Incumbency having been lost or destroyed.

¹ Edwards gave the interest of 15*l*. for ever, to be distributed on St. Thomas's-day, yearly, among poor widows.

GAYHURST

is bounded, on the North, by Stoke Goldington; on the East, by Tyringham; on the South, by Newport Pagnell and Lathbury; and on the West, by Hanslape and Little Linford. The river Ouse runs through this parish, separating it from Newport Pagnell; and, after a serpentine course of six miles, re-enters Gayhurst, dividing it likewise from the village of Tyringham.

This Parish was enclosed in 1710, by private agreement amongst the parishioners. The soil consists of a deep loam, in the higher parts of the parish; and a loose friable earth, with substrata of limestone, of various qualities, towards the Ouse. There is also a chalybeate spring; but it is not much noticed, nor used.

The *Pomatium*, or large edible snail, which abounds, in spring months, in many watery places, and amongst woods, is found in abundance near Gayhurst: a coppice on the banks of the Ouse abounds with them; and are said to have been brought from France by Sir Kenelm Digby,¹ to be used by Lady Venetia, as a restorative in consumption. These snails, which are of a whitish hue tinged with red, and the flesh particularly white and firm, bury themselves deep in the ground on the approach of winter, and remain in a torpid state till the spring. They are also found in mud-walls, near some of the villages in the neighbourhood.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This place was surveyed, at the compilation of Domesday Book, as part of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux. They were holden under him by the Bishop of Liseaux, and of the latter by Robert de Nowers, as five hides. There was land for four ploughs; two carucates were in the demesnes; and ten villeins held two carucates; two servants, and one mill of 13s. 4d. rent; pasture for four carucates; and woods for fourscore hogs. It was and had been constantly rated at 100s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 8*l*. Siric, a man of the Earl Lewin, had holden this Manor in the Saxon times, and could sell it.²

Odo, Bishop of Baieux, was made Earl of Kent by his brother, the Conqueror, soon after his successful invasion; and had Manors granted to him in most of the Counties in England. To this Manor of Gayhurst was annexed, that part of the parish of Lathbury, now called Bunstead (Bonestow), from which the Hundred took its name, and which is situated between Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington. So great was the wealth and the ambition of this Prelate, that he resolved to purchase the Papacy; and, taking advantage of William's absence in Normandy, he equipped a vessel in the Isle of Wight, for the carrying of his treasures to Rome, and prepared for his embarkation. But William, in the mean time, gaining information of his designs, arrested and made him prisoner, when he was about to

¹ Thomas Earl of Arundel likewise introduced the same species into Surrey. [See Manning and Bray's History of Surrey; also Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, p. 336.] It has been said, that unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring them into Northamptonshire [See Gregory's Encyclopæd. art. *Helix*]; but this is probably a mistake. The *Hortensis*, or smaller kind of garden-snail, similar in form, but not mottled, is found in very great abundance in that County.

² Terra Ep̃i Baiocensis. In Bonestow Hd. GATEHERST ten' ep̃s Lisiaciis de ep̃o Baiocensi et Robt' de Nouuers de eo p. v. hid. se defd. Trā. ē. iiii. cañ. In dn'io sur' ii. cañ. et x. uilli hn't. ii. cañ. Ibi ii. serui et i. molin' de xiii. sol. et iiii. den'. P'tū. iiii. cañ. Silua q'ter xx'i porc'. Int' totū ual et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc ƿ tenuit Siric hō Leuini.^{cm} et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

embark, and sent him in confinement to Normandy, where he continued during the remainder of the Conqueror's reign. When, however, William found his last illness increase, and his death approaching, he was stung with remorse at the injustice and cruelties he had committed; and (in compliance with the superstitious tenets of the age) he hoped to atone for his transgressions by presents to Churches and Monasteries, and by giving liberty to prisoners. He was prevailed on (though, it is said, reluctantly) in his last moments, to give deliverance to his brother Odo, who was consequently set at liberty.

Odo, conscious that he owed his freedom rather to the fears than the love of his brother, eagerly embraced the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus, to whom the Conqueror had bequeathed the Kingdom of England, to the prejudice of his elder brother; and when Robert formed a conspiracy to regain his inheritance, Odo undertook to conduct it to maturity. The King, however, exerted himself with considerable activity, and defeated the projects of the conspirators, who were soon reduced, and compelled to submit to his mercy. He confiscated their estates, and banished them the kingdom. Odo died in banishment, at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1096, and was buried in the Church there.

Whether the estates of the exiled Bishop were seized into the King's hands or not, does not explicitly appear; but it is probable that those in this County were not, but were suffered to remain in the hands of the tenants, then in immediate possession; for, in almost every instance, they are respectively found to hold them in the course of the two following reigns. There can not be any doubt that Gayhurst remained in the possession of the family of Nowers; for, in the sixth year of King John's reign, Ralph de Nowers is recorded to be "Lord of Gothurst." His widow, Anne, who survived him, presented to the Church of Gayhurst in 1227.

PEDIGREE OF NOWERS, NEVILL, AND MULSHO.

From Visitation of Northamptonshire, by Hervey.

Arms: Arg. two bars in chief, three crescents Ga. *Nowers*.

Arms (from Edmondson). Erm. on a bend S. three goats' heads erased Arg. *Crest*: A griffin sejant, with wings endorsed Gu. armed Or. *Mulsho*. (granted 10 Dec. 1587.) Az. a lion ramp. Or. *Nevill of Essex and Notts*. Arg. two bars Gu. in chief three crescents of the Last. *Nowers of Bucka*.

SIR PETER DE STOKES GOLDINGTON, ob. 37 Hen. III. = JOAN . . . ; mar. 2dly, to Robert le Vayssour.

SIR MILES HASTINGS, ob. 34 Edw. I. s. p. He had three sisters: Alice, then = DIOMEDEA, eld. eldest, mar. Thomas Furneise; . . . the second sister, mar. Simon de . . . dau. and co-h.; Maud, mar. to Alan Fitz-Road. Isabella, = SIR WILLIAM NODARIUS, Knt. 14 Edw. I. dau. and co-h. ob. s. p.

SIR ALMARIC DE NODARIUS, son and heir-apparent, 23 Edw. I.; ob. 2 Edw. II.

SIR JOHN DE NODARIUS, Knt. did homage for his father's lands, = GRACE FITZ-NEALE, of Salden; her deed of entail made 4 Edw. III.; 2 Edw. II.; et. 23. ob. 23 Edw. III.

MATILDE = SIR JOHN = ALICE WILLIAM DE ALMARIC DE RICHARD DE HENRY NEVILL = JOAN, sole dau. and heir of Priestwold, = of Walter de Gotham, (1st Wife.) 43 Edw. I. (2nd Wife.) NOWERS, ob. s. p. NOWERS, ob. s. p. NOWERS, s. p. NOWERS, s. p. De Leicester. Co. Norfolk.

ALMAFFI NOWERS, son and heir-apparent, ob. s. p. AGNETTA, s. nub. CORNELIA, s. nub. JOAN, sole heir, = ROBERT NEVILL, 9 Hen. IV. SIR RALPH NEVILL, Knt. WILLIAM NEVILL.

ROBERT NEVILL, Esq. 18 Hen. VI. = JOAN . . . JOHN NEVILL, Esq. mar. to JOAN . . . ; ob. 6 Hen. VI. s. p.

JOHN MULSHO, Esq. of Thingdon, Co. Northamt. = ELEANOR, dau. of . . . of Stukeley, Co. Hunts. ROBERT NEVILL, Esq. 20 Hen. VI. = JOAN . . .

ROBERT MULSHO = ELEANOR, dau. of JOHN MULSHO. THOMAS = MARY NEVILL, sole dau. and heir of Michael Nevill, Esq. of Gothurst. CICELY, mar. to . . . Warren of Oakham, Co. Rutland. MICHAEL NEVILL, Esq. of Gothurst, 4 Hen. VIII.

THOMAS MULSHO = MARGERY DIBBY, of Lubbenham, Co. Leicest. WILLIAM, RICHARD, CHRISTOPHER, ROBERT, GEORGE, HUMPHREY. ANST, mar. William Viscount of Haslebech, Co. Northamt. WILLIAM NEVILL, Esq. = . . . of Gothurst. NICHOLAS NEVILL, ob. s. p. FRANCIS NEVILL, ob. s. p.

THOMAS MULSHO.

MARY MULSHO, sole dau. and heir, = EVERARD DIBBY, Esq. of Stoke, Co. Rutland.

Almaric de Nowers, the son and heir of Ralph, was Patron of Gayhurst in 1245. He married Sibil, the daughter of Ralph Pigot. Their son,

Sir William de Nowers (or de Novariis) was Patron of Gayhurst in 1265; and in 1279, gave Wyloughby Church, in Nottinghamshire, to Worksop Priory. He married Isabel, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Peter de Goldington, by whom the Manor of Stoke Goldington came to the Lords of Gayhurst; and the Manors have remained united ever since.

Sir Almaric de Nowers, the issue of this marriage, was representative for the County of Bucks in the Parliament held at London in 1297, (25 Edw. I.); and in 1300, was summoned to attend that Monarch in his Scotch wars. He died in 1308;¹ and Joan, his wife, died 1310.

Sir John de Nowers, his son and heir, died in 1322, having married Grace, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Neale, or Nigel, Lord of Salden.² The Inquisition taken after her death, in 1350, sets forth, that she died seised of the Manor of Salden, certain rents in Beachampton and Great Kimble, the Manor of Weston Turville, and lands in Wendover, Wycombe, Hogston, and Great and Little Horwood; and it also appears, from another Inquisition, held the same year, that she died seised of the Manors of Stoke Goldington and Gothurst.³

Sir John Nowers, his son and heir, controverted the presentation of Stoke Goldington with the Prior of Ravenstone, in 1376,⁴ and had judgement given for him. He died 1396, leaving Matilda, his widow, surviving, who died in 1427.⁵

Almaric Nowers, his son and heir, died without issue in 1408; and these Manors descended to Joane de Nowers, heir to her father and brother, (two other sisters, Agnes and Grace, having become Nuns); and she brought them to her husband, Sir Robert Nevill, who died possessed thereof in 1426.⁶

John Nevill, the eldest son by this marriage, having died 1433, (11 Hen. VI.) without issue, Robert Nevill, the second son, became heir to his brother. He married Joan . . . who survived him. She married, secondly, one Matthew Jonys, and died 30 August 1512. Michael Nevill, the son of Robert, succeeded. He died in 1521, having married Jane . . . who survived him till 1558; and is thought to have afterwards married William White of Caldecote. Nicholas Nevill, the eldest son, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the Manors of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington; but, he dying unmarried, Francis Nevill (born 1518), the second son of Michael, next succeeded. He also died unmarried, and was buried at Gayhurst 25 April 1581. Mary Nevill became heir to her father and brother; and married Thomas Moulsho, third son of John Moulsho, Esq. of Thingdon, Co. Northampton. After the death of her husband, she was married, 2ndly, to Christopher Slingsby, Esq. by whom she had no issue. This Christopher Slingsby had livery of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington,

¹ [Rot. Orig. ro. 1.] Sir John de Nowers did homage the same year (1308) for his father's lands, and was then twenty-three years of age. [Esc. 2 Edw. II. no. 70.]

² John de Nowers made a settlement of Stoke Goldington and Weston, on his marriage with Grace Fitz-Neale, in 11 Edw. II. (1317.) [Inq. ad. Q. D. no. 63.]

³ These lands were subsequently seised into the King's hands, on the pretence that Almaric de Nowers had alienated them to Oliver (to hold of said Almaric) without the King's license. This license was granted in consideration of Almaric de Nowers yet having 10*l.* yearly in land in Stoke Goldington. [Inq. ad. Q. D. 9 Edw. II. no. 159. Hatton MSS.]

⁴ Rot. Orig. 43 Edw. III. ro. 52.

⁵ Sir John Nowers, and Matilda his wife, surrendered Gayhurst to the King 8 March 1369 (43 Edw. III.), and received it again on the 11th of April following; the King granting it to the said John and Matilda, and the heirs of their bodies, to hold by the service of half a Knight's fee.

⁶ Sir Robert Nevill was the son of Henry Nevill of Prestwold, in the County of Leicester, by Joan, sole daughter and heir of Walter de Gotham of Norfolk.

EVERARD DIGBY, " <i>de alta proditiōne attinetus, an. 1605: quia nefandissimis illis incedentiis ad principem et patriam una tartarei fulminis ictu tollendum horrenda consilia scelerate sociavit.</i> "	MARY, sole dau. and heir of William Mulsho, of Gothurst.	GEORGE DIGBY, of Sandon, Co. Stafford.	MARY, dau. of Sir Walter Chetwynd, Knt. of Ingestre, Co. Stafford.	JOHN.	MARY, mar. to Sir Robt. Wright, Knt., alias Reeve, of Thwaise, Co. Stafford. ELIZABETH.
SIR KENELEM DIGBY, of Gothurst, Co. Bucks; died in 1665, at. 62.	VENETIA ANASTATIA, dau. and co-heir of Sir Edward Stanley, K.B., of Toongue Castle, Co. Salop; died May 1663, at. 33; bur. in Ch. Ch. London.	SIR JOHN DIGBY, Knt., Major-General in the King's Army in the West: killed at the Battle of Longport, in Somersetshire, 9 July 1645.	JANE, mar. 1st, to Charles Lord Gerard; 2ndly, to Edward Hungerford; ob. 1603.	MARGERY, mar. to Edward Dudley, Esq., of Clapton, Co. Northampton.	
KENELEM DIGBY, born in 1611; killed at St. Neot's, fighting for the King, 9 July 1648; died s. p.	(1) CATHERINE, eldest surviving dau. of Henry Earl of Arundel.	JOHN DIGBY, Esq. of Gothurst.	(2) MARGARET, fourth dau. of Edward Longueville, Esq., of Wolverton, Co. Bucks.	GEORGE EDWARD, ob. jur.	
SIR JOHN CONWAY, Knt., of Bredythem, Co. Flint.	MARGARET MARIA, dau. and co-heir. Sold her share of Gaybush in 1704.	RICHARD MOSTYN, Esq., of Penbedy, Co. Flint.	CHARLOTTA THEOPHILA, dau. and co-heir. Sold her share of Gaybush in 1704.		

The family of Digby descended immediately from Almar, who, in the Confessor's reign, held three plough-lands in Tilton, with *sac* and *soc*, then valued at twenty shillings; and assuming the name of the village, were not unfrequently called Digby de Tilton, and some times Tilton only.¹

In the reign of Hen. II. Sir John de Tilton gave lands in Billesdon and Kirkby Beler to the lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which the King confirmed to the brethren of Burton-Lazarus.

In 1234 it was found that lands in Billesdon had been conveyed to Robert de Digby, whose heir then held them;² and on the aid granted to King Hen. III. in 1235, at the marriage of his sister to the Emperor of the Romans, one mark was paid for a fee at Tilton, held by Robert de Digby, under the fee of William de Beauchamp.³ In the Testa de Nevil, Tilton Digby is described as consisting of three plough-lands; and Anne, relict of Robert de Digby, held half a fee in Tilton, under William de Beauchamp.⁴ This family removed to Digby in Lincolnshire, in 1256, and thence assumed their name, but they used the name much earlier.⁵

Sir John Digby of Tilton, was of great account in the time of King Edw. I. and King Edw. II. in their wars. This John Digby, in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d years of King Edw. I., was a Commissioner of gaol-delivery; and is buried at Tilton. In 1315, John de Digby held a moiety of one Knight's-fee, *cum pert.* in Tilton, of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and a moiety of the Manor of Tilton of Guy de Beauchamp, by the service of a moiety of a Knight's-fee.⁶

Richard Digby, Esq. a collateral branch of this family, whose name does not appear in the Pedigrees, died in 1379, and was buried in the Church of Drystoke, under an alabaster monument; as was also his wife Agnes, who survived him but a few days.

The Manor of Drystoke became, afterwards, the property of Robert Digby of Tilton; and, dying before 1413, left it to his son Simon, who died circ. 1418, leaving a son Everard, who acquired the additional name of Greenleaf. This Everard, who was not a Knight, married Agnes, daughter of John Clarke, of Whissendine; and possessed the Lordships of Tilton and Digby, and the Manor of Drystoke. In 1434, he was returned among the Gentlemen of Huntingdonshire; from 1447, he was M.P. for Co. Rutland; and was Sheriff in 1459; but, 29 March 1461, himself and three of his brethren lost their lives in Towton-field, fighting against King Edw. IV. In 1461, Everard Digby, Esq. at his attainder, was seised of the Manor of Tilton; and of 14 messuages, 4 tofts, 24 virgates of land, 24 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 10s. rent, in Tilton.⁷

¹ Lib. Rub. Scac. fol. 99.

² Nichols's Leicest. 233; Rot. 20 Hen. III.

³ Testa de Nev. p. 52.

⁴ Ibid. p. 54.

⁵ See Leland's Itin. 429.

⁶ Esc. 9 Edw. II. no. 171.

⁷ Ibid. 1 Edw. IV. no. 7.

Simon Digby, the second son, was knighted in 1477, by King Edw. IV. who gave him the Forestership of Thornwood Forest; but for his services in Bosworth-field, he was, in 1485, made, by Hen. VII. Steward of the Lordships of Uppingham, Preston, Barrowden, Esenden, and Greatham. Co. Rutland. In 1486, he commanded at the battle of Stoke; and, in 1487, the King gave him the Manor of Ravisburg in Mitcham, Co. Surrey; with all the lands in Mitcham, Morden, and Merton, belonging thereto; in 1488, appointed him Comptroller of the Petty Customs in the Port of London, and confirmed to him the Forestership of Thornwood; in 1495, gave him the Manors of Finborough and Cantelewes in Suffolk, and of Coleshill, Co. Warwick; which last, has since been the residence of this branch of the family, from which the Earl of Digby derives his descent. He was Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick, 1509 and 1517; and dying 27 Feb. 1519, was buried at Coleshill.

John Digby, the third son, was also knighted for his services in Bosworth-field; appointed Knight Marshal of King Hen. VII.'s Household; Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, 1515; of Rutland, 1491, 1517, and 1523; in the Low Country Wars, in 1511, and at the Battles of Therouenne and Tournay; he was also Captain of Calais; and dying, 25 Hen. VIII. was buried at Melton.

Sir Thomas Digby, Knt. the sixth son, was Esquire of the Body to King Hen. VII.; Bailiff of Olney, Co. Bucks; and Commander of Yardley-Chase and Round-Hey, 1492. To Sir Everard Digby, the eldest son, the Lordships of Tilton and Drystoke were restored by Hen. VII. and he was made Steward of Oakham and Uppingham, and High Ranger of the Forest of Lyefield, Co. Rutland. This Everard, who was also called Greenleaf, was progenitor to the families of Drystoke and Sandon. He was Sheriff of Rutland in 1486 and 1499. He died 16 Jan. 1508-9, and was buried at Tilton.¹

¹ The Will of Everard Digby, (copied from the genealogy of his family, compiled in 1634, at the expence of 1200l., and inserted in Pennant's Journey, pp. 329, et seq.) dated 16 Jan. 1508, describes the testator as "seke in body and hole of mynde." He bequeaths his "soul to God Almyghty, our blessed lady seynt Mary, and all the seynts of heven." His "body to be buried in the parische church of Seynt Pet. at Tylton, before the ymage of the blessed Trinite at o' lady althuer." Bequeaths to repair the Church for his "buryall ther 6s. 8d., a webe of land which the church masters have in their keyng." To the high altar of Stokedry for tythes forgotten 2s., to the reparacons there 6s. 8d., to Lincoln Cathedral 2s., to John Digby his son, all his rents, lands, &c. in "Epingham, Preston, Pysbroke, & Esynden, for life, with remainder to Everod his eldest son, and his heirs: to Alice his daughter, his lands in Hareborow, Bowsen, and Tonton, and to her heirs: to John his son, 2 geldyngs, 3 maires for his ploughe, with all barnes and other thynges to it belongyng, and a pare of cart wheles unshode. To his said daughter Alice, a feather-bed, matras and bolster of feathers, with pillows, blanketts, shetys, coverletts, and cov'ing, with all the hangyng of rede say pertaining to the bed, in which he then lay. To Elyn his daughter, 80l. within 3 years after his decease, if married, if not 10l., and the residue to be put out in stock, and remain to the use of his son Everard, until she was married, and then to be given to her; but in case of her death before marriage, then the residue to provide a preste to syng for Testator's soul as long as the money would extend to." To his daughter Elyn, "a feather-bed, matras, a spaiwer wth hangynge, blankette, shetis, &c. in the Norcery in Stoke. To Everard and Alice 4 pair of his best and finest shetis betwixt them. To Elyn, the next best pair of shetis, and 5 pr. of flexyn shetys and 2 of hardyn. To Alice, 10 pr. of flexyn and 2 of harden shetis. To his dr. Kateryn, nunne at Sempingham, 20s. and a pair of flexyn shete, and a white spaiwar: to his dr. Dargold, 2 kyne and 12 ewes. To his son Everard, his grettest bras pot, to be kept for a standard of that hous, and the next bras pott & 2 litle bras pottes, and half a garnysh of pewter vessell, with all other ledy, fattyss, lubbys, and bolles wthin his hows; and his grettest bras pane, and two lesser panes, and his brass pottes, panes, and pewt. vessil to be divided between John his son, and Alice and Elyn his daughters. To Everard, a plough and harness, and six plough horses, and his waynes, and six of his best oxen, and six of his best keyn, and 60 of his best shepe;" and the residue to be divided between John, Alice, and Elyn, equally. Bequeaths to Rowland Lee, his "suster's sonne, 2 keyn and a young black stere, and 6 ewes: to his godson, Everard Ashby, 4 of his best calves, in Tylton fields. To Margaret Kynton, my Aunte, a matras, a gode coverlitt, brass pott, pare of flexen shete, a kow, and 6 ewes, and 13s. 4d. for wages." To Elyn Hall, his Aunte, at Tylton, a kow, and 40s. To Skervyngton Church 6s. 8d., to Vpingham 10s., to Lidington 3s. 4d., to the Abbat of Wolston 6s. 8d., and every "chalon of his hows 8s. if they be at my buryall." To the Convent there, for placebo and dirige sung in their church for his soul, 10s.; to Sir Rob. Kyrbby, Chalon there, to pray for his soul, 20s.; directs his Ex^{ors} to "finde an able prest to

He had issue by Jaquetta, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Ellys, of Devonshire, seven sons and four daughters, all living in 1509.¹ His eldest son and heir, Sir Everard Digby, of Tilton, is mentioned by Leland,² among "gentlemen of great reputation." He was Sheriff of Rutland in 1513, 1518, 1528, and 1532; and of Leicester and Warwick in 1521; continued to use the name of Greenleaf; and in 1523, was Captain of the right wing of the English army, under the Duke of Suffolk, in France. He married Mary, daughter to Sir John Heydon; and dying in 1540, was buried in a chapel on the south side of the chancel at Drystoke Church.

Kenelm Digby, his eldest son, was Sheriff of Rutland, in 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567, and 1585; and M.P. from 1547 to 1572. He married Anne, daughter to Sir Anthony Cope, Knt. of Hanwell, Co. Oxon., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Catharine, wife of Hen. VIII.; and deceasing in 1590, was buried in the chancel of Drystoke. Their issue were Everard, Anthony of Alston, (who died childless,) John of Seaton, (both in Rutlandshire;) and Anne, married in April 1567, to Sir Edward Watson, of Rockingham Castle. This lady died on the 17 Feb. 1611, having been mother of Lewis, the first Lord Rockingham.

Everard, the eldest son, being educated in St. John's Coll. Cambridge, took the degree of A.M. and was Fellow of that House, a man of great learning, and author of several books. He died at Drystoke, circ. 1592; having had issue by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Francis Nele, Esq. of Restwold, three sons and two daughters; Sir Everard his heir, George, John, Mary, (married to Sir Robert Wright, otherwise Reeve of Thwaite,) and Elizabeth. George, the second son, was seated at Sandon; and his only surviving child, Jane, was first married to Charles, the fourth Lord Gerard, of Gerards' Bromley; and had an only son, the fifth Lord Digby: was married, secondly, to Sir Edward Hungerford, Knt. and died in November 1603.

Everard Digby, eldest son, born in 1581, was knighted by King James I. at Belvoir, 23 April 1603. He was one of the handsomest men of his time; and by the accomplishments of his mind, reputed one of the finest gentlemen in England: he possessed Gayhurst by marriage.³ He became memorable for the share he had in the Gunpowder Plot, and his sufferings on that account. He was educated with great care, under the tuition of some Romish Priests, who gave him those impressions which hurried him on to his fate. He was very early introduced to the Court of Elizabeth, and received several marks of her Majesty's favour. On the coming in of King James, he went to pay his duty, with others of his religious persuasion, to the new Sovereign, and received from him the Order of Knighthood. Notwithstanding these fair appearances, he was drawn in to be privy to the Gunpowder Plot; and, though not a principal actor in that dreadful affair, yet he offered 1500*l.* towards defraying the expences of it; entertained Guy Fawkes, who was to have executed it, in his own house at Gayhurst; and was taken in open Rebellion, with other Papists, after the Plot was detected and had miscarried. Upon his commitment to the Tower, he persisted steadily in maintaining his own innocence as to the Plot, and refused to discover any who were concerned in it; but when he was brought to his trial, at Westminster, 27 January 1606, and indicted for being acquainted with and concealing the Powder Treason, taking the double oath of secrecy and constancy, and acting openly with other traitors in rebellion, he pleaded guilty, and was, on the 30th of the same month, hanged, drawn, and

syng for his soull and the soules of his father and mother, and all Cristen solles, for 3 yeres next following his decease, in Tylton Ch." The residue of his estate and effects he gave to Everard Digby, his eldest son, whom he made his sole Executor. Witnesses, Mr. Tho. Dalyson, Pson. of Stoke-Dry, Will. Skevington, Everard Digby, John Dalyson, Gent., Sir Rob. Kyrkby, Chalon of Wolston, and Sir Tho. Northampton, Chalon of Laund, of the Diocese of Lincoln. E. Watson.

[Administration granted 12 Feb. 1508, at Lambeth, I. Hen. Lilly.]

¹ Jaquetta lies buried in the Church of Drystoke.

² Itin. vol. ii. p. 23.

³ See the PEDIGREE.

quartered,¹ at the west end of St. Paul's Church, in London.² He left two sons, one, afterwards the famous Sir Kenelm, and John Digby, who was also honoured with Knighthood.³

Sir John Digby, the second son, very readily served King Charles I. in whose army he was a Colonel, and a Major-General in the West of England. He was killed in His Majesty's Service.

In the person of Sir Kenelm, the family emerged from its misfortunes, and was restored to its former honours, by the uncommon merits of its successor. He was seated at Gothurst, his mother's inheritance, where he was born, 11 June 1603; and about 1618, was sent to Gloucester Hall, Oxon. after he had been trained up, under the direction of Archbishop Laud, then Dean of Gloucester, in the Protestant religion; but, in 1636, he seceded to the Popish communion, and was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the most learned men of those times; who, discerning the natural strength of his faculties, directed him in the method of applying his wonderful capacity, which he frequently compared to that of the celebrated wit of Italy, Picus de Mirandula. He continued a Gentleman Commoner at Oxford, more than two years; then travelled through France, Spain, and Italy; and at his return, 28 October 1623, was Knighted by the King, at Hinchinbroke. In the beginning of King Charles's reign, he was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; was a Commissioner of the Navy. Some disputes having occurred with the Venetians in the Mediterranean, by which the English trade suffered, as well as by the depredations of the Algerines, he was appointed, in 1628, Commander of a small squadron, destined to the Levant, being then styled, "*a secretiori Conclavi ad Carolum I. et in rebus maritimis administrator precipuus.*" He acquired great honour by his gallant behaviour at Algiers, in taking several armed vessels, redeeming many English slaves; and, 16 June, by bearing up so bravely in the resolute attack of the Venetian fleet, with a very inferior force, in the Bay of Scanderoon. When the Civil Wars broke out, he shewed himself active for the King; and in 1639, with the Abbat Walter Montagu, was employed by the Queen to prevail upon the Roman Catholics for a liberal contribution to raise forces against the Scots, for which, and other services, he was imprisoned by the Parliament, in Winchester-house, London, until released 3 Aug. 1643, upon certain conditions, at the intercession of the Queen Dowager of France, who wrote a letter with her own hand in his favour; whereupon he retired to that kingdom; but returning afterwards to England, to compound for his estate, he was (notwithstanding his composition) ordered by the Parliament to depart the Commonwealth, and not return without leave, *under pain of death, and confiscation of his estate.* During his exile, being Chancellor to Henrietta Maria, the queen-mother of England, she sent him Envoy from France to Pope Innocent X.; after which, he is said to have temporized with Cromwell, and endeavoured to promote his interests. This *Magazine of all Arts*, or (as Edward Leigh, in his Treatise of Religion and Learning, p. 180, calls him) the *Ornament of England*, wrote several learned books; was a great benefactor to the Bodleian Library, by presenting to it, in 1633, a large collection of MSS.;⁴ recovered

¹ The following Epitaph, written many years after his death, thus mentions him:

Tread lightly, stranger; 'neath this sacred mound
A Digby sleeps, by perjur'd tyrants sold;
He only dar'd oppose a tyrant's laws,
And suffer nobly in religion's cause.

Ill-fated Everard, hapless was thy lot,
To perish for a race that lov'd thee not!
Brave noble, thou wert something more than man,
And, Protestants, deny it if you can?

² A curious Tract, printed for Jeffrey Charlton, in 1616, in the Harl. Miscellany, vol. iii. p. 131, describes his execution with Winsler, Grant, and Bates, three other conspirators, in a very illiberal strain of invective against the Romish religion.

³ Burton observes, that he conveyed this Manor to his son and heir, in tail; concerning the wardship of which heir, a question afterwards came on, in 1610, whether it belonged to the King or not.

⁴ There were more than two hundred in number, and sent with a letter from Gothurst, dated 7 Nov. 1654, to Sir Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's Coll. by the hands of Dr. James, Fellow of New Coll. and Keeper of the Bodleian Library. [Aubrey's Letters by Eminent Persons, vol. i. p. 2.]

the reputation of his family, and rendered it famous through the Christian world. He returned to England in 1661; was appointed one of the Council on the first settlement of the Royal Society; and formed a kind of Literary Society, at his house in Covent Garden; where, four years afterwards, he died of the stone, 11 June 1665, æt. 62, and was buried at Ch. Ch. Newgate-street, London, with his wife, Venetia,¹ daughter and co-heir to Sir Edward Stanley; to whose memory he had erected a stately altar-monument of black marble, with her bust of copper, thus inscribed:

"Insig. preclariss. Domine D. Venetie Digby, æ familia Stanleyorum, Co. Darbiæ, ex parte patris; et Perciorum, Co. Northumbriæ, materno jure; aliis quam plurimis Christiani orbis principibus oriundæ."

The year after his burial, the monument was defaced, the Church being destroyed in the great fire; and the following lines were composed by way of Epitaph:

"Under this tomb, the matchless Digby lies;
Digby the great, the valiant, and the wise;
This age's wonder for his noble parts,
Skilled in *six tongues*,² and learned in *all the arts*;

Born on the day he died, th' eleventh of June,
And that day bravely fought at Scanderoun;
It's rare, that one and the same day should be
His day of birth, of death, of victory."—R. FERRAR.

Sir Kenelm had four sons, Sir Kenelm, John, George, and Edward; and a daughter, Margery, married to Edward Dudley, Esq. of Clopton, Co. Northampton.

Kenelm, the elder son, a young gentleman of great hopes, appeared for the King, 7 July 1648, with the Duke of Buckingham, and others, under the Earl of Holland, near Kingston in Surrey; but being attacked before they could well form, were compelled to retreat; and being surprised at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, by Colonel Adrian Scrope's Regiment of Horse, were, after a gallant defence, totally routed; and he was killed on the spot.

¹ This celebrated lady, who, previously to her marriage, was reputed to have led a life of great licentiousness, was pre-eminently distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments. She was likewise kept by Richard Earl of Dorset, as his concubine, who had children by her, and settled upon her an annuity of 500*l.* per ann. for which Sir Kenelm, after marriage, sued the Earl, and recovered it. He was greatly enamoured with her, and is reported to have used great pains to preserve her beauty and her complexion, by a variety of contrivances, besides that of introducing the restorative of the snails before mentioned, and the invention of cosmetics, which, if truly related, might have not improbably hastened her death; by which, notwithstanding the reports of his jealousy of her, he was so much affected with grief, that he retired, after her loss, to Gresham College, and there shut himself up in the habit of a hermit, wearing a long mourning cloak, a high crowned hat, and suffered his beard to grow, as a proof of his regard for her memory. There were many fine portraits of this lady; and one of them by Vandyke, representing her husband, Sir Kenelm and herself, in the same picture. Her picture was also in the Queen's drawing-room at Windsor Castle; and another at Belvoir in Leicestershire. The following lines on Lady Venetia, were written by George Lord Digby:

Fair broken model of perfection, rest;
Rest here, inclosed in a marble nest;
And in thy beauty's sweets embalmed remain,
Free from corruption, as it was from stain,
Till that last glorious marriage-day inviting,
Which calls blest matters to their forms uniting,
Shall thence to heaven on angels wings uniting,
Return thy body, where it sure was moulded;
And that metamorphose day to creatures, (when
By nature coarsely kneaded, men

Shall be transformed to perfect shape unknown,
I doubt our souls will scarce our bodies own)
Can nothing add to thine; it still shall find
The same divineness that it left behind,
When in thy sleep it stole out of thy breast,
To see whether it, or paradise, was best;
And still doth doubt, heaven scarce a bliss would be,
Were it not sure even there to dwell in thee.

² In some accounts he is said to have understood *ten* or *twelve* languages; but it is more certain that he possessed great eloquence and address, great valour and remarkable strength. He was said to have translated Petronius Arbiter, into English. He settled 5*l.* per ann. on the parish of Ch. Ch. Newgate-street, in consideration of the burial-place assigned to him in that Church, by Indenture 31 March 1634.

John Digby, Esq. his brother, succeeded at Gothurst; and married, first, Catharine, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Earl of Arundell, Norfolk, and Surrey; (sister of Thomas Howard, restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk) and, secondly, Margaret, fourth daughter of Sir Edward Longueville, Bart. of Wolverton, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, Bart. of Stowe; and by her had two daughters; Margaret Maria, married to Sir John Conway, of Boddruddan, Co. Flint; and Charlotte, the younger, married to Richard Mostyn, Esq. of Penbedw, in the same County. These two gentlemen, in 1704, sold the Manor of Gothurst, with Stoke-Goldington, and the Advowson of both the Churches, to George Wrighte, Esq. son of the Lord Keeper, Sir Nathan Wrighte, Knt.

PEDIGREE OF WRIGHTHE.

Arms: Az. two bars engrailed Arg.; in chief, three leopards' faces, Or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet Proper, a dragon's head, Vert, collared of the First.

JOHN WRIGHTHE, of Kelvedon, Co. Essex.

JOHN WRIGHTHE, of Wrighte's Bridge, Essex, and Gray's Inn, 3rd son; ob. 1644.

JOHN WRIGHTHE, of Wrighte's Bridge, (1st Wife) (2nd Wife) ROBERT WRIGHTHE, B.D. thirty-four years, son of Robert of Dennington, Co. Suffolk; ob. April 1624, æt. 74. JANE, dau. of John Butler of Thelby, Co. Essex; sist. of Sir Oliver Butler of Sharnbrook, Co. Beds; bur. at Dennington.

JOHN WRIGHTHE, of Wrighte's Bridge, in Hornchurch, Clerk of the Parliament. NATHAN WRIGHTHE, of London, Merchant. HENRY WRIGHTHE, of London, Merchant. ESEBRY WRIGHTHE, Esq. Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn; had 3 wives, who all died s. p. NATHAN WRIGHTHE, of London, Merchant and Ald.; died 11 March 1657, æt. 66. ANNE, dau. of Giles Fleming, of Warley Place. SIR BENJAMIN WRIGHTHE, Knt. of Dennington, Merchant of London; died ob. 22 May 1668, æt. 65. EZERIEL WRIGHTHE, B.D. Rector of Thurcaston, Co. Leicester; ob. 22 May 1668, æt. 65. DOROTHY, 2nd dau. of John Oneby, co-heir of her brother; ob. 29 Sept. 1691, æt. 65.

BENJAMIN WRIGHTHE, Esq. of Rainham, Co. Essex; a Baronet; ob. 5 Feb. 1660; living 1664; ob. 1707. JANE, dau. of William Hall, Co. Essex; a Baronet; ob. 1707. SUSAN. MARY. FRANCES. JANE. ROBERT, B.D. 15 April 1652; ob. 3 Jan. 1658. SIR NATHAN WRIGHTHE, Knt. of Barwell, b. 10 Feb. 1653; Barrister-at-Law; Recorder of Leicester 1680; Sergeant-at-Law 1692; Knighted at Kensington 1696 7; Lord-Keeper 21 May 1700 to 1705; ob. 4 Aug. 1721; bur. at Caldecote, Co. Wark; removed to Gayhurst. ELIZABETH, 2nd dau. of George Ashby, Esq. of Quenby, Co. Leicester; mar. 1676; ob. 21 July 1705; bur. at Gayhurst. EZERIEL WRIGHTHE, a Student of the Inner Temple; ob. 25 Mar. 1729, æt. 65. DOROTHY, mar. 1st, to Rev. . . . Giffard; 2ndly, to John Twells of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely; ob. 5 Dec 1745, æt. 86.

ANNE, (1st) WIFE of JOHN WRIGHTHE, Esq. of Rainham, Co. Essex; a Baronet; ob. 1707. ELIZABETH, (4th) WIFE of JOHN WRIGHTHE, Esq. of Rainham, Co. Essex; a Baronet; ob. 1707. B. RAGEL, (3rd Wife) dau. of John Browne of Norwich, Esq. SIR NATHAN WRIGHTHE, Bart. died 1737. MARGARET, dau. of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart. JOHN, ob. 1726. BENJAMIN, died in his father's lifetime. SIR SAMUEL WRIGHTHE, Bart. the only surviving heir-male, died unmarried. ELIZABETH, heir to her brother, mar. 15 Sept. 1774, to the late Gen. James Edw. Oglethorpe, who died 1 July 1785.

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NATHAN WRIGHTHE, ob. 1739. DOROTHY, dau. and co-heir. THOMAS HUSSEY, Apreece of Wasingley, M.P. for Radnor.

SIR THOMAS HUSSEY APPEECE, Bart.

GEORGE WRIGHTHE, Esq. of Thomas Bedford 25 Mar. 1677; purchased Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, Co. Bucks; died Clerk of the Crown 9 March 1724-5. MARY, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Bedford 25 Mar. 1677; purchased Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, Co. Bucks; died Clerk of the Crown 9 March 1724-5. NATHAN WRIGHTHE, Esq. of Thomas Bedford 25 Mar. 1677; purchased Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, Co. Bucks; died Clerk of the Crown 9 March 1724-5. ANNE, dau. and sole heiress of Lord Francis Powlett, of Englefield, Berks, 4th son of John, 5th Marquess of Winchester. ROBERT WRIGHTHE, born 5 Sept. 1680; was twice married; and left a son, Nathan, who died 1793, s. p. EZERIEL WRIGHTHE; had a son, George, who died s. p.; and a daughter, Anne, who was three times married. WILLIAM WRIGHTHE, Recorder of Leicester, married SUSANNA, dau. and co-heiress of Richard Levinge, Esq.; left issue, four daughters; ob. at Bath 14 March 1765. THOMAS WRIGHTHE, of Brasenose College, Oxon, died unmarried 1710, æt. 18; bur. in the Cloister of Brasenose College. DOROTHY, died an infant. DOROTHY, mar. to Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford; he died 1 Oct. 1739; she died 22 Aug. 1738. ELIZABETH, died an infant. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Samuel Vansher Sambrooke, Bart.; died in 1775, æt. 94.

a				b					
NATHAN, ob. 1703, an infant.	GEORGE WRIGHTS, Esq., of Gayhurst, M.P. for Leicester from 1727, to his death in 1766; bur. at Gayhurst.	BARBARA, dau. of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.; mar. June 1733; died 1799; bur. at Gayhurst.	THOMAS. RICHARD DALTON, Junr. Esq. 1724.	MARY, eldest dau.	ELIZABETH, mar. to Nathan Wright, Esq., son of Robert, 3rd son of the Lord-Keeper; ob. 1793, at. 86, s. p. She died 1780, at. 75. DOROTHY, unmarried 1756. MARGARET, unmarried 1756. ANNE, living 1724.	POWLETT WRIGHT, Esq., of the small-pox, 6 Jan. 1741.	MARY, dau. of Richard Tyssen, Esq., of Hackney; mar. 2nd, 18 July 1745, to Richard Benyon, Esq., of Gudea Hall, Essex.	NATHAN WRIGHT, mar. 1st. Elizabeth Dowle of Crick-lade; 2ndly, Elizabeth Frewen, widow of Rev. John Frewen, Rector of Tortworth, Co. Gloucester. He succeeded to the estate at Englefield on the death of his nephew, Powlett; and died 7 June 1789, s. p.	ANNE, died unmarried, 3 Oct. 1770, at. 55. FRANCES, died unmarried 7 Nov. 1751, at. 51.
GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., of Gayhurst, and of Brookby Hall, Co. Leicester; ob. 1804; bur. at Gayhurst.	ANNE, sole dau. and heiress of Joseph Jekyll, Esq., of Dallington, by Lady Anne Montague, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the Earl of Halifax.	BARBARA, living at Hampton Court, unmarried; ob. 1827.	WILLIAM, ob. s. p. at. 21. A son, ob. soon after his birth.	JOHN WYNDHAM, Esq., of Cromer, otherwise Shipton, Co. Norfolk.	ELIZABETH, dau. and heir.	POWLETT WRIGHT, Esq.; mar. Mary, dau. of . . . ; ob. 22 July 1779, at. 38, s. p.	MARIA AUGUSTA, 2nd dau. of Rear-Admiral Wyndham, of Felbrig-Hall, Co. Norfolk, and niece of the Right Hon. William Wyndham.		
GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia; ob. at Weymouth, 4 June 1793, celebs; bur. at Gayhurst.	ANNE BARBARA WRIGHT, b. 1784, sole dau. and heir; ob. 19 Jan. 1830, s. p.; bur. at Gayhurst. Will dated at Clifton, Co. Gloucester, 31 July 1827; Codicil 16 Sept. 1829; Probate granted 6 March 1830.	GEORGE THOMAS WYNDHAM, Esq., of Cromer Hall, Co. Norfolk, succeeded to Gayhurst Manor, and other Estates, on the death of Anna Barbara Wright, 22 Jan. grand-niece of Mary Dalton, his grandmother; ob. 12 Feb. 1830, at. 24.	WYNDHAM, son and heir, Lord of Gayhurst.						

After having been initiated in the law, under his uncle, Tho. Staveley, Esq., Nathan Wright was placed in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1668, by the care of his mother, who, in that year, had been left a widow; and in due time removed thence to the Inner Temple, where, notwithstanding an estate left him by his father, which had been much improved during his minority, he lost no time for more than seven years, in the diligent study of the law. Sir John Oneyby, in 1671-2, tells his brother Staveley, "I shall take care to recommend Nat. Wright to sober company and good students, and what else is convenient." However, having a good fortune with his lady (Elizabeth, daughter of George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq., whom he married in 1676,) he neglected to practise for some years; till the increase of his family, and the advice of friends (who foresaw the considerable figure he was likely to make in the profession,) prevailed with him to attend the bar; where he approved himself as consummate a lawyer, and made as ample an accession to his fortune, as any of his contemporaries. He was elected Recorder of Leicester in 1680; and in 1681, entered the pedigree of his family at the Heraldic Visitation of the County, as a resident at Barwell. He held the office of Recorder till 1685, when Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, was chosen under the new charter, and continued about three years; after which, Mr. Wright was restored, and continued to hold the office till 1696. He had been, in 1688, elected Deputy Recorder of Nottingham.

On 11 April 1692, King William and Queen Mary, by their writ, called him to the state and degree of a Serjeant-at-Law; and on the 27th, he appeared at the Chancery-bar, before the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, with thirteen other gentlemen; whose appearance being recorded, they took the usual oaths; after which, Lord Commissioner Trevor made a speech to them; and the new Serjeants delivered to his Lordship two rings, to be presented to their Majesties, with their duty and most humble thanks for the great honour conferred on them. Mr. Wright having been counsel for the King against Sir John Fenwick, in the House of Peers, was, before the beginning of Hilary Term, 1696, called within the bar, being made King's Serjeant and knighted, Dec. 30. He made a speech, 19 March 1699, on behalf of Henry Duke of Norfolk,¹ in a Committee of the House of

¹ State Trials, vol. v. p. 239.

Commons, on the second reading of the Bill for a Divorce between his Grace and the Duchess;¹ and opened the indictment, 28 March 1699, on behalf of the King, on the trial of Edward Earl of Warwick and Holland, for the murder of Richard Coote, Esq.; when he made a learned reply to the argument of counsel, as to the competency of a witness.² He, in like manner, opened the indictment, 12 Oct. 1699, on the trial of Mary Butler, *alias* Strickland, at the Old Bailey, for forging a Bond for 40,000*l.* in the name of Robert Clayton;³ and in the following year, on the refusal of the Lords Chief Justices Holt and Treby, and Trevor, the Attorney-General, to accept the Great Seal, which was taken from Lord Somers, it was delivered by the King in Council, to Sir Nathan Wrighte, with the title of Lord Keeper, 21 May 1700. He would gladly have been excused accepting that great post, for his health's sake, which had been much impaired by a dangerous fever. Besides, he thought it imprudent to forego the great profits he might make by his practice yearly, which might have lasted his life, for the precarious enjoyment of the most profitable place; but his Majesty's commands must be obeyed. It was not decent, nor perhaps safe, to disobey them. He submitted to his pleasure without any bargain, or the least gratuity whatever: he never asked for any, even the lowest trifle of honour; and, though he had not practised much in the Court of Chancery till three or four years before he was appointed to preside over it, yet it soon appeared how equal he was to that great office; and he executed it with great integrity and judgement, as the records of Parliament will testify, which can shew as few reversals of his decrees, as of any of his predecessors. On the contrary, one instance, at least, occurs of his having reversed a decree of his predecessor, Lord Somers. In 1700, on the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the following lines were addressed to him in the condolences from the University of Oxford:

“Ad Honoratissimum Dom. Nath. Wrighte, Magni Sigilli Custodem.

O cui commisit geminas Astrea bilances,

Qui regis insani jurgia rauca fori;

O qui sperabas frustrâ, precepta tenello

Vel dare Gubernio, vel data jussa, sequi;

Ah, cave ne pueri gaudentes funere Gracchi

Sacrilega temerent pendula sceptrâ manu;

Ah cave sincerum ne Tybris polluat alveum,

Ne Lemana sacras squallida fœdet aquas;

Æternas memorum leges defende Britannum,

Sis Themidi, Custos sit tibi Sancta Themis.

Ad. Langley, A.M. Ædis Christi Alum.

Sir Nathan was one of the Lords Justices on the King's going to Holland, in 1700;⁴ and became also, officially, one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

On the day King William died, 8 March 1701-2, he delivered the Great Seal into the hands of Queen Anne, then sitting in Council, who instantly returned it.

The Duchess of Marlborough, in the account of her conduct, (page 124,) says, “As soon as Queen Anne was seated on the throne, the Tories (whom she usually called by the agreeable name of the Church party,) became the distinguished objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was pitched upon by herself to preach her coronation sermon, and to be her chief counsellor in Church matters; and her Privy Council was filled with Tories. My Lord Normanby (soon after Duke of Buckingham,) the Earls of Jersey and Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-flyers, were brought into place; Sir Nathan Wrighte was continued in the possession of

¹ State Trials, vol. v. p. 239.

² *Ibid.* p. 143 and 169.

³ *Ibid.* p. 233.

⁴ Tindall's Hist. of England.

the Great Seal of England, and the Earl of Rochester in the Lieutenancy of Ireland. These were men who had all a wonderful zeal for the Church; a sort of public merit that eclipsed all other in the eyes of the Queen."

John Dunton observes: "Sir Nathan Wrigite, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is deservedly advanced to the highest pinnacle of state preferments; and his conduct is so wise and loyal, as convinces the world, that it is only religious and real goodness which establishes greatness. He knows and discovers all the respect due to his high place; but he does not suffer empty titles to puff him up, nor permit inequality of state to work strangeness of countenance. My only brother (Mr. Luke Dunton,) had an honourable post by his recommendation; and he is kind and generous to all his relations. He was faithful to his great trust when King William reigned, and is now as loyal to Queen Anne: and should his country call him, would shrink from no danger, nor think much of any charge, to preserve it. In a word, he excels in every grace; but his great humility is the most shining character of all his actions, and his large charity the most useful.

"The cares of counsel o'er his aspect reign,
Tho' great, he's just; nor, 'midst his honours, vain;
His life's an equal thread, correctly spun;
Secure his interest, when his days are done."¹

Mackay thus describes him: "Sir Nathan Wrigite, Lord Keeper, is son of a clergyman; a good common lawyer, a slow chancellor, and no civilian. Chance more than choice brought him the seals: the Lords Chief Justices Holt and Treby refusing to succeed so great a man as the Lord Somers, they fell into the hands of this gentleman; who, being recommended by the opposite party, proved their faithful tool ever since. He is a plain man, both in person and conversation; of middle stature, inclining to fat; hath a fat broad face, much marked with the small-pox." Swift's MS. adds, "very covetous:" and Mr. Grove's copy, "he has done a great deal of good to his private family, married his son and daughter to very good fortunes. He gave the employment of Clerk of the Crown, to his son; and some good livings to a great many of his poor relations in the country."²

One of the most remarkable events that happened while he was in office, was his sentence for dissolving the Savoy,³ 31 July 1702: and it may also be mentioned, that in the same year, on the 19th of November, he reversed a decree of his great predecessor, Lord Somers.⁴ Burnet says, that "many gentlemen of good estates and ancient families were put out of the Commission of the Peace by him, for no other visible means, but because they had gone in heartily to the Revolution, and had continued zealous for King William; and at the same time, were men of no worth nor estate, and known to be ill-affected to Queen Anne's title and to the Protestant succession, were put in, to the great encouragement of ill-designing men." He adds, that the Lord Keeper was "a zealot to the party, and was become very exceptionable in all respects: money, as was said, did everything with him; only in his Court I never heard him charged for anything but great slowness, by which the Chaucery was become one of the heaviest grievances of the nation."⁵ The same author likewise says, "the Lord Keeper was sordidly covetous, and did not at all live suitable to that high post. He became extremely rich, yet I never heard him charged with bribery in his Court; but there was a foul rumour with relation to the livings of the Crown that were given by the Great Seal, as if they were set to sale *by the officers under him*."⁶

¹ Life and Errors of John Dunton, 1705, p. 428.

² See Grove's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, vol. iv. p. 286.

³ See the History of this Dissolution, in the Leicestershire Collections, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 7, p. 237.

⁴ Lawrence v. Lawrence, Mich. Term, 1692.

⁵ Hist. of his Own Times, vol. iv. p. 53.

⁶ Ibid. p. 122.

He continued Lord Keeper till the 6th of October 1705; when his dismissal was contrived by the Duchess of Marlborough, who thus insolently avows the transaction: "I prevailed with her Majesty to take the Great Seal from Sir Nathan Wrighte; a man despised by all parties, of no use to the Crown, and whose weak and wretched conduct in the Court of Chancery, had almost brought his very office into contempt." His removal, however, was a great loss to the Church, for which he had ever been a warm stickler.

Near the time of his dismissal, he was complimented by "*Corona Virica*, a Poem to the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England;" and about the same time appeared, the following satirical squib, under the title of the "Country Parson's Honest Advice to that Judicious Lawyer and worthy Minister of State, my Lord Keeper Wrighte:"

"Be wise as Somerset, as Somers brave,
As Pembroke airy, and as Richmond grave;
Humble as Orford be; and Wharton's zeal
For Church and loyalty would fit thee well;
Like Sarum, I would have thee love the Church,
He scorns to leave his mother in the lurch.
For the well-governing your family,
Let pious Haversham thy pattern be:
And if it be thy fate again to marry,
And S—y—r's daughter will thy year out-tarry,

May'st thou use her as Mohun his tender wife,
And may she lead his virtuous lady's life.
To sum up all; Devonshire's chastity,
Bolton's merit, Godolphin's probity,
Halifax his modesty, Essex's sense,
Montague's management, Culpepper's pence,
Tenison's learning, and Southampton's wit,
Will make thee for an able statesman fit."

The following more appropriate character of him was sent from Sir Thoms Little, to Mr. Echard:

"During the whole period in which he held this high employment, he was content with the usual profits of the place, and without any pension after he had lost both that and his business. It is remarkable, that none besides himself was ever advanced to that post, without the assistance of some great friend or party, or having been made Attorney-General, or having sat long in Parliament (of which he never was a member;) and whatever was the occasion of his being neglected after he had left his place, he had shewn an inviolable fidelity to the Crown during the whole course of his administration; and, upon critical conjunctures, had given wholesome and proper advice; which others declined doing, either for fear of displeasing, or from some other sinister views. He had a hearty and steady regard to the Constitution in Church and State; and as he always acted with disinterested views, he could never be induced to go into the exorbitant lengths and violences of parties: and this the King took notice of, and commended him for it; and though, upon this account, there were strong endeavours used to get him displaced before the King died, it is well known the King's inclination was otherwise, who would often express his satisfaction in his Keeper's service, and his unwillingness to part with him. Queen Anne had the same value for him that her predecessor had; and when she gave him the Seals, was said to tell him, 'He should not have had them, if she had known a fitter person in the Kingdom.' He had an exact regard to justice, and was very angry if he heard the least surmise of corruption in any of his domestics. He had a just respect paid to him while in a public character, by all who knew what was most valuable in persons of rank and distinction, and were not influenced by envy or party passions; and during the time of his recess, was loved and esteemed for those social virtues which render a man acceptable in a private station. One particular, in my view, when I mentioned his fidelity in counselling the King, was his being earnest with his Majesty, not to dissolve that Parliament which continued but a very little while; which to be sure, you have taken notice of; and I dare say find, that it was as unacceptable as it was surprising to the nation; as I remember it was said, the Archbishop, and Lord Godolphin, and another whom I cannot recollect, were said to join with him in that application to the King."¹

Lady Wrighte died at Powis House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 21 Oct. 1705; after which period, Sir Nathan resided chiefly at his beautiful seat at Caldecote, in Warwickshire; and, dying 4 Aug. 1721, was buried in that Church, where, on an elegant tablet of white marble, with his arms finely emblazoned, and the motto *Unica Virtus Nobilitas*, is placed an inscription.

¹ Communicated by Isaac Reid, Esq., who transcribed it from Mr. Baker's MSS. at Cambridge.

About two years after his death, his body was removed to Gayhurst, where he was to have been buried at first, but that he had a quarrel with the then Incumbent.

A Portrait of him was drawn and engraved, from the life, by R. White, in 1700, under which is written, "The Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wrighte, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, 1700;" with the arms, quarterly, of 1 and 4, *Wrighte*; 2 and 3, *Onebye*.

Sir Nathan had six sons and four daughters, as described in the Pedigree; and was succeeded in his estate by his eldest son, George Wrighte, Esq. on whom, for the sake of his father's good services, and his own high merit, King William bestowed the place of Clerk of the Crown.

George Wrighte, Esq. was born at Barwell 25 May 1677; and married, 16 Jan. 1700, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bedford, Esq. of Doctors' Commons, by whom he had three sons, Nathan, George, and Thomas, and five daughters. He purchased, in 1704, for 27,000*l.* the Manors of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, with the Advowson of both Churches; and died at his house, in New James-Street, near Red Lion Square, 6 March 1724-5.¹

His son, George Wrighte, Esq. M.P. for Leicester in 1727 and 1766, married, in May 1733, Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. He died in 1766, and his widow in 1799; leaving one son, George, and a daughter, Barbara.

George Wrighte, Esq. married Anne, daughter and heiress of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. of Dallington, Co. Northampton; and the Right Hon. Lady Ann Jekyll, his wife, (formerly Lady Anne Montague,) and was left a widower 5 Dec. 1798. Their only son, George, a Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia, died at Weymouth, where the regiment was then stationed, 4 June 1793, and was buried at Gayhurst.² An only daughter and heiress, Anne Barbara, born in 1784, died 19 Jan. 1830, s. p.

Nathan Wrighte, A.M. the Lord Keeper's second son, was A.B. of Brasenose College, Oxon. in 1700; and, entering into Holy Orders, was presented to the Rectories of Farnham Royal and Taplow, Co. Bucks; the former in the Patronage of Eton College, the latter in the gift of the Crown; and was installed a Prebendary of Norwich 29 Nov. 1703. He married Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Lord Francis Powlett (second son of John Powlett, fifth Marquess of Winchester, by his second wife Honora, daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde), with whom he obtained the Estate and Mansion-house at Englefield, in Berkshire. By this lady, Mr. Wrighte had three sons, Powlett, Francis, and Nathan; and a daughter, Anne.

Powlett Wrighte, Esq. the eldest son of Nathan, married Mary, daughter of Richard Tysson, Esq. of Hackney, and died of the small-pox 6 July 1741; leaving one infant son, Powlett, who married, a short time before his death, a lady with whom he had long cohabited, to whom he left, for life, 800*l.* a-year, payable out of his estates, together with a sum of 8000*l.* besides several very considerable legacies to her relations. This lady died in June 1782. Francis and Anne died unmarried.

¹ Gayhurst Church was rebuilt, in pursuance of his Will, as appears by an inscription over the west door. The Church is near the house, and very neat. "The figures of the father and son face you as you enter the Church; the first in his robes, the other in a plain gown; both furnished with enormous Parian periwigs." [Nicholls's Leicest. vol. iii. p. 216.]

² The following extract of a letter from Weymouth, dated 11 June 1793, appeared in the *Northampton Mercury*: "Yesterday, the remains of the late George Wrighte, Esq. Lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia, were removed from this place, in order for interment in the County of Bucks, in the following procession: A detachment of armed Grenadiers; band of music, drums and cymbals muffled playing the dead-march in Saul, relieved at intervals by the drums and fife playing a dead-march; Clergyman and Apothecary; Servants of the deceased; two Mutes with staves; Corpse; Pall borne by Ensigns Hide and Muller, Lieutenants Blencowe, Jones, Watson, and Vage; Chief-mourner, Major Hesibrige; Officers of the Regiment, two and two; Major Grenville and his Aide-de-camp; and Privates and Drummers of the five companies. Three volleys were fired over the corpse before it was put into the hearse."

Mr. Nathan Wrighte, upon the death of his nephew, succeeded to the property at Englefield, where he resided about three years; but, finding the estates, which had been diminished some thousands a-year by his nephew, unequal to support the establishment which had been kept up by his grandfather, he removed to a small seat, which he had built during his first wife's life-time, at Cricklade, in Wilts, where, and in Queen's Square, Bath, he resided till his death. On Mr. Wrighte's removal to Cricklade, Englefield House was leased to Lady Clive for seven years; which time expiring in 1789, Mr. Wrighte had removed his furniture, &c. and was about to return to Englefield, when he was seized with a fever, which terminated his life in a few days. His first wife was Elizabeth Dowle, of Cricklade, near Hindon, Co. Wilts; his second, Elizabeth Frewen, daughter of Mr. Townsend, an Architect of Oxford, and widow of the Rev. John Frewen, Rector of Tortworth, Co. Gloucester. His daughter and only child, Selina, was married 2 Sept. 1794, to the Rev. James Knight Moor, A.M. late of Sidney College, Cambridge, (Under-Master in King Edw. VI.'s School at Sherborne, Co. Dorset, in 1799,) and had one son, John Frewen Moor. Mr. Wrighte possessed considerable property in the parish of Mortimer, Co. Berks, but never resided there. He built a neat hunting-seat at Cricklade, where he possessed an estate in right of his first wife; which, owing to an informality in his Will, and to an Attorney not arriving till he was deprived of his senses, passed, at his death, (which happened at that place 7 June 1789) to his heir-at-law, Mr. Wrighte of Gayhurst, who sold it, in 1797, for 3000 guineas. Leaving no issue, the family of Sir Nathan Wrighte's second son became extinct; and the Englefield estates devolved, according to the Will of the last Powlett Wrighte, to his half brother, Richard Benyon, Esq. of Guidea Hall; son of Governor Benyon, by Mary, the widow of the first Powlett Wrighte, elder brother of the persons to whom a monument has been erected in Englefield Church.

Robert Wrighte, the Lord Keeper's third son, settled at Bombay, where he was twice married.

Ezekiel Wrighte, Esq. the fourth son of Sir Nathan, had a son, George, who died s. p.; and a daughter, Anne, who was three times married: her first husband's name was Mead; the second, Fullerton; and the third, Savile.

William Wrighte, Esq. the fifth son, was Recorder of Leicester from 1729 till 1762, when he resigned the office on account of the ill state of his health. He married Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Levinge, Esq. of Sheppey, Co. Leicester; by whom he had four daughters: the first, Susanna, married to John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. of Thurgaston, in Nottinghamshire, an Author of considerable celebrity, who died in April 1769; the second, Anne, married to Selwood Hewett, Esq. by whom she had two sons; the third, Catharine, married to Joseph Fraine, Esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy; and the fourth, Dorothy, who died at Hampstead, unmarried, in 1779. Mrs. Wrighte died at Bath, and was buried in Walcot Church, in that city, where a small marble tablet, on the south wall, is inscribed to her memory.

Thomas Wrighte, the sixth and youngest son, was admitted a Commoner of Brazenose Coll. Oxon. 3 Feb. 1708, æt. 16; and, dying in 1710, was buried in the cloisters of that College.

Elizabeth and Dorothy, two of Sir Nathan's daughters, died young. A second Dorothy was married to Harry Grey, the third Earl of Stamford, and died 22 Aug. 1738, leaving issue, two sons and five daughters.

A second Elizabeth was married to Sir Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke, Bart. who died at his house in Chancery Lane, 27 Dec. 1714, and was buried at Edmonton 4 Jan. 1715. His widow survived till December 1775, when she died in Hanover Square, at the great age of 94. By this Lady, Sir Samuel had one son, Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, who represented the Town of Bedford in Parliament from 1727 till his death, which happened at Bush-hill, Edmonton, 5 July 1740; and, dying unmarried, was

succeeded in title, and an estate of 1000*l.* a-year,¹ by his uncle, Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, of Gubbins, Co. Herts, second son of Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, Knt.; on whose death, 5 Oct. 1754, the title became extinct.

Sir Samuel Vanacker Sambrooke had three daughters; 1st, Elizabeth, married to Charles Wake Jones, Esq. of Waltham Abbey, (second son to Sir Baldwyn Wake of Blisworth, Co. Northampton); who, dying 22 March 1739-40, s. p. she was afterwards married to Sir Humphrey Monnoux, of Wooton, Co. Beds, Bart. who died 3 Dec. 1757, æt. 55. Lady Monnoux died 4 Sept. 1770, s. p. 2nd, Judith, died unmarried 18 Feb. 1769; and 3rd, Susanna, married 2 June 1740, to John Crawley, Esq. of Stockwood, in the parish of Luton, Co. Beds, M.P. for Marlborough 1737 and 1741, who died in 1768, and his relict 6 Feb. 1799, æt. 91. They had two sons and two daughters; 1st, John Crawley, Esq. of Stockwood, who, 22 June 1772, married Eliza, daughter of James Hawley, M.D. of Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and sister to Sir Henry Hawley, Bart. of Leyborne-Grange, near Maidstone, but had no issue; 2nd, Samuel Crawley, Esq. of Keysoe, Co. Beds, who married, 3 May 1788, Eliza, daughter and heiress of Samuel Rankin, Esq. of Raynall Hall, Co. Notts, by Isabella his wife, and had one son and one daughter; 3rd, Susanna, married 12 April 1798, to the Rev. John Keat, Rector of Hatfield, first cousin to the first Marquess of Salisbury; and 4th, Sarah, married 18 March 1784, to Thomas Halsey, Esq. of Great Gaddesden Place, Herts; by whom she had one son, born 21 April 1788, and died 30 Dec. following; and one daughter, born 23 May 1785. Mr. Halsey died in 1788.

After the decease of Anne Barbara Wrighte, the principal estate here devolved to the heirs of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq. of Cromer, Co. Norfolk; and, 26 Nov. 1830, the Royal permission, under the King's Sign Manual, (1 Will. IV.) was obtained by Maria Augusta, widow of George Thomas Wyndham, Esq. above mentioned, who was the son of George Wyndham, Esq. of Cromer, in behalf of her eldest son, George Thomas Wyndham, *a Minor*; that, out of respect to the memory of George Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst, he may use the surname of Wrighte before that of Wyndham, and bear the arms of Wrighte in the second quarter; and the estates of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington are now vested in the representatives of the said George Thomas Wyndham, or their Trustees.

THE MANSION

is built in a spacious park, within view of the principal road from Newport Pagnell, through the County. Pennant, who is very minute in his description of it,² states, that it was begun in 1597; and, a few years afterwards, was much improved by William Mulsho, Esq., its then proprietor. The windows were appropriately ornamented; and part of the north front was modernized. Its venerable appearance from the road, is a beautiful example of the Elizabethan mansions: the grounds are well disposed, and judiciously planted. The great road was raised in this neighbourhood above the marshy meadows, through which the Ouse slowly creeps, and presents good views of many village Churches, which diversify the prospect.

The House is very large, but many of the apartments are not sufficiently lofty in proportion to their size, to afford in the interior that imposing effect which is usually denominated grandeur. It is related, in a Heraldic Visitation of Bucks dated 31 July 1634, that there then remained in the windows the following arms:

1. Az. a fleur-de-lis Arg. impaling Az. a bend between three mullets Or., being *Digby* impaling. 2. Arg. a bugle horn S. stringed Or. 3. Erm. a rose Erm. 4. Gu. a chev. Or. 5. 6. Gu. two bars Or. 7.

¹ Estates of about 2000*l.* per ann. passed to his sisters.

² Journey from Chester to London, p. 325; also British Topographer, vol. i. p. 547.

Gu. three lioncels passant Or. 8. As 3. 9. Gu. a chev. Arg. between three crosslets fitché Arg. 10. Or. a bend inverted Az. 11. Per pale Gu. and S. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or. 12. Arg. a cross Gu. charged with five escalops S. 13. Arg. a chev. between three morions Gu. 14. Quarterly, Arg. and Gu. a cross engrailed counter-changed. 15. Arg. a chev. Az. charged with three fleurs-de-lis between three rose-slips Or. 16. Quarterly of four: 1. Three . . . heads erased, collared: 2. A chev. between three hagle horns: 3. A chev. between three buckles: 4. Two pales; in a canton a cinquefoil. 17. *Digby* quartering the four last.

In the great parlour window: *Digby*, with the above four quarterings impaling *Mulsho*. Erm. on a bend S. three goats' heads erased Arg. quartering: 2. Az. three leopards' heads jessant de lis. Arg. semée of crosslets Arg. 3. Az. two bars Gu.; in chief three crescents of the Second, *Nauers*. 4. Arg. two lioncels passant Az.

Here was also an extensive and valuable library; with a great number of family portraits, and other pictures, of which some still remain; but many have been lost, displaced, or destroyed.

In this Mansion, as tradition relates, there were some very artful contrivances for the concealment of the parties to the Gunpowder-Plot, for which *Digby* suffered; and in one of the apartments was formerly shewn a moveable floor, which, to ordinary observers, offered nothing remarkable in its appearance, but was made to revolve on a pivot, which, by a secret bolt, disclosed underneath it another room (receiving light from the lower part of a mullioned window, not discoverable exteriorly, unless at a very great distance,) in which the Conspirators were said to have holden their meetings, and from which there were private passages of ingress and egress, without almost the possibility of detection, even by the occupiers of the Mansion. Here were also some remarkably ingenious cabinets and drawers, for the deposit of papers, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In 1712, an Act of Parliament was passed for ascertaining and establishing the glebe lands, tithes, and other profits of the Rectory of Gothurst, of which George Wrighte, Esq. was then Patron, and Thomas Mellor, Clerk, the Rector; who agreed that certain differences which had arisen between them should be decided by the award of Matthew Disney and David Trinnell, who had been appointed arbitrators by writing, dated 30 May, 9 Anne, with the consent of William, then Bishop of Lincoln, the Ordinary. Under this Act it was provided, that an annual payment of 42*l.* 1*s.*, issuant out of lands, closes, and grounds in Gothurst, should be paid to Thomas Mellor and his successors, Rectors of Gothurst, free from all parish rates and Parliamentary taxes, in full satisfaction of a settlement formerly made by Indenture, (dated 13 Feb. 1706,) between Sir Nathan Wrighte, Knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Mary Bedford, of London, widow; the aforesaid George Wrighte, Esq. (son and heir apparent of Sir Nathan,) and Mary his wife; Richard Crawley, Esq. of Doctors'-Commons; Ezekiel Wrighte, Esq. of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex; John Twells, Esq. of St. Clement-Danes; and John Crawley, Esq. of Northaw, Co. Herts.; whereby the Estates of the said Sir Nathan Wrighte were secured to descend to the aforesaid George Wrighte, Esq.

The Manor and Advowson of Gayhurst, alias Gothurst, having always previously passed together in the succession of the Lords of the place, in 1724, George Wrighte, Esq., the then possessor, obtained the licence and faculty of the Bishop of Lincoln,¹ to re-build and improve the fabric of the

¹ RICHARD, by divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come, Sendeth Greeting. Whereas, George Wright, Esq. of the Parish of Gayhurst, alias Gothurst, in the County of Bucks, and our Diocese of Lincoln, hath represented unto us, that the Parish Church and Chancell of Gothurst aforesaid, is a very old, uncomely, ruinous Building: And hath proposed, with our Leave & Licence, at his own proper cost and charges, to take down the said old Church, Chancell, and Tower, and in lieu thereof, erect a new Church, Chancell, and Tower, and rebuild the same in a more beautiful and handsome manner, as near as may be on the same ground, and according to the plans and designs to the said Proposal and Petition annexed. And does likewise propose to new-pew, fit up, and

Church, &c.; and in 1736, another licence, for the annexation to and consolidation of the Church of Stoke-Goldington, with Gothurst;¹ since which period, they have passed together as one and the same Rectory, as more particularly expressed in the said Episcopal Licences.

finish the said intended Church very decently and handsomely, which as is set forth, will in all respects, be convenient and sufficient for the reception of the Congregation of the said Parish of Gothurst. And Whereas, the said George Wright, Esq. hath further petitioned, that he may have our Leave & Licence to make a Vault under the said Church for a Burying-place for Him and his Family, his Heirs and Friends, and all the succeeding Owners of the Mannor House of Gothurst aforesaid, & to be appropriated to the only use of his said Family for ever. And hath also desired, that he, his Heirs and Successors, may have a free passage or way into and through the Churchyard of Gothurst aforesaid, to the South Door of the said intended Church, & to gravel, weed, and keep clean such way or passage as often as shall be needful. And whereas, the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers, and all the Parishioners of Gothurst aforesaid, have certified us of their approbation of the before mentioned Proposal, by their joining in and subscribing to the said Petition. We therefore, the said Richard Lord Bishop of Lincoln, having well considered the Truth of these Premises, and believing the said new intended Church will be a very fit and convenient place for the Reception of the said Parishioners to perform the public Worship of God, Do for us and our Successors, Bishops of Lincoln, as far as lawfully we may, Grant our Leave & Licence to the said George Wright, his Heirs or Successors, to pull down the said old Church, Chancell, and Tower of Gothurst, and in lieu thereof, to erect a new Church, Chancell, and Tower, and to fit up and compleat the same according to the Plan and Modell before mentioned. And do also further Grant, that the said George Wright, his Heirs or Executors, may make a Vault under the said Church for a Burying Place, for him, his Family and Friends, and that it be appropriated to the only use of Him, his Heirs and successors, in the Manor House of Gothurst aforesaid, for ever. And also that He, his Heirs and Successors aforesaid, may have, hold, and enjoy in perpetuity, a free way or passage to the South Door of the new intended Church, without lett or molestation of any kind, which way he or they from time to time may gravel and keep clean at his or their pleasure. And further, in consideration of the premises, we grant to the said George Wright, his Heirs or Executors, full power to dispose of the old materials, as he or they shall think fit, according to the Prayer and Purport of the said Petition. In Witness whereof, we have caused our Seal Episcopall to be hereunto affixed, and have subscribed the same this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord 1724-5, and in the second year of our Translation.

¹ RICHARD, by divine permission, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to our well beloved in Christ, George Wright of Gothurst, in the County of Bucks, Esq. the true and undoubted Patron (in his own right) of the Parish Churches of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington, in the County of Bucks, within our Diocese and Jurisdiction; and to all others whom this present Writing may in anywise concern, Sendeth Greeting. Whereas, it has been represented to Us, by your Petition, that you the said George Wright, Esq. have in your own Right, the Perpetual Advowsons of the said Parish Churches of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington, which said Churches are at this time void. And that the Parishes of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington are contiguous to each other (and the Churches about a mile distant) and the Parishes very small; the Parish of Gothurst having in it about twelve families, and the Parish of Stoke Goldington about one hundred families. And that the Tythes, Profits, Oblations, and Obventions, yearly arising and accruing within the said Parishes, are of so small value that they are not sufficient duely to maintain and support two several Ministers, and if united would not yield more than a competent Provision, Support, and Maintenance for one worthy Minister. And whereas, in your said Petition, you have earnestly besought us that we would (for the better Service of the Cure of the said Parishes, and sufficient and competent Provision, Support, and Maintenance of a fit and worthy Minister) by our Episcopal Authority, unite, annex, and consolidate the Parish Church of Stoke Goldington, with all its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, to and with the Parish Church of Gothurst; and to add the Cure of Souls of the said Parish of Stoke Goldington, to the said Parish Church of Gothurst. And to do and perform all other matters and things necessary and requisite to be done and performed, so that for the future the said two Churches may be taken, accounted, and reputed to be but one Rectory, and that one Minister may be presented and admitted to the same at this time and hereafter, whenever the same shall become void, as unto one entire Rectory. We, therefore, being certified of the truth of the said Petition, and desirous to do what in us lies for the benefit and advantage as well of the Minister as of the Churches; considering the aforesaid causes by you alledged, and judging them to be just, lawful, and sufficient for the making of an Union, Annexion, and Consolidation of the said Parish Churches, Do by virtue of these Presents, consolidate, unite, and annex the said Parish Church of Stoke Goldington (the value of which, as rated in the Books of His Majesty's Exchequer, doth not exceed the Sum of Fourteen Pounds six shillings and three pence) with all its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, by and with the Consent of all those who have any Right, Title, or Interest therein, to the Parish Church of Gothurst aforesaid (the value of which, as rated in His Majesty's Books, doth not exceed the Sum of Six Pounds and two-pence half-penny) as far as we can and

By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1770, for enclosing the open and common-fields, Job Waseley, of Priors Marston, Co. Warwick; Thomas Harrison, of Stony-Stratford; and John Franklin, of Gothurst, Co. Bucks, awarded to the Rev. Robert Dowbiggen, then Rector of Gayhurst, and his successors, in compensation for glebe-land and common rights, an allotment of 42 acres 3 roods and 10 perches; another allotment, in lieu of great and small tithes, of 126 acres 1 rood and 21 perches; and a third, of 10 acres 1 rood and 15 perches; and also in lieu of great and small tithes, or composition thereof, in respect of messuages, cottages, tenements, gardens, orchards, closes, and ancient inclosures, another allotment of 24 acres 1 rood and 21 perches; thereby discharging the premises from all future payment of tithes; also, in lieu of his glebe land lying in the old inclosures, within the liberties of Gothurst, 36 acres 1 rood and 3 perches.¹

RECTORS.

RADULPHUS, presented 1227, by Anne de Nowers. He was succeeded by

Abm. Capellanus, instituted 28 Nov. 1243, on the presentation of Sir Almaric de Nowers, Knt., Patron, with reservation of four marks to Ralph, son of the said Almaric, in the name of a benevolence.

John, died Rector 1265; and was succeeded by

William de Kistingburgh, pres. 1265, by Sir William de Nowers, Knt.; and at his death,

Robert Barr was inst. 8 Oct. 1294, on the presentation of Sir William Nowers.

Richard de Lestale, pres. 1340. He had been Chaplain of Salden.²

Richard occurs Rector in 1344; and, at his death, was succeeded by

Roger Toney instituted 10 July 1344, on the presentation of Grace de Nowers. He had been also Chaplain of Salden; and at his death, was succeeded by

Robert Archer, inst. 5 Oct. 1361, "ad eccliam beati Petri Apostoli" on the presentation of John de Nowers. He resigned, and

John de Hugeley was pres. 17 Nov. 1365, by John de Nowers, Lord of Gayhurst.

John Morden quited it for Emberton; and was succeeded by

John Aldester alias *Aldestre*, 27 Aug. 1390, presented by Sir John Aylesbury, Knt. Henry Briddel, Rector of Haversham, and John Fitz Richard de Olney. He exchanged for Compton-Magna, or Linga, in Worcester Diocese, with

the Laws of this Realm permit for ourselves and our successors, Bishops of Lincoln. And for the time to come, do add and annex the Cure of Souls within the said Parish and Parish Church of Stoke Goldington, to the Parish Church and Incumbent of the Parish Church of Gotehurst. And we do hereby will and decree, that hereafter the said Churches of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington, so by us united and consolidated, shall be had, taken, and reputed as one Benefice; and be held and enjoyed by one fit Person from time to time, to be Canonically admitted and instituted by us and our Successors, at the presentation of the said George Wright, Esq. his Heirs or Assigns, so that it may and will be lawful for such Person or Persons, and every of them hereafter to be instituted under the name and denomination of the Rector of Gothurst with Stoke Goldington; and the same to have, hold, possess, and enjoy (so as before united and consolidated) as one Parish Church and one Benefice; and to dispose, convert, and apply the Tythes, Profits, and Emoluments yearly arising and accruing from them to his own use and benefit. Provided, nevertheless, that Divine Service, the Administration of the Holy Communion, and other Spiritual Offices be duly and regularly performed and celebrated in both the said Churches of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington as heretofore, and not in anywise neglected. And that all legal payments due and payable from each of them be duly discharged and paid from time to time. Provided also, that this our Union, Annexion, and Consolidation, may not for the future any ways turn to the Prejudice or Disadvantage of His present Majesty King George the Second, or of his Successors, in the payment or discharge of First Fruits, Tenths, or other Dues or Payments to Him due and payable out of the said Churches of Gothurst and Stoke Goldington; nor of Us or our Successors Bishops of Lincoln for the time being; nor of the Archdeacons of Bucks, in our or their legal Rights or Revenues. All which and every part hereof, We do, by Virtue of our Ordinary and Episcopal Authority, ratify and confirm; and have subscribed our name and caused our Episcopal Seal to be hereunto affixed, that this our said Union, Annexion, and Consolidation of the said Churches of Gotehurst and Stoke Goldington may have its full force and effect. Given at our Palace at Buckden, and dated this twenty-seventh day of January, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty and Six, and in the fourteenth year of Our Translation.

¹ Stat. 10 Geo. III.

² Cole's MSS.

John Baynton, 4 April 1391, who exchanged it for Ailborough, in Sarum Diocese, with

John Blackfordly, 31 Dec. 1393, being presented by the aforesaid Patrons. He exchanged it for Wolston-Parva, with

Richard Aston, 17 Oct. 1399, who exchanged it for Shatewell, with

William Wright, who was presented 30 Sept. 1400, by the King. At his death,

Thomas Stocking was presented 30 Dec. 1400, by Sir John Tyringham, Knt.

Henry Patone, succeeded circ. 1427; and resigned to *John Braven*, presented 11 Oct. 1431, by the King.

William Chapman was the next possessor. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Richard Waleys, presented 3 May 1450, by Robert Nevill, Esq.

John Fitz-John, presented 1 Feb. 1454, by Robert Nevill, Esq.; and on his cession,

Thomas Duntun was presented 25 Aug. 1457.

Thomas Lowe was presented 30 May 1460, by Robert Nevill, Esq. He resigned; and

William Radcliffe was presented 23 Dec. 1465, by Robert Nevill, senr. Esq.; and on his cession,

Thomas Sycard was presented 31 Jan. 1465, by Robert Nevill, Esq. On his cession,

John Hamerton was pres. 8 March 1476, by Robert Nevill, Esq.; and on his resignation,

Thomas Hynde was presented 28 Aug. 1489, by Robert Nevill, Esq. He resigned; and

Edward Fisher was presented 15 July 1499, by Matthew Jonys and Joane his wife, formerly wife of Robert Nevill, Lord of Gothurst.

Nicholas Gadd died Rector 1518; being succeeded by

John Wode, presented 26 Oct. 1518, by Michael Nevill, Esq. He died; and

Thomas Golden was inst. 7 Feb. 1543, on the presentation of William White. He was Rector in 1547.

William Priestwick, presented 11 Sept. 1554, by William White and Jane his wife, by reason of her jointure from Michael Nevill, her former husband. He was also Rector of Bletchley in 1558 and 1559; and died in 1561. He was there styled A.B.; and was succeeded by

Anthony Evans, in 1561, who had quitted Broughton for this Living, and was married.

Hugh Davies resigned 1583, and was succeeded by *Henry Woodland*, presented 6 Feb. 1583, by the Queen, on lapse. He was buried here 29 Oct. 1634.

Robert Wallis, A.M. was inst. 4 Nov. 1634, on the presentation of Robert Barker; the Advowson for this turn being granted by Sir Richard Farmer, Knt., who was Patron during Mr. Digby's life, the latter being a Roman Catholic.¹ He was also Rector of Ellesborough; but resigned, and

William Wright was presented 7 Feb. 1644, by William Marston of Stoke Goldington, Patron, *pro hac vice*. He was also Curate of Little Linford, and was buried here 18 March 1671. At his death,

Edmund Butts, A.B. was inst. 2 Sept. 1672, on the presentation of John Digby, Esq. He quitted it, having Stoke Goldington; and was Curate of Little Linford, in 1684. He resigned, and

Thomas Mellor, A.B. was inst. 25 June 1686, on the presentation of Sir John Conway, Bart. He was also Curate of Little Linford, and was buried here.

John Dabbs, A.M. was inst. 15 Feb. 1725, on the presentation of George Wrighte, Esq. He was also Rector of Stoke Goldington, to which he was inducted 7 Feb. 1736, and died Rector of both Parishes in 1750.

John Deane, A.B. presented to both Livings 10 Aug. 1750, by George Wrighte, Esq.²

Pulton Forester, D.D. presented 16 Nov. 1759, by George Wrighte, Esq. He was also Rector of Knapwell, Co. Camb., Cosgrave and Passenham, Co. Northampton; Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and of Salisbury, to which he was collated by the Bishop, 16 Nov. 1759. He also held Skinnard, *sine Cure*, Co. Linc. on the presentation of Lord Falkland. He was educated at Bury School, under Mr. Kinsman, and thence went to St. Peter's Coll. Camb. of which he became Fellow. He married in Dec. 1759, the daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore, brother of the Earl of Drogheda, and Rector of a Moiety of the Church of Malpas, Co. Cest.³ He was afterwards Chancellor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Chaplain to the King. In 1778, he underwent the operation of Lithotomy; and died in July 1778, at Cosgrove, generally esteemed; being succeeded by

Robert Doebliggen, A.M. presented 16 April 1766, by George Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst; and at his death,

¹ Sir Kenelm Digby was by birth a Roman Catholic, but through the persuasion of Archbishop Laud, between whom and Sir Kenelm there was a great friendship, he came over to the Church of England; but about 1636, reverted to his first faith, and continued steadfast in it to his death.

² Mr. Deane (says Cole), was a plain, honest man, and had the misfortune to have a stroke of palsy, nearly two years before his death, in 1759, at Stoke Goldington, where he left a widow and children. ³ Cole's MSS.

Joseph Jekyll Rye, A.M. inducted 12 Jan. 1795, on the presentation of George Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst. He was also Vicar of Dallington, Co. Northampton.

Benjamin Bailey, Clk. presented to the Consolidated Rectories of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, 27 Dec. 1819, by Anne Barbara Wrighte, late of Gayhurst, but

then of Witheby Cottage, in the parish of Sidmouth, Co. Dorset; and on his cession,

Fiennes Samuel Trotman, A.B. was presented 1 Jan. 1823, by Anne Barbara Wrighte, of Witheby Cottage, Sidmouth, Co. Devon: and is the present worthy Rector. He is also Vicar of Dallington, Co. Northampton.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern building of the Corinthian Order, erected on the site of the Old Church in 1728, by George Wrighte, Esq. the purchaser of the Estate. In the centre of each side is a door; that on the north, opens into the pleasure gardens of the mansion-house, and is for the use of the family residing there; that on the south, opens into a plot of grass, not fenced, where the parishioners are buried, and is for their use. At the west end is a square tower, containing one bell. The Church is handsomely pewed with oak, in four compartments; the south-east compartment, being in one pew only, appropriated to the Owner of the Estate; and at the east end is a monument of white marble, with whole length statues of Sir Nathan Wrighte, and his son, by *Roubiliac*: the former is in his robes, and the son in a plain gown, as Clerk of the Crown: but without any inscription.

On a tablet of white marble:

In the Family Vault, underneath this Church, repose the remains of Ann Barbara Wrighte, who died January 19th 1830, aged 46. Her only brother having died young, she succeeded her father, George Wrighte, Esq. in the Estates of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington in this County, and Brooksby, in the County of Leicester; and her mother, Ann Wrighte, daughter and sole heiress of Joseph Jekyll, Esq. in the Estate of Dallington, in the County of Northampton. She was remarkable for candour and generosity of spirit; and the tale of want or woe never reached her ear in vain. She was the last of her race; and hence, the melancholy pleasure of raising this simple Tablet, to mark her resting place, has devolved on one who was unconnected with her by blood, but whose privilege it was to enjoy her long and latest

friendship, and to whom she bequeathed her maternal Estate. The remains of her father, mother, and brother also repose in the Vault underneath this Church.

Under the Arms of Wrighte:

Glorie Dei Omnipotentis Georgius Wrighte Armiger (Nathan Wrighte Equitis Aurati haud ita pridem Magni Sigilli Angliæ Custodi filius nata maximus) hujus Mænerii nec non adjacentis Villæ de Stoke Goldington primus ex genere suo Dominus Ecclesiam hanc quam vivus instaurare in animo habuit, moriens legavit A.D. 1728.

In the chancel of the old Church, was a slab, supposed to have covered the remains of John de Nowers, with an inscription in French:

*Jo^{de} de Nowers Gist Fci
Dieu de s'aine eut merci. Amen.*



Gayhurst: the Seat of Sir Nathan Wrighte

HANSLAPE, HANSLAP, OR HANSLOPE.

THIS Parish, which is situated in the north-eastern part of the County, on the verge of Northamptonshire, (and anciently included Castlethorpe,) is about three miles and a half long, and two miles and a half in breadth. It is separated from Grafton Regis, Co. Northampton, by the little River Tove; has on its Eastern side, Stoke Goldington; Gayhurst, Little Linford, and Haversham on the South; and Cosgrove and Northamptonshire on the West: being about five miles north of Stoney-Stratford.

The Village, which is of considerable size, is distinguished by the lofty spire of its Parish Church, which is seen from a great distance, and rendered more remarkable by its situation, in a part of the County which is very generally destitute of such conspicuous objects.

It had formerly a market and fairs; and was, undoubtedly, of greater importance, than in modern days, though it may be still ranked amongst the more populous villages. The number of its inhabitants, at the beginning of the present century, exceeded twelve hundred and seventy-five, although chiefly of the lower classes; inasmuch as to have been returned (31 July 1802,) as containing 800 persons, partly, if not altogether, supported by making lace: the children were sent to the lace schools, or employed at home by their parents in that manufacture, from five or six years of age; and many of them, thus instructed and employed, being, at the age of eleven or twelve, able to support themselves.¹ It was then calculated, that the annual profits of the lace trade in this Parish, was from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per ann., boys, as well as girls, being all taught to make lace; and many of the males, when arrived at maturity, following no other employment. Others find an easy and profitable resource at the lace pillow, when agricultural labour can not be procured; a good lace-maker being able to earn as much as an ordinary day-labourer, and the employment not being more injurious to health than many other sedentary occupations, unless when the lace-makers are (to save fire and candle,) crowded together in very close rooms, in a stooping posture.²

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Invasion of England by William the Conqueror, Hanslope, which then included Castlethorpe, was holden by Aldene, a Nobleman, who had been attached to the household of King Edward the Confessor; but was, by the Conqueror, bestowed on Winemar, of Flanders, one of his companions.

Here were twenty-six carucates of land. In the demesnes, five hides and five carucates of pasture: two ploughs were kept, and four might have been employed. There were thirty-six villeins, with eleven bordars having eighteen ploughs; and to these two more might have been added. There were eight servants, and one mill of 12*s.* rent: eleven carucates of pasture; and woods for one thousand hogs. It was altogether estimated at 23*l.*; when Winemar first held it 20*l.*; in the time of King Edward 24*l.* Aldene Husearle, or Land Steward to the King, held this Manor, and could sell it.³

¹ From information of the Rev. William Singleton, Vicar.

² Correspondence with Mr. Lysons.

³ Terra Winemari Flandr'. In Bonestov Hved. \mathfrak{O} WINEMARVS ten' HAMESCLE. \mathfrak{p} x. hid se defd. Tra ē. xxvi. car'. In dñio sunt. v. hide et \mathfrak{p} i' tras. v. carucatæ 'tre. et ibi sunt. ii. caŕ. et adhuc. iiii. poss' fieri. Ibi. xxxvi. uilli cū. xi. bord hñt. xviii. caŕ et adhuc. ii. per' poss' ēē. Ibi. viii. serui. et i. molin' d' xii. sol. Ptū. xi. car'. Silua mille porc'. In totis ualent' ual. xxiiii. lib. Qdo recep. xx. lib. T.R.E. xxiiii. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Aldene Husearl. R.E. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom i. fol. 152.]

The time of Winemar's death is not recorded; but in the reign of Henry I. Hanslape was holden by Michael de Hanslape; who bequeathed this Manor, and an only daughter, Maud, to the protection of his Sovereign. Michael de Hanslape was, undoubtedly, a son of Winemar, and inherited his father's property in this County; as did Walter Fitz-Winemar the portion which was in Northamptonshire. His arms were, "Gu. on a bend Arg. three lions' gambes, erased, of the *Field*."

The King bestowed Maud de Hanslape, with her whole inheritance, on William Mauduit, Chamberlain of the Royal Exchequer, with all the privileges usually granted to the Nobles of the realm.¹ The House of Mauduit was originally of the Dukedom of Normandy, where it flourished before the Conquest, under the name of Mauduit, or Malduith, *i. e. ill-taught*; and was upon occasion, written in Latin, *male doctus*. William Mauduit, of this family, who came over with the Conqueror, had seven Lordships in Hampshire at the time of the General Survey; and was either the same person, or the father of William Mauduit, to whom Henry I. gave Maud de Hanslape in marriage.² The arms borne by this family were different; for William Lord Mauduit, who was Earl of Warwick temp. Hen. III., bore, "In a Field Arg. two bars Gu.;" but William Lord Mauduit, who was his cousin and contemporary (from whom the Lords of Warminster descended,) gave, "In a bordure Gu. chequy, Or. and Az." This William Mauduit died before 1118 (19 Hen. I.) leaving issue, by Maud his wife, two sons, Robert and William.³

Robert Mauduit succeeded his father in all his lands and Lordships, as also in the office of Chamberlain; but the confidence reposed in him by King Henry I., having caused him to be one of the Lords who were appointed to accompany his children in their return out of France, he was drowned on his passage from Barfeur into England, with those unfortunate Princes.⁴

Robert Lord Mauduit having no male issue, William, his younger brother, inherited his Estates; and the office of Chamberlain was bestowed upon him by Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards King Henry II., with all the lands belonging thereto, both in Normandy and England. After the death of King Stephen, this William obtained from the King, a confirmation of the Chamberlainship of the Exchequer, with Livery, and all other its appurtenances. Whom he married, or when he died, has not been ascertained; but he was living in 11 Hen. II.: and made a return of his Knights'-fees to the King.⁵

Robert Mauduit, the only son mentioned in records, succeeded his father in his lands, and in the Chamberlainship; and became the fourth Lord of Hanslape of this family. As an addition to his fortune, King Henry II. bestowed upon him the Manor of Warminster, in Wiltshire, a Lordship of great value, and endowed with many privileges; which gift was afterwards confirmed by a Charter of King Richard I. Notwithstanding these favours from his Sovereign, after the death of King Richard, this Robert Mauduit joined in a confederacy with many of the great Barons, in rebellion against King John.⁶



¹ Vide Grant in MSS. Dugdale, vol. c. p. 219.

² In the Liber Niger Scaccarii is the following: Carta Willielmi Malduit (sive Mauduit fide Dugdali Baronag. tom. i. p. 398.) Sciunt tam presentes quam futuri quod Willielmus Malduit Camerarius tot invenit Milites fedatos de tenemento Michaelis de Hanslepe quando Rex H. dedit ei predictum tenementum. [Is nimirum Camerarius fuit Henrici I. quo officio et Willielmus Mauduit II. (prioris Willielmi filius) cujus nunc chartam re . . . fungebatur quippe qui Henrici II. fuit Camerarius.]

³ Halsted's Geneal.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

During the contentions of that period, the Castle of Hanslape was besieged and demolished by Falk de Breant; and being seised into the King's hands, was, by King John, in the seventeenth year of his reign, given to Hugh de Nevill; and Henry III. soon after his accession, conferred Hanslape, and all the other lands and fees of Robert Mauduit, on Henry de Braibrof, during pleasure, for his support in the War.¹

However, Robert Mauduit probably made his peace with the King, and had the Manor and Lordship of Hanslape restored to him in the same year; for in the next following, he paid scutage for one Knight's-fee and three fourth-parts,² which corresponds with the extent of the Barony of Hanslape as returned to King Henry II., on the assessment of the aid for marrying his daughter.³ He had married Isabella, daughter of the Lord Thurstan Basset, by whom he had issue, two sons, William and Robert; on the latter, he settled the Lordship of Warminster, and other lands in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, which he had received of the gift of King Henry II., and died in or before 1222.⁴

William Mauduit, eldest son of Robert, gave securities for the payment of 100*l.* for his relief for his father's lands and offices, in 6 Hen. III.;⁵ and thus became, by inheritance, the next Lord of Hanslape, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer: the King accepted his homage for the same, and directed Livery to be given him of his lands.⁶ But he, like his father, took part with the confederate Barons, and was among the number of those excommunicated by the Pope; yet still persisting in his rebellion, he was in the Battle of Lincoln, and was taken prisoner there, the followers of the Barons being vanquished and dispersed. After this, he returned to his allegiance, and had his Barony and lands restored by the King's favour: and in the 17th year of the same reign, bound himself by a special writing to serve the King faithfully all his life, and never again to oppose either him or his heirs; even delivering up his only son William, as a hostage for the performance of this engagement.⁷ He appears to have adhered faithfully to his promises; for the King afterwards released his son, as a proof of his confidence.⁸ This William Mauduit obtained a licence from Robert Grossetete, then Bishop of Lincoln, to remove his Church of Hanslape from some other situation (now unknown) to the spot on which it stands at present;⁹ and it is probable, that the chancel was that part of the building first erected. To this William Mauduit it was to whom was given licence to embattle his house at Hanslape, and to make a park, with permission to stock the latter with deer out of Salsey Forest. This William Mauduit married Alice, sole daughter of Waleran de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue, his son before mentioned, and a daughter, Isabell; who became the wife of William Lord Beauchamp, of Elmsley.¹⁰ He died in 41 Henry. III. seised of the Barony

¹ Rot. Claus. 17 Joh. and 1 Hen. III.

² Rot. Pip. 2 Hen. III.

³ Lib. Nig. and Lib. Rub.

⁴ Halsted's Genealogies.

⁵ Rot. Pip. 6 Hen. III.

⁶ Rot. Fin. *ibid.*

⁷ Halsted's Geneal.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Carta Rob. Liñ. Epi facta Willo Maleducto Camerario de Ecclesia sua de Hanslap removenda. [In Regro Cartar penes Dudley North; Dugdale's MSS. vol. lxii. p. 461; Grostest, 1235, p. 54.]

¹⁰ William de Bello Campo, son of Walter, grandson of William, great-grandson of another William, who was the son of Walter de Bello Campo, by Emelina, daughter and heir of Urso D'Abitot, in the time of Hen. I. was affianced by his father, the first-mentioned Walter de Bello Campo, to the eldest daughter of Peter de Montfort, a great Baron, by the consent of King Hen. III. with a proviso, that the King should have the custody of the lands of the said William until he attained his full age, if his father should happen to die during his minority. However, no such marriage took effect; for this William married Isabell, the daughter of William Mauduit of Hanslape, Chamberlain to the King in his Exchequer, with whom, by agreement, he was to have 20*l.* lands per ann.; in consideration whereof, William Mauduit assigned unto him, in frank-marriage with her, all his lands in *Ledecumbe*, with proviso, that if those did not amount to that value, he would make it up elsewhere. [Cartul. of the Earl of Warwick, f. 131, a.] To the Abbey of Bordesley, he gave certain lands situate in Bivinton; and by his Testament, dated at Wauberge, the morrow after the Epiphany, 1268, (53 Hen. III.) bequeathed his body to be buried in the Church of the Friars' Minors at Worcester (of his or his ancestors' foundation,) appointing, that at his funeral, a horse, completely harnessed with all military caparisons, should precede his corpse. Of

and Lordship of Hanslape: and his son, William Mauduit, was thirty-six years old when he succeeded his father. He compounded with the King for his whole relief, for 200 marks, of which,

his legacies, the most remarkable were :—To a Priest, to sing mass daily in his chapel, without the city of Worcester, near the said house of Friars' Minors (he seems to have resided at Powick,) for the health of his soul, and the souls of Isabell his wife, and Isabell de Mortimer, and all the faithful deceased: he gave all his rent of the fee of Richard Bruli, in Wiche and Winchester, with supply of what should be too short out of his proper goods: To Walter his son (signed with the Cross, for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land), in the behalf of him the said Testator, his father, and Isabell his mother, two hundred marks: To Joan his daughter, a canopy, some time belonging to St. Wolstan; and a book of Lancelot, which he the said Testator had lent her: To Isabell his daughter, a silver-cup: To Sibill his daughter, towards her marriage, all the money due to him from his son William, and forty marks more, together with the land that he bought in Brittainton (Bright-Langton,) to enjoy till she should be married, and no longer: To Sarra his daughter, one hundred marks for augmentation of her marriage-portion; To William his eldest son, the cup and horns of St. Hugh: To the Countess his wife, a ring with a ruby in it: To Sir Roger Mortimer and Sir Bartholomew de Sudley, each a ring: To the Friars' Minors of Worcester, forty shillings: To the Friars' Minors of Gloucester, one mark: To the Hospital of St. Wolstan at Worcester, one mark: To the Hospital of St. Oswald there, ten shillings: To the Canons of Dodford, Co. Worcester, one mark: To the Church and Nuns of Westwood, one mark: To the Church and Nuns without Worcester, one mark: To every Anchorite in Worcester, and the parts adjacent, four shillings: To the Church of Salwarp, (Co. Worcester) a house and garden, near the Parsonage, for to find a lamp continually burning therein, to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret. Of which Testament, he constituted William his eldest son, Earl of Warwick, Sir Roger Mortimer, Sir Bartholomew de Sudley, with the Abbots of Evesham and Great Malvern, to be *Executors*. He lived not long after; for his son and heir, William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, did his homage to the Bishop of Worcester, in the Chapel of Bredon, for the lands he held of him, 2 May 1269, which was within four months of the date of this Testament. The noble Lady Isabell, his wife, who, by the death of her brother, William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, became heir of that great Earldom, was not only Foundress [Rot. 1 Rous.] of the Nunnery at Cokehill, but betook herself to a religious life there, as may be plainly inferred by the legacy, wherein she joined with those Nuns; and, secondly, this William the Testator, through the said Lady, his wife, the right inheritrix of the Earldom, was then living, and that he and she both together survived the said William Mauduit, her brother, more than twelve months, never had the title of *Earl*; but that his son and heir was invested with that honour before his death, as appears by these two instances, viz.:—"Item, Willielmo primogenito mea Cornua et ciphum Seint Huwe; et filie mee Comitisse, uxori sue, unum annulum cum lapide de Kabr'e:" and afterwards:—"Cætera autem bona mea commisi ordinationi et dispositioni dilectorum Executorum Testamenti mei D. Rogeri de Mortuomari, Willielmi primogeniti mei Comitiss Warewyk," &c. In the first whereof, he calls his said son's wife Countess: and in the second, plainly styles him Earl; which title he, the said William, did not only use in that instrument of agreement made between him and Alice, widow of William Mauduit, the late Earl, (52 Hen. III.) but had the same by the King's precept, dated 9 March next ensuing the month of January wherein the Earl his uncle died; his father and mother being still both alive [Rot. Fin. 52 Hen. III. m. 9.]; where may be also discerned, that he was in good esteem with the King, forasmuch as, by the same mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer, it appears that the King pardoned his relief, viz. forgave him an hundred pounds; and at the same time acquitted him of ninety-five pounds, which William Mauduit, the late Earl, owed to a Jew of London. In Leland's Itinerary, (vol. vi. f. 71.) it is said, that "the old Lord Beauchamp, of Helmeley, sent three or four of his sons to the battail of Evesham, to help King Henry against Simon Montfort and the Barons; and these brothers, with their band, did a great feate in vanquishing the hoste of Montfort; whereupon the eldest had Bellomont's heir, and the residue were highly preferred."

William Beauchamp, or de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, son of William de Bello Campo by Isabella, sister and heir of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, bore the title of Earl of Warwick after the decease of his said uncle, in the lifetime of his said father and mother; and being in great esteem with King Hen. III. so also was he with King Edw. I.; for at Easter, 1274, he was commissioned with Roger de Clifford, William Bagod, Odo de Hodenet, and the Prior of St. Thomas juxta Stafford, to go to the Ford of Montgomery, in Wales, to examine, hear, and reform the wrongs and trespasses done in those parts, contrary to the Form of Peace concluded betwixt the said King Henry and Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and to rectify all things according to the tenour of that agreement; at which meeting the Prince of Wales was to be present, or send commissioners on his part, to manage that business. In 1275, (3 Edw. I.) he was constituted [Pat. R. 4 Edw. I. m. 2.] Captain-General of all the King's forces in Cheshire and Lancashire, for securing these Counties against the Welsh; and the next year attended the King into Wales, where he became so victorious; but in 1277, (5 Edw. I.) his office of Chamberlain of the Exchequer was seized [Claus. R. 6 Edw. I.] into the King's hands, on account of some misdemeanour therein committed by William de Bradecone, his clerk. Howbeit, the King, taking into consi-

100*l.* was for his Barony, and the remainder for his Serjeanty of Chamberlain of the Exchequer; whereupon, the King received his homage, gave him livery of his lands and office; and allowed him

deration his special services, made a quick restitution of it. [Claus. Rot. 6 Edw. I. m. 15.] This Earl had great suits [Plac. de B. T. Paschal. 6 Edw. I. Rot. 6.] with William de Breause, for the dominion of Gower, in Wales, wrongfully alienated by King John, in 1202, to William de Breause, great-grandfather of this William, whilst Henry Earl of Warwick was in his minority, but could not recover it. In 15 Edw. I. he was again sent into Wales, [Claus. Rot. 18 Edw. I. m. 11.] besieged the Castle of Dryslyn, and had 240*l.* delivered to him by the Bishop of Ely, then Treasurer, to defray his charges in that service. The King being then in France, had constituted Edmund Earl of Cornwall [Claus. Rot. 16 Edw. I. indorso m. 3.] his Lieutenant in England during his absence, who, taking great care to preserve all things in quiet here, whilst the King was abroad, directed his special precept to this Earl of Warwick, and other great men, requiring them most strictly, that they should not ride with armed power in any part of the Kingdom, for any respect whatsoever, to the terror of the King's liege people, and disturbance of the peace; but if any differences did arise betwixt them and others, they should make it known to the said Earl of Cornwall, who would apply a timely remedy thereto. In 1294, (23 Edw. I.) being again in Wales with the King, he performed a notable warlike exploit; for, hearing that a great body of the Welsh were assembled in a plain between two woods, and, to prevent any danger, had fastened their pikes in the ground, sloping towards their assailants, he marched thither with a choice company of crossbow-men and archers, and encompassing them in the night, between every two horsemen having one crossbow-man, killed many of those that supported the pikes, the horse charging in suddenly, and making a very great slaughter. The next year he received command [Claus. 24 Edw. I. m. 12.] to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 1st of March, with horse and arms, for an expedition into Scotland; and afterwards was sent, with John Earl of Surrey, to recover the Castle of Dunbar, treacherously gained by the Scotch; in which action they were constrained to cope with the whole Scotch army prepared to raise the siege; but at length, after a sharp encounter, obtained a glorious victory, wherein the number of slain were supposed to be ten thousand; upon which success the Castle suddenly surrendered. In 25 Edw. I. he had command [1 Claus. 25 Edw. III. m. 14, indorso] to be at London on the Sunday next after the Octaves of St. John Baptist, well provided with horse and arms, to attend the King into Flanders; but he had other directions to stay behind; for he was one of those who were made Governors to Prince Edward (then in minority) during the King's absence, whom the King had constituted his Lieutenant. In the same year, he was made Governor of the Castle and Forest of Rockingham, in Co. Northampton; and in October following, again appointed [Claus. 25 Edw. I. indorso, m. 26.] to be at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Nicholas's Day, to march against the Scotch, with Prince Edward; but that proved an unhappy business, the English army being, for the most part, destroyed in attempting to pass the bridge at Stirling. This year it was that, on Holyrood Day, being in perfect health, he made his Testament, whereby he disposed his body to sepulture in the quire of the Friars' Minors at Worcester, in case he should depart this life within the compass of the four English seas; but if otherwise, then in the next house of Friars' Minors to that place where his death might happen; and his heart, wheresoever the Countess, his dear consort, should resolve to be herself interred; to which place, where his body was to be buried, he bequeathed two great horses, viz. those which, at his funeral, should carry his armour; for the celebration whereof, he gave 200*l.* (as much as 4000*l.* when Dugdale wrote.) For the maintenance of two soldiers in the Holy Land, he gave 100*l.*; to Maud, his Countess, all his silver vessels, with his Cross, wherein was contained part of the wood that had been of the *very Cross* whereupon our blessed Saviour died; as also the vestments belonging to his Chapel, to make use of during her life; but afterwards, the best suit to remain to Guy, his eldest son; his second suit to his Chapel of Anneley (Elmeley?); to Guy, his son, a gold ring, with a ruby in it, together with his blessing; to his said Countess, a cup which the Bishop of Worcester gave him; but all his other cups, together with his *lesser* sort of jewels and rings, he bequeathed unto her, to distribute for the health of his soul, where she should think fittest; and to his two daughters, which were Nuns at Shouldham, Co. Norfolk, (a Monastery of their great-grandfather's foundation by the mother's side), he gave fifty marks. He was a benefactor to the Monastery of Telesford (Telesford), in Warwickshire; ratified the Grant of Warmingtoun made by Henry de Newburgh, some time Earl of Warwick, to the Monks of Preaux, in Normandy. He bore for his arms, Gu. semée of cross-crosslets, with a fess Or.; which cross-crosslets were by him added to his coat, for his father used them not; but, whether as a badge of any pilgrimage that he made unto the Holy Land, or vow so to do, is unknown. He wedded Maud, the eldest of the four sisters and heirs of Richard Fitz-John, son of John Fitz-Geoffrey, Justice of Ireland, and widow of Gerard de Furnivall; which Maud had, for her purparty of his lands, the Manors of Chiriel, Co. Wilts; Potter's Piri (Pury), Co. Northampton; and Querndon (Quarendon), in this County, assigned to her; and died [Rot. F. 26 Edw. I. m. 8.] either in May or June A.D. 1298 (26 Edw. I.), leaving Guy, his son and heir, then twenty-six years of age, who did him homage 25 Sept. following, and had Livery of his father's lands; and, 2 June ensuing, performed the like homage for the lands descended to him by the death of Maud, his mother, who died the same year. [Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 277, 278.]

three years for the payment of the money, by annual portions at the Exchequer. He had, before this time, married Alice, the daughter of Sir Gilbert de Segrave: and was summoned by the King, to

Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, son and successor of William late Earl of Warwick, by Maud his Countess, was twenty-six years of age in 1298, (26 Edw. I.) when his father died, and did homage on the 25 Sept. in that year for his paternal inheritance, as also on 2 June next ensuing, for his mother's lands, including the *Manor and Estate of Quarendon, in Bucks*, she dying in the same year. [Rot. F. 29 Edw. I. m. 11.] Guy had undoubtedly his Christian name (says Dugdale) in remembrance of the warlike Guy of Warwick, in the Saxon time (not an Earl, as said the late George Earl of Warwick, to the writer), and was a martial man as well as his ancestors. In the same year in which his father died, he had summons, [Claus. Rot. 26 Edw. I. indorso m. 6.] with many other great men, to be at Carlisle (Carlisle) on the Eve of Pentecost, well furnished with horse and arms, to march into Scotland; this being the time that the King made a personal expedition thither, and obtained a great victory at Falkirk; in which battle he behaved himself so gallantly, that the King rewarded him with all the Castles and Lands of Geoffrey de Mowbray, in that Kingdom, excepting the Manor of Okeford, near Roxburgh; as also with the lands of John de Strivelin, and the Castle of Amesfield; with the land of Drungrey, formerly belonging to Andrew de Chartris, which they the said Geoffrey, John and Andrew, were seized of on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, the same year that battle was fought. In the next year, (27 Edw. I.) he was employed beyond sea in the King's service. In 31 Edw. I. he attended the King again into Scotland, and was in person with him at the memorable siege of Kaerlaverok. In 1305, (34 Edw. I.) he had summons, with divers other great men, to appear at Westminster on the Morrow after Trinity Sunday, there to consider and advise with the King concerning the aid for making his eldest son a Knight. The same year he had license to entail all his lands upon Philip, the son of Hugh le Despenser, for lack of issue male of his own body; and in 35 Edw. I. the King, taking into further consideration his many and great services, gave to him and his heirs, Barnard Castle, in the Bishoprick of Durham, which escheated to the Crown upon the forfeiture of John de Baliol, King of Scots. In 5 Edw. II. he took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and some other of the Nobility, who, being discontented, that Piers de Gaveston, then Earl of Cornwall, was so much in favour with the King, put themselves in arms, and took him at Scardeburgh (Scarborough); but the King hearing thereof, desired to speak with him, and that his life might be spared, promised that he would, in all things, satisfy their requests; which motion and assurance so wrought upon the Earl of Pembroke, who was one of the great men then acting in this tragedy, that he undertook for the future, that if they would consent to the King's proposals, he would take care that Piers should not escape; but, after conference with the King, should stand to the judgement of the Barons; which was yielded unto, and a day and place assigned when he should be delivered back to them: whereupon the Earl of Pembroke resolved to carry him unto Wallingford; but, being on the journey, at Dedington, in Oxfordshire, where he had left a guard of his own servants to look to him, himself and his Countess lodging at the next town, this Guy Earl of Warwick, came in the night, with a number of armed men, and carried him back to Warwick Castle; where, consulting with those about him, they presently determined to cut off his head; and accordingly did so, upon a rising ground, called Blacklow-Hill, about a mile north from Warwick; which being done, the Friars' Preachers conveyed his body to Oxford, whence, after two years, the King removed it to Langley, Co. Herts, causing it to be interred in the Church of the Friars' Preachers, which he there founded, to pray for the soul of the said Piers, and his progenitors.

Gaveston is said to have much offended the Earl of Warwick, by calling him the Black Dog of Ardenne, because he was of a black and swarthy complexion; but what sway the great men then bore, having insinuated to the people that all they did was for the honour of God and good of the realm, may easily be seen; for, though the King did sufficiently take their murder to heart, he knew not how to punish any one actor in it; and two years afterwards, granted a pardon to each of them by name; amongst whom (as servants or retainers to this Earl) were William Trussell, Piers de Linesey, Osbert de Clinton, Rauf de Grendon, Edmund le Fitz-Edmund Trussell, Tebaud de Gayton, John de Nasford, Thomas de Clinton, John de Mountfort, John de Odingsells, Hugh de Culy, and John Beauchamp—all of the County of Warwick. But, notwithstanding the Earl of Warwick thus obtained pardon, the King was not entirely reconciled to him; for in that very year, expecting at Berwick the assistance of all those which held of him by military service, he forbore then to do his duty; nay, Thomas of Walsingham, [p. 82, n. 10.] from whom many parts of this narrative were taken, says, that there was "*latens odium inter Regem et Procere et præcipue inter Comitum de Lancastria et Comitum de Warwick, et adherentes ejusdem.*" His death, which happened in the prime of his days, viz. about his forty-fifth year, now approaching, he made his Testament at Warwick Castle, on Monday next after the Feast of St. James the Apostle, A.D. 1315, (9 Edw. II.) by which he bequeathed, for the good estate of himself, and the health of his father's and mother's souls, and of all his ancestors and successors, to the Monks of Bordesley, Co. Worcester, the Advowson of the Church of Wickware, Co. Gloucester; and the Monks there so much respected him, that they granted [Cartul. Warw. Com. f. 34, a.] to him and his heirs, by the attribute of *dicto et speciali amico nostro*, power to present two Monks successively in their Convent,

attend him in most of his war-like expeditions. In 1262, he succeeded to the Earldom and Castle of Warwick, as his mother's inheritance (who was the great-aunt of the last Earl of Warwick, of the

that should sing mass daily in the Church of that Monastery, for the health of his soul, and of the souls of Earl William his father, Maud his mother, and their ancestors, for ever; and besides this, he was the first Founder of the Chantry or College of Priests at Elmely, in Worcestershire. He bequeathed his body for sepulture in the Abbey of Bordesley, but willed that his funeral rites should be performed without any great pomp. To Alice his wife, sister and heir to Robert de Tony, he devised a proportion of his plate, with a crystal cup, and half his bedding, with all the vestments and books pertaining to his Chapel: the other moiety of his beds, rings, and jewels, to his two daughters: to Maud, his daughter, a crystal cup: to Elizabeth, his daughter, he gave the marriage of Ashley's heir (whom she took to husband): to Thomas, his son, his best coat of mail, helmet, and suit of harness, with all that belonged thereto: to his son John, his second coat of mail, helmet, and harness; and appointed, that all the rest of his armour, bows, and other warlike provision, should remain in the Castle of Warwick, for his heir, constituting these his Executors, viz.:—*Alice, his Countess; Sir John de Hastings; John Hamelyn; Piers le Blund, Parson of Hanslope; Adam de Herewynton; Richard de Brumgrave; Henry de Sidenhale; Simon de Sutton, Parson of Luffenham; William de Wellesburne, Parson of Berkswell; with Roger Caumpre, Parson of Kibworth; and died 12 Aug. next following, at Warwick (by poison, as some thought) [T. Wals. p. 78, n. 30.]; and had sepulture in the Abbey of Bordesley, before specified. [Rot. J. Rous.] Before his death, he obtained a grant from the King, that his Executors, when it should fortune him to depart this life, might have the custody of his lands during the minority of his heir, being answerable for the value of them to the Exchequer at Michaelmas and Easter every year, saving that his Castles of Elmley and Warwick should not be disposed of to any without the King's special license; which grant was confirmed to John Hamelyn, and the rest of the Executors, in December following his death: nevertheless, so much was the King wrought upon by them, whose miscarriages afterwards gave the discontented Nobles opportunity to work his own ruin, as that, notwithstanding the grant before recited, made to these Executors about two years afterwards, he passed the custody of them, by a new Patent, to Hugh le Despenser the elder, [Pat. 11 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 24.] in satisfaction of a debt of 6770*l.* due to him from the said King, as was pretended. His Countess was the daughter of Ralph de Tony, of Hampstead, in Hertfordshire, widow of Thomas de Leybourn, and at length heir to Robert her brother [Rot. J. Rous. Esc. 3 Edw. II.] In November following the death of her husband, she had assigned [Claus. 9 Edw. II. m. 22.] to her in dowry, the *Manors of Hanslope, Lygthorne, Deausale, Haseley, Claverdon, Berkeswell, with the third part of the Templars' Manors in Warwick and Sherburne, and divers Knights' fees, all in Co. Warwick; and the next year paid a fine of 500 marks for license to marry with William la Zouch of Ashley, Co. Leicester, to whom she was accordingly wedded, but died 18 Edw. II. [Rot. Fin. 10 Edw. II. m. 12; Esc. 18 Edw. II. n. 82; Rot. Fin. 18 Edw. II. m. 10.] The other children of this Earl were: John, a martial Knight; Emma, the wife of Roul. Odingsells; Isabel, married to . . . Clinton; Elizabeth, to Thomas Lord Ashley; and Lucia, to Robert de Npton. [Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 279, 280.]**

Thomas de Beauchamp, son and heir of Guy Earl of Warwick, by Alice his Countess, daughter of Ralph de Tony of Hampstead, was born in Warwick Castle, [Rot. J. Rous.] having to his godfather Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and Henry his brother, with Thomas de Warrington, Prior of Kenilworth. He was very young at his father's death; and it is probable that Hugh le Despenser, the great favourite at that time, having a grant of his lands, had also the charge of his person; but in 1 Edw. III. the Castle of Warwick, with the rest of his lands, were committed to Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, till he should arrive at full age [Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. III. m. 23.]; and in 3 Edw. III. the King being minded to afford special favour to him, as the very words of the writ [Claus. 3 Edw. III. m. 35.] import, accepted his homage, though he was not then of full age, commanding that he should have Livery of all his father's Lands; and the next year admitted him to the Sheriffalty for Worcestershire, which was of his inheritance, as also to the Chamberlainship of the Exchequer, [Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 4.; Ib. m. 42.] with power to appoint whomsoever he should think fit for the execution of them, in such sort as in his ancestors' times had been used. As this Earl was descended from an ancient race of worthy progenitors, and by many noble heirs, from the time that he came to man's estate, till his death in 23 Edw. III. he was scarcely ever out of some notable and high employment. In 5 Edw. III. he had the Government of the Isles of Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney. In the 6th, he joined in commission with Ralph Lord Basset and William de Shreshul (a great lawyer, and afterwards Chief-Justice) for the Conservation of the Peace in the Counties of Warwick and Worcester [Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 2.; and 6 Edw. III. p. 1, indorso m. 22.] In the 7th, he attended the King in his expedition to Scotland, [Claus. 7 Edw. III. indorso m. 16.] at which time Edward de Baliol, King of Scots, did homage to King Edward for the realm of Scotland, with the adjacent Isles [T. Walsing. p. 115, n. 40.] In the 9th, he had the custody of the Marches of Scotland committed to him; all which was whilst he lived a bachelor; for, 12 Edw. III. the King, [Pat. 12 Edw. III. p. 1, m.] in satisfaction of a great sum of money that he owed to Roger Lord Mortimer, for the time that he was Lieutenant of Ireland,

family of Newburgh,) on the death of John de Plessets, who had held them for life, by the special favour of the King; though his wife, the heiress of that house, had died several years before, without

granted unto him the benefit of his marriage, whereupon he became wedded to the Lady Katherine. After which, the Earl of Warwick was, in the same year, again in commission [Pat. 12 Edw. III. p. 2, indorso m. 11.] for the Conservation of the Peace in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Oxfordshire; and in 17 Edw. III. he marched into Scotland with Henry Earl of Lancaster (and many other great persons), with a numerous army, for raising the siege of Loughmaben Castle, whereof William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, had the custody. In 18 Edw. III. he had the Sherifalty of Warwickshire and Leicestershire committed to him for life; and was constituted [Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 18.] Marshal of England, in which he entailed the Castle of Warwick, with divers great Lordships in that and other Counties, upon his issue male, mentioning the names of his several sons then living. In July (20 Edw. III.) he attended the King in his French expedition, and arrived with him at Hogg's, in Normandy; where, getting on shore, he manifested his valour to admiration, by making the first attempt himself, in person, with one Esquire and six Archers (though he had but a weak horse under him), with which, and those few men, he encountered a hundred Normans, of whom they slew sixty, thereby making way for the army to land; and, at the same time, he was one of the principal commanders, who, with the Black Prince, led the van of his army in the famous Battle of Cressy [Hist. MS. H. Knighton, f. 145, a.] In 21 Edw. III. he was at the Siege of Calais, with 3 Bannerets, 61 Knights, 106 Esquires, and 154 Archers, on horseback; in consideration of which notable services, and other his heroic actions, the King gave him [Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 3, m. 13.] 1366*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and the ensuing year assigned [Pat. 22 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 5.] to him a thousand marks per ann. during his life, partly in recompense of his faithful services, and partly as wages for attendance upon his person with an hundred men at arms, according to certain indentures and covenants. In 26 Edw. III. he recovered the dominion of *Gowher*, in Wales, from John Lord Moubray [Plac. de B. Term. Mic. 26 Edw. III. Rot. 132, &c.], whose title thereto accrued by Aliva, his mother, daughter and heir to William de Brews, to whom King John, during the minority of Henry Earl of Warwick (ancestor of this Thomas), wrongfully gave the same. In 27 Edw. III. he was sent with Edmund Prince of Wales, Henry Duke of Lancaster, and Ralph Earl of Stafford, to protect Sir Richard de Willoughby and Sir William de Shareshull, Justices Itinerant, whilst they sat at Chester, for fear of any insurrection by the people. In 29 Edw. III. he attended the same Prince into France; this being the time that King Edward, hearing that Philip King of France was dead, as also that John, his eldest son, then newly crowned, had given to Charles, the Dauphin of Viennois, the Dukedom of Aquitaine; whereat being much moved, he called the said Prince, with divers of his Nobles, before him, and assigned the said Dukedom of Aquitaine unto him; but, before the revolution of one year after their arrival in France, happened that memorable Battle of Poitiers, in which the King of France being taken prisoner, this noble Earl gained high renown for his marvelous valour, and no small advantage; for he had [Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 1.] no less than 8000*l.* for the redemption of Will. de Melleun, Archbishop of Seinz, whom he himself took likewise in that fight. Nay, of so heroic a spirit was he, that, about 37 Edw. III. he travelled into foreign parts, and having spent full three years in warring against the Pagans, at his return brought with him the son of the King of Lithuania, whom he christened at London; and, being his Godfather, named him Thomas. In 40 Edw. III. he was sent upon special service, by the King, into Flanders, having an allowance assigned him out of the Exchequer of five marks per diem for his charges, and two marks and a half per diem by way of reward, in which year his commission for Marshal of England was renewed. He was one of the founders of the Noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edw. III. He was very munificent to the Ecclesiastics, for he gave to the Collegiate Church of Warwick [Regist. Coll. de Warw. f. 61, b. &c.] the Advowson of the Church of Pilterton-Herey, Co. Warwick: to the Canons of Kenilworth, two messuages and one yard land in Radford-Semele: to the Priory of Clatrecote, Co. Oxon. the Patronage of the Church of *Rotley*, Co. Warwick: to the Hospital of St. John Baptist, in Warwick, the moiety of the Church of Morton D'Aubney, Co. Warwick: to the Canons of Maxstoke, one yard land and one acre in Yardly, Co. Worcester, with the Advowson of the Church: to the Collegiate Church of Astley, the Advowson of the Church of Long Stanton, Co. Camb.; and was also a benefactor to the Monks of Abingdon, as appears by their public Instrument, dated 5 March 1344, by which he was enrolled amongst their benefactors, and solemn offices desired to be observed for him, &c.

His Testament bears date at Chelchench (Chelsea), on Tuesday, 6 Sept. 1369, (43 Edw. III.) whereby he bequeathed his body to be buried in the midst of the quire in the Collegiate Church of Warwick. To every Church within each of his Manors he gave his best beast which should be there found, in satisfaction of his tithes forgotten to be paid: to Thomas, his son and heir, a ring and cup and cover, the best next that which his daughter Stafford should choose, with the sword and coat of mail some time belonging to the famous *Guy of Warwick*; appointing that all his harness, weapons, and such like habiliments, as well for peace as war, should be equally divided betwixt his sons, viz. Thomas and William: to his said son William, he gave a ring, and a cup with a cover, the best next after his elder brother had chosen; with twenty-

issue. In the same year, he did his homage; discharged his relief; and had summons, by the title of Earl of Warwick, to attend the King at Worcester, on the feast-day of St. Peter ad Vincula, with

four dishes, and as many saucers of silver, as also two "bacyns" and two ewers, with twelve pieces of silver: to Isabell, his daughter, a thousand pounds to her marriage: to Margaret, his daughter, a nunne at Shouldham, in Norfolk, a ring, and a cup with a cover, as also forty marks in money: to Katherine, the daughter to his son *Guy*, a nunne, likewise at Shouldham, a gold ring, with *xxl.* in money, and for the charges of his funeral 500 marks; hereupon adding, that his Ex^{ty} should make full satisfaction to every man whom he had in any sort wronged: that his son William should have lands of 400 marks per ann. value, settled upon him and his heirs-male: that the Testament of his Countess should be completely performed and fulfilled out of his goods: that his Executors should new-build the quire of the Collegiate Church in Warwick, where he proposed to be buried: that, with the residue of his goods, his Executors should cause masses to be sung for his soul, and distribute alms with all speed that might be, especially at Bordesley, Worcester, and Warwick, as also in all other places of the country into which he had most relations; and that all the vestments of his Chapel should be given to the Collegiate Church of Warwick, where he had chosen sepulture. His jewels he disposed of to his daughter Stafford, an ounce, called the Eagle, which the Prince gave him: all his pearls, and a cross, *made of the very wood of our Saviour's Cross*; a ring with an emerald, that his Countess bequeathed him, &c.; and to his daughter Alice, his daughter Clifford, his daughter Isabell, other jewels therein particularised [Dugd. p. 282.]: to the Bishop of Lincoln, a cross of gold, which had been "the Good King Edward's": to his son William, a casket of gold, with a bone of St. George, which Thomas Earl of Lancaster bestowed on him at his christening; to Sir John Beauchamp, a cross of gold, (which, as well as that which had been King Edward's, contained some of the *wood of our Saviour's Cross*): to Sir Roger Beauchamp, a ring: and all the rest to be disposed of by his Executors for his soul's benefit: and made his Executors, the Earl of Stafford, Thomas and William de Beauchamp, his own sons, Sir Roger de Beauchamp, Sir Guy de Brienne, Sir John de Beauchamp, Sir Ralph Basset, of Sapote, Knts., Sir Richard de Pirton, Governor of Northampton, Sir William Forde, Sir Alan Fen, Sir John Blake, Sir John Harewode, Sir William Morton, and John Rous; all which last mentioned, Dugdale conceives to have been Priests.

His death is thus described: King Edward having called a Parliament at London in the 43rd of his reign, wherein the breach of the peace with the French was discussed, sent an army into that Kingdom about the Feast of the Nativity of the B.V.M. under the conduct of his son, John Duke of Lancaster, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, to claim his right therein; who, having crossed the Channel, encamped at the *Chalk-hull*, near Calais, towards whom the French presently advanced, but the two English Dukes delayed fighting so long as that their army grew in want of provisions (so that many dyed of famine and the plague,) pretending they were not strong enough to give them battle without more men: in which interim, this noble Earl, hearing that the French army was thus drawn out, hasted away with some choice men, and sailed toward Calais, whereof the French having notice, in great amazement, left their tents, with all their victuals behind them, and fled. And as soon as he came ashore, he highly blamed those that occasioned the English to forbear fighting, saying, "I will go on and fight, before the English bread which we have eat can be digested;" and thereupon presently entered the Isle of Caus, which he wasted. But, in his return towards Calais, he fell sick of the pestilence, and dyed on the 13th of Nov. "*Pareni sibi in armorum strenuitate, et Regi Regniqve fidelitates upsertitem, minime dereliquens.*" His body was interred in the midst of the Quire of St. Mary's Church, at Warwick, according to his Will, "where is a goodly tombe, with the statues of him and his Countesse excellently cut in white marble, viz., Katherine, the daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March" (so created by K. Edw. III.): and adorned with the arms of the ancient Earls of Warwick: [Cheque Arg. and Az. a chev. Erm.: of Fitz-Geffrey, within a bordure Vaire, quarterly, Gu and Or.: *Beauchamp Earls of Warwick*, Gu. a fess Or. between six cross crosslets: the last coat impaling *Mortimer*, and another coat of the like impaling *Ferrers*.] His Lady died not many weeks before him; her Testament bearing date 4 Aug. in the same year. She appointed to be buried wheresoever the Earl, her husband, should think fit, to whom she bequeathed her goblet bound with gold, and three buckles of gold, which she used to carry; as also a ring, having an emraud in it: to Thomas her son, her Book of Ch.: to William, her other son, a tablet of gold: to Maud de Clifford, her Dr. a cup enamelled with Doggs; to Philippa de Stafford, her Daughter, a "bowl with a cover": to her Daughter Alice, a Cup of Silver Gilte: to Margaret Montford, her Daughter, the Cross with the pedestal, in her Chapell: to Isabell, her Daughter, a Cup: to Elizabeth, the Daughter of her Son Guy, a Cup: to the Convent of Friars Preachers, in Worcester 20*l.*: to the Friars Preachers of Shrewsbury 20*l.*: to the Friars Minors there 20*l.*: to the Friars Preachers of Northampton 20*l.*: to the Friars Minors of Coventry 20*l.*: to the Friars Minors of Lichfield 20*l.*: divers other legacies to her servants: and constituted Isabell de Harley, Rauf Tangele, and John Falvesle her Executors, desiring her husband to be assistant unto them in the performance thereof.

This Earl had issue, Guy, his eldest son, who received the honour of knighthood 29 Edw. III., with a grant from the

horse and arms, to accompany him in his expedition into Wales against Llewellyn ap Griffin, who was then in hostility. And when the King was compelled to relinquish his expedition, by the necessity of repressing a rebellion among the Barons, he sent this Earl to secure his Castle at Warwick, a place at that time, of very considerable importance. But he was taken with his Lady, by the rebels, in their excursions from Kenilworth, and carried prisoner to the Castle there, whence he obtained his liberty, only, by the payment of 1900 marks, and assenting to the destruction of the walls of his Castle at Warwick, the towers only excepted.¹ He died, s. p. 8 Jan. 1267, leaving William, his nephew, son of his sister Isabell, who had been the wife of William Lord Beauchamp, of Elmsley, the heir of all his honours and lands.²

In 1293 (21 Edw. I.) William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, obtained a grant for a weekly market at Hanslope, on Thursdays; and an annual fair on the festival of St. James (O. S. 13 Aug.) of fifteen days' duration.³

In 1242, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Albemarle, Lord Despencer and Lisle, being Captain of Calais, issued his Writ or Charter to all persons holding offices and lands under him, by Knight's service or otherwise, dated at his house or hotel, in London, 14 June, 3 Henry VI.; whereby, it appears, that he was then in possession of these lands; and continuing to be vested in the

King of 100*l.* per ann. out of the Exchequer, till his father's inheritance should descend to him, or that he could otherwise provide for his support: and married Philippa, the daughter of Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby; by whom he had issue, three daughters, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Margaret; whereof, the two latter were Nuns at Shouldham, in Norfolk. This Guy was a stout soldier, and upon his going into France, 33 Edw. III., which Dugdale says, was to attend the King in an expedition: declared his Testament at Canterbury, 26 Sept., bequeathing his body to burial where his parents should think fit: to the Earl, his father, his best gold ring: to the Countess his mother, his next gold ring: to Philippa his wife, the third: to Catharine his daughter, then a Nun at Shouldham, in Norfolk, the fourth: and appointed, that the Church of Noketon (Nocton,) in Norfolk, of his patronage, should be appropriated to the Monastery of Shouldham, for the maintenance of Catharine and Margaret, his two daughters, during their lives; and after their decease, the said house of Shouldham should be obliged to find a Priest to say Divine Service daily for the souls of his father and mother, his own, and his wife's, as also for the souls of the said Catharine and Margaret, and all the faithful departed: and in April following (his father being then alive,) he died at Vendosme [Hist. M. I. H. Knighton, f. 163, b.] in France, and was there interred, in a Chapel behind the high-altar, towards the east, having a fair monument of alabaster, with his statue thereon, and over his harness a surcoat of arms, and upon the verge this inscription: "Icy gist Monseigneur Gui de Beauchamp l'eyne Fitz de tresnoble & puissant home Monsieur Thomas de Beauchamp Comte de Warwike, Mareschal d'Angleterre, qui trespassa le xxviii. jour d'Averil l'an. mcccii." with the arms of Beauchamp and Mortimer.

It appears, that Elizabeth his daughter was living ten years afterwards: and that the Lady Philippa, who was a devout woman, resolving to continue a widow whilst she lived, on the 11th Aug. in the same year, made her solemn vow of chastity in the Collegiate Church of Warwick, before Reginald Bryan, then Bishop of Worcester. [Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 284.] The rest of the children of Thomas Earl of Warwick, were Thomas his successor; Reynburne (so named, doubtless, in memory of Reynburne, the son to Guy of Warwick, in the Saxon times,) that died before 33 Edw. III. which Reynburne had issue, one only daughter, called Alinore, married to John Knight, of Hanslope, Co. Bucks; who, by her, had a daughter, named Emma, that married . . . Foster; from whom the Fosters of Hanslope, Co. Bucks, derive their descent.

¹ Halsted's Geneal.; Matthew of Westminster, p. 760, n^o 20, in Hist. MS.

² Esc. 52 Hen. III., n^o 17.

³ R. Archieps. S. Sciatis nos concessit et hac Cart. nra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nro Willo de Bellocampo Comiti de Warwick quod ipse et Heredes sui in ppetua habeant unū mercatū singulis Septimanis p. Diem Jovis apud æm suum de Hanslap in Com. Buck. et unā Feriam ibidem singulis Annis p. xv. dies duraturam viz. in vigilia et in die et in crastino Sci Jacobi Apost. et xii. dies sequentes nisi mercatum illud et Feriæ illæ sint ad nocumentum vicinar. Feriar. et vicinorum mercatorū Quare volumus &c. dum tamen sicut pdictum est. Hiis Testibus. Venerabilis Patribus, J. Winton; Willo Dunelm [Anthony Beke having been at that time Bishop of Durham, Cole supposes it to be a mistake in the transcriber.] Willo Elyen Episc. Edmundo Frē nro. Henr. de Lacy, Com. Lincoln, Rog. le Bigot Com. Norfolk, Rob. le Talbot, Johē de Seō Johē Willo de Latmyer et aliis. Dat. p. Man. nrām x. Die Maij.

Beauchamps, became part of the Estate, which, in 1487, was, by Anne Countess Dowager of Warwick and Salisbury, surrendered as the Manor of Hanslape with Castlethorpe (with Newport Pagnell, and other possessions of that family,) to the Crown.

In 1553, the King granted to John Duke of Northumberland, *inter al.* the reversion of the Manors of Hanslape and Castlethorpe, which had been granted to his dear sister, the Lady Elizabeth, during life; and also the said Manors and Parks of Hanslape and Castlethorpe.

It was afterwards granted to different branches of the Royal family, and formed part of the revenue of the Princess Elizabeth, before her accession to the Throne.

In 1567, Queen Elizabeth demised to William Cowne, as messuages, tenements, two water-mills, two crofts near the River of Hanslape, a malt-mill and meadow, called Millneholme, *cum pert.* recited to have been before demised to Robert Matthews, as part and parcel of the Manor of Hanslape, called Warwick's land, to the Honour of Amphilh belonging, from Lady-day then past, for forty years, at 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* By Patent, 21 July 1576, it was granted for 21 years, at 39*s.* per ann. with lands in the occupation of Hugh Wren, at 26*s.* 8*d.* per ann., and messuages and lands in the occupation of Thomas Cowper, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ann.

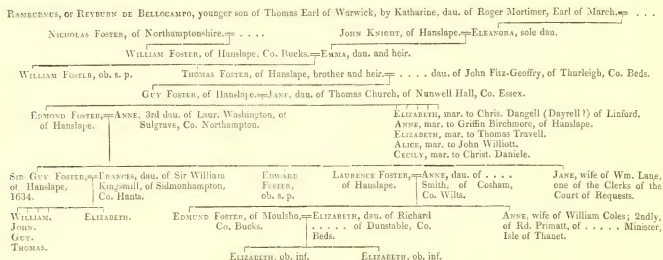
In 1582, Queen Elizabeth demised, in release of a debt of Sir Amias Pawlet, as executor of Hugh, his father, and for services, with divers lands in Woughton, &c., in the occupation of John Disney, or Daunsey, part of the Manor of Brockborough, Co. Kent, parcel of the Earldom of Kent, and Honour of Amphilh, Co. Beds, granted to George Ashby, by Patent, 15 June, (17 Eliz.) at 31*s.* 4*d.* rent.

In 1663, this Manor was granted in fee, by King Charles II., to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt., Justice of the Common Pleas; with whose daughter, Elizabeth, part thereof is said to have passed in marriage to William Lane, of Hanslape, son of Richard Lane (who was buried here in 1650); and another part to the family of Foster, through Emma, daughter and sole heiress of John Knight, of Hanslape, by Eleanora, sole daughter of Renburn, or Ramburne de Beauchamp, younger son of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by Katherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, as may be, in some degree, elucidated by the annexed Pedigrees:

PEDIGREE OF RAMBURNE DE BEAUCHAMP AND FOSTER, OF HANSLAPE.

From Harl. MSS. 1533, fol. 50 b.; 1234, fol. 28.

Arms: Arg. a chev. Vert. between three bugle horns S. Foster.



PEDIGREE OF TYRRELL OF HANSLAPE AND CASTLETHORPE.

FRANCES (1st Wife), Sir THOMAS TYRRELL, Knt. Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and dau. of (2nd Wife), BRIDGET (3rd Wife), dau. of Sir	
of Just. of the Com. Pleas; younger son of Sir Edward Tyrrell, Knt. of	Edward Harrington, Bart. and
Saunders, of Thornton, by Margaret his second wife, and younger brother of Sir	widow of Sir John Gore; benefac-
relict of Richard Timothy Tyrrell, Knt. of Oakley; ob. 1671; bur. at Castlethorpe.	treasures to Castlethorpe Poor; bur.
Grenville, Esq.	there.
[PEDIGREE OF TYRRELL OF THORNTON.]	
JAMES TYRRELL, of Caldecote, mar. widow of White, Esq.	
THOMAS, [Heir, dau. of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, [Croke's Genealogy.]	BRIDGET, dau. of Sir Edward Albani, Bart.; ob. s. p.
FRANCES, mar. to John Blower, of Wood-Norton, Co. Norfolk.	Sir PETER TYRRELL, cr. Anne, dau. of Carew Raleigh, dau. of Elizabeth, mar. to Wil-
Sir THOMAS TYRRELL, Bart. = DOROTHY, dau. of Giles Eyre, a	Bar. 20 July 1695; ob. son of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. the Great Captain; bur. at Castlethorpe 24 Jan. 1708.
of Castlethorpe; ob. May 1714; bur. at Castlethorpe.	PHILLIS, ob. inupt. 1706; bur. 29 April.
1707.	ELIZABETH, bur. 2 Feb. 1716, at Castlethorpe.
	FRANCES, mar. to Anne, mar. to Frye.
	CHARLOTTE, ob. inupt.; bur. 18 May 1705.
	SUSANNA, ob. 1706, inupt.; bur. 15 May.
EYRE TYRRELL, ob. inf. 23 Jan. 1695.	CHRISTOBELLA, dau. and co-heir; mar. 1st, to John Knapp; 2ndly, to John Pigott, Esq. of Dodderhall; 3rdly, to Richard Ffennes) Vice. Say and Sele; ob. 23 July 1789; bur. at Grendon-Underwood, æt. 94, vidua.
	HARRIET, dau. and co-heir; mar. to James Lamb, Esq. of Kidlington, Co. Oxon; ob. 18 Sept. 1785; bur. at Grendon-Underwood, vidua.

TOTHALL END,

a Manor, or reputed Manor in this Parish, anciently belonged to a family deriving its name from, or imparting it to the Hamlet: and passed by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Knt., Justice of the Common Pleas (and a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army in the time of the Commonwealth,) to her husband, William Lane, of Hanslope; and descending, by an heir female, to Sir William Wake, Bart., of Northamptonshire, was sold to Edward Watts, Esq., of Hanslope Park, whose descendant is the present possessor.

HANSLOPE HOUSE

was built by Basil Brent, Esq., who is said to have been so great a breeder of poultry, that at one time, he possessed about a thousand hens, which occasioned his being nick-named "Hen Brent." His heir sold the Mansion to George Pierrepont, Esq. circ. 1707. Sir Peter Tyrrell, Bart., or his representatives, sold the Manor also, and principal Estate, to George Pierrepont, Esq. who, 12 Oct. 1714, was created Baron Pierrepont of Hanslope: and at his death, s. p. 22 May 1715, æt. 66, it descended to his next heir, Evelyn Pierrepont, Duke of Kingston (the Barony becoming extinct,) and was purchased of his representatives, by the Trustees and Guardians of Edward Watts, Esq., then an infant, but since, the worthy and liberal possessor of the Mansion and Estate.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson and Patronage having become vested in the Crown, absolutely, at the Dissolution of Religious Houses by King Henry VIII., the Rectory, which had been appropriated to Newark College in Leicester, was, together with the Advowson of the Vicarage, bestowed upon the Corporation of the City of Lincoln; and the several Incumbents were afterwards respectively presented by the said Corporation, or their lessees or appointees: and in 1803, on passing an Act of Parliament for the inclosure of Salcey Green and Stocking Green, (both portions of this Parish,) an allotment was made to the Impropriators, in lieu of tithes; as there had been previously, in 1788, when an Inclosure of Hanslope was effected: but Hanslope-park and Bosenham-field were not exonerated from tithes by that Act.

RECTORS.

Thurstan Basset, presented by Sir William Malduit, Knt., in 1227.

Silvester de Everdon, created Bishop of Carlisle 1246.

Philip Luval, pres. 6 Feb. 1246, by the same Patron.¹

Henry de Wengham resigned in 1261.

Richard de Hengham, presented in 1261, by Sir Will. Malduit.

James de Beauchamp, presented 7 June 1269, by William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Simon de Ellisworth, presented 7 Sept. 1293, by the same Patron.

Peter de Blund, presented 9 April 1297. He was one of the Executors of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with custody of his lands, during the minority of his son and heir.

Thurstan de Hanslap, presented 30 June 1300, by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Peter de Blund, presented a second time, 9 July 1301; Thurstan having resigned nine days after his institution.

Adam de Herwynton, presented 2 Oct. 1316, by Alice Countess of Warwick.

Walter de Windlesore, presented June 1329, by Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Richard Pyriton exchanged with

Michael de Northburgh, for the Archdeaconry of Colchester, who was presented 2 Oct. 1373.

William de Hermesthorp, presented 12 Feb. 1382.

John de Hatfield, presented 16 Nov. 1383.

William de Morton exchanged for a Prebend in St. John's College Church, at Chester, with

Thomas Knight, LL.D. presented 15 July 1395. He was made Prebendary of St. Mary's Coll. Co. Warwick, in 1392; and died May 1414, in possession of that Prebend. "He built a famous spire steeple here, which is the noted land-mark in all these parts."²

John Baysham, instituted 15 May 1414, on the presentation of Richard Earl of Warwick; but he exchanged the following year, with

Thomas Aldebury, for Olney.

Nic. Wymbyss, instituted 25 Mar. 1419, on the presentation of the Earl of Warwick.

Richard Monier, presented 22 June 1434.

John Hurl died in 1467.

John Stonys, presented 15 Aug. 1467.

John Morgan, LL.D. pres. Oct. 1485, by the King.

Richard Hatton, presented 26 Nov. 1496.

Geoffrey Wrenn, pres. 23 June 1509, by the King.

Robert Bone, presented 17 April 1527, by the same Patron. He was the last Rector; and on his presentation, this became annexed to Leicester Collegiate Church, to which a licence was obtained for its appropriation in 1523.

VICARS.

Robert, presented in 1250.

John de Harliscot, presented Nov. 1274, by Jacob de Beauchamp, Rector of Hanslape.

Warnus de Hanslap, presented April 1278.

John de Vouseby, presented 8 May, 1309.³

Thomas Grantham, A.B. presented 14 Aug. 1555, by William Rotheram, Mayor of Lincoln.

Ralph Sutton, presented 28 Oct. 1558.

John Sibsthane.

William Jones, in 1598, returned to be Curate of Hanslape-cum-Castlethorpe.

William Lingard, called Minister in 1605.

William Houghton succeeded in 1620, and called Minister in 1639.

Nathaniel Netmaker, pres 14 Jan. 1640; afterwards Rector of Pitchcott.⁴

Edmund Lawrence, presented in 1658.

John Hatch, presented 21 March 1663, by the King.

William Barton, presented 24 Dec. 1666.

William Ward, A.B., presented 8 Feb. 1677.

Shadrach Garmston, A.M., instituted 24 Nov. 1714; he died 18 Oct. 1741.

David Fowler, LL.B. presented 3 April 1742.

George Skelton, A.B., pres. 22 Feb. 1745; he resigned.

Moses Agar, A.B., presented 1 Nov. 1749.

Rowland Curtois, LL.B., pres. 24 Sept. 1783; but resigned.

Henry Davies was pres. 15 June 1786, by the Corporation of Lincoln.

William Singleton, presented 19 April 1806. He resigned, without having had any other preferment; and, retiring to his native County of Cumberland, died 11 Oct. 1841; and was succeeded by

Matthew Webb Keiley, A.M., inducted 18 Jan. 1839; who died 25 June 1841; and was buried in the Churchyard, with a simple head-stone to his memory.

James Mayne, A.M., inducted 2 Dec. 1841, on the presentation of George Hyde, Esq. of Norwich.

¹ In this man's time, a Vicarage was ordained; but, about sixty years afterwards, it became united to the Rectory.

² Cole's MSS. ³ The list of Vicars is imperfect until the reign of Henry VIII.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 387.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel and north chancel (or aisle) annexed; and at the west end, a lofty spire of Ketton stone, 206 feet 6 inches high; with a clock and five bells, the largest weighing $18\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and having this inscription: *Iesus Nazarinus Rex Judeorum. Iohannes Goorme me fieri fecit.* The length of the Church, with the chancel, is 136 feet. The spire was destroyed by lightning in June 1804.¹ Two views of the building were engraved by *Basire*; one representing it in the state in which it had appeared before the destruction of the spire; and the other, whilst in its ruinous condition.² The interior of the edifice received no injury from the accident; and in the modern improvements which have been introduced, is that of lighting the Church by means of candles placed in ten brass chandeliers; a large one, in the middle of the nave, and nine smaller, distributed through the aisles. An organ has also been provided; and an Evening Lecture established here, by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

In the wall of the Church are two anchorites, but no effigies or inscriptions thereon. In the chapel, or aisle, is an arch in the wall, where it is supposed that the Founder was buried; and in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, is an epitaph with these words: *Pray for the soul of Lewis ap Rees Gent. and late Balife of this Towne, & Servant to R. Hen. VIII. and of Elizabeth and Agnes his Wives. He decessid 1 July 1523.* Cole supposes this inscription to have belonged to a stone in the middle of the nave; and that some of their relations being surviving when the dismal havoc was made of monuments at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, they might have preserved this when the rest were destroyed. On this stone were the effigies of a man and two women, in brass, with labels issuant from their mouths; on one of which was, *Santa Trinitas unus Deus*; on the other, *Miserere nobis*; perhaps taken about 1582, by Mr. Thyn, and sent to Camden about 1610.

On a stone below, the effigies of a child, in brass, is the following:

Marmore sub hoc requiescit Corpvs Mariæ Filiae Thomæ Birchmore expectantis Resvrrctione Gloriæ græ hac e vita decessit vltimo die Ianuarii Ano Domini 1602, cum sextum annvm ætatis svæ compleverat. *Christus solus mihi Sales.*

In the north aisle, is a raised altar-monument, on the cover of which is a brass plate, inscribed:

Within the centre of this marble stone
The Bodys of my dearest Parents lye;
They were Death's right: he claims them as his own:
Their souls to Heav'n, their Fames are mounted high:
He Troughton's Hight, and Hampden she by birth,
Whom Heaven stole hence: to good to live on earth;
Yet this they left, to their immortal praise,
They lived well, died well, full of happy days.

Composed in duty by their beloved Son,
Richard Troughton.

¹ The weather-cock on the spire, from some accidental cause, previously broke down. As no person in the neighbourhood would undertake to replace it, the inhabitants advertised in the newspapers; and a man, named Robert Cadman, came and engaged to perform the business, which was effected without any apparatus or machinery whatsoever; for, the spire being octagonal, and each of the angles having a line of small knobs three feet asunder, by means of these he climbed to the top, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. He even took up a drum with him, and amused himself with beating it; and when he came down, he left it behind him; and afterwards, getting intoxicated, could scarcely be restrained from going up for it in that state in the evening, observing, that he was afraid somebody might steal it in the night. However, it remained there in safety until the next morning; and then he ascended, to the height of eighty feet, and brought it down without accident.

² "The spires and pinnacles with which our old Churches are decorated come from these ancient symbols," (pyramidal stones and pointed pyramids, as at Stonehenge in Wilts, Rudston in Yorkshire, the Great Temple of Juggernaut in the East Indies, and the altar in the Temple of Mexico, upon which human victims were sacrificed to the Sun, as their Deity, their hearts being taken out by the Priest); "and the weather-cocks with which they are surmounted, though now only employed to shew the direction of the wind, were originally emblems of the Sun; for the cock is the natural herald of the day, and therefore sacred to the fountain of light." [R. Payne Knight's Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology.]

In the chancel, round the verge of a stone :

. *De Hanslap Gist icp*
Deu de salme eit merop.

On another was the portraiture of a Priest under a canopy. These two, Cole supposes to have belonged to Thurstan Keswick and Peter Blunt, Rectors temp. Edw. II. There have been evidently many others, of very ancient date, but entirely mutilated. On an ordinary stone :

Here lyeth the Body of Eliz. Golding, daughter of Thomas Golding of Poslington, in the County of Suffolk, Esq. She departed this life July 30, in the year of our Lord God 1635.

Round the verge of a small hexagon stone, in Gothic characters, is an imperfect inscription ; and in Troughton's Chapel, on flat gravestones :

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Chapman, son of Thomas Chapman, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life March 15th 1691-2.

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Chapman and Elizabeth his wife, an Infant, who departed January the 15th 1693-4.

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Chapman and Elizabeth his wife, who was buried June 1688.

KESWICK'S CHANTRY, (from a Book of Chantries, in the Augmentation Office.)

Thurstan Keswick's Chantry, founded to find a Priest to sing for the souls of Thurstan Keswick, some time Parson of the said Church, and his Parents and Benefactors ; and also to minister to the Parishioners of Hanslap as oft as need shall require. The said Chantry Priest hath no Chapel assigned or founded by his composition, but singeth in the Chapel of our Lady in the said Parish Church, and ministereth to the said Parish a persone and the said Chantry Priest.

The said Chantry is of the yearly value of *8l. 1s. 6d.* with *6s. 8d.* for the Curate's Mansion ; whereof to the King's Majesty, for Tenths, *14s. 10d.* ; to the King's Baylyffe of Hanslap, *5s. 1½d.* ; to Anth^y Salesbury, for rents resolut, *2d.* ; and so remaineth for the Priest's salary, with *9d.* paid for head-money, *7l. 1s. 4½d.* There is neither Goods, Catalls, nor ornaments belonging to

On a marble slab, beneath the Manorial-pew belonging to Hanslape House, is the following :

CHARLES JENKINSON, ESQ. AFTERWARDS EARL OF LIVERPOOL, MARRIED AMELIA, THE DAUGHTER OF WM. WATTS, ESQ. BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE, ROBERT BANKS, BARON HAWKESBURY. SHE DIED IN 1770, AGED 20.

Over the south door, on a small tablet :

The Rev. William Singleton, who was 44 Minister of this Parish, gave to this Church the large Chandelier in the middle aisle, A.D. 1838.

In the church-yard is a stone, commemorative of the death of a prize-fighter, who terminated his mortal combats in this neighbourhood, and bears the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of Alexander M^cKay, late of Glasgow, who died 3rd of June 1830, aged 26 years.

Strong and athletic was my frame ;
Far from my native home I came,
And manly fought with Simon Byrne ;
Alas ! but liv'd not to return.

Reader, take warning by my fate,
Lest you should rue your case too late ;
If you have ever fought before,
Determine now to fight no more.

this Chantry, all such necessities being supplied to the Priest by the parishioners.

Incumbents of Thurstan Keswick's Chantry.

SIMON DE WESTON, presented by the founder, 2 Dec. 1325, the year of his death.

Simon de Turney, Chantry Chaplain, died 1349.

William de Brownby, presented by the Bishop 1349.

Robert Archer de Craule, presented 7 March 1355.

John Syward, 2 Nov. 1361, presented by the Bishop.

John Haunkin, presented 1 Nov. 1371, died 1412.

Henry Nowers, alias Weston, presented 13 Nov. 1435.

After him, no more admissions are found ; but

Hugh Wrenne was Chantry Priest in 1534, and also at the Dissolution, in 1547 ; when it was returned that he had *8l.* coming from the said Chantry, and was 60 years of age. He was living in 1553, and then held his pension.

HANSLAPE CHARITY SCHOOL

was founded by Lady Lucy Pierrepont, for four poor children. Other Benefactions to this Parish were given by Isabella Barnwell, William Fox, and a benefactor whose name is now unknown ; altogether, producing a rent of *60l.* per ann. vested in Trustees ; the amount being distributed amongst the poor on St. Thomas's Day, annually.

HARDMEAD, OR HORMEAD,

which probably derived its name from its situation, is a sort of boundary to the Hundred and County, agreeably to the learned and ingenious suggestion of the author of "A Treatise on Hor, or Hoar Stones," and is near the north-eastern verge of Newport Hundred; being bounded, on the North, by Emberton, Clifton-Reynes, and Newton-Blossomville; on the East, by Astwood; on the South, by Chicheley; and on the West, by Sherrington and Emberton.

In the earliest accounts which have been preserved of this place, the principal Estate, comprising, with the Manor, the Right of Advowson of the Church, seems to claim priority of description in the

MANORIAL HISTORY,

which, from the time of the Conquest, belonged to the family of Windsor, as representatives of Walter Fitz-Other, whose Manor and lands here were inserted in the Domesday Book, as situated in Moselai Hundred, but without particularising the name of Hardmead in the account of this Estate; of which it is only stated, to have consisted of four hides for one Manor, holden of the aforesaid Walter, by Ralf, or Radulfus: that there were six carucates of land; in the demesne two; and nine villeins with seven bordars having four carucates. There were two servants; two carucates of pasture; woods for one hundred hogs; altogether valued at sixty shillings; when he first held it, one hundred shillings; and in the time of King Edward at 4*l*. This Manor was holden, in the Saxon times, by Oswi, a man of Alric, who could sell it.¹

Thus, the descent of the lands here seems to have been very incorrectly given by Browne Willis, who represented the benefaction of the Church of Hardmead to the Priory of Merton, in Surrey, as the gift of Ralph de Keynes, with several other Benefices, which were bestowed upon that religious house by that family, who had acquired a portion of the Estate of the Giffards here, in the time of Henry II.; but the Barons of Windsor, and not the family of Keynes, held the principal Manor and Advowson; and having been the benefactors to Merton Convent, that Priory continued in possession of the Estate until the Dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., when, by a forced exchange, it came to the Crown, as related in the Ecclesiastical History of this Parish.²

The following entries are found in the Escheat Rolls, respecting this family and the Manor of Hardmead: In 1398, Bryan Windsor died seised of the Manor of Hardmead.³ In 1427, Richard Windsor died seised of the Manor of Hardmead.⁴ In 1451, Miles Windsor died seised of the Manor of Hardmead.⁵ The rest of the lands in Hardmead are described as in many portions.

The Estate of Walter Giffard was holden as a Manor, in the hands of Hugh, at two hides and a half. There were two carucates and a half of land, with four villeins and two bordars; one caruate

¹ Terra Walterij Fitz-Other. In Moselai Hvnd. Radulf' ten' de Walterio 111. hid p uno 10. Tra' ē vi. car'. In dñio sunt 11. et ix. uilli cū. vii. bord. hāt. 1111. car'. Ibi. 11. serui p̄tu. 11. car'. Silua c. porc'. Int'. tot' ual. lx. sol. Q'do recep. c. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc 10 tenuit Osuui. hō Alrici et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 151.]

² In the Chartulary of Merton, it appears that a Corody was granted by G . . . the Prior, to Gilbert de Hormead, so long as he should remain in the Convent; and in 26 Henry III. the Prior and Convent promise Thomas Lascelles, not to hold his lands in Eton without his consent. [Cotton. MSS. *Cleopatru*, c. vii. fol. 108; also fol. 145 and 181.]

³ Esc. 22 Ric. II.

⁴ Ibid. 6 Hen. VI.

⁵ Ibid. 30 Hen. VI.

of pasture; and wood for fifty hogs. It was and had been always rated at forty shillings. This Manor had been holden by a man of Alric Fitz-Goding, who could sell it.¹

The land of William Fitz-Ausculf was another Manor, consisting only of one hide (wanting half a virgate.) There was one carucate of land; one plough was kept, with two bordars and one servant; and woods for twenty-four hogs: holden of Fitz-Ausculf by Hervey, as his subfeudatory. It was then and had been rated at twelve shillings; in the time of King Edward at twenty shillings. This land, Godwin, a man of Vlf, had holden, and could sell it.²

Pagan also held the same William, half a virgate. There were two oxgangs of land, and two of pasture, with wood for five hogs (not called a Manor,) but rated at two shillings; and in the time of King Edward at the same rent, by the same person. This land had been holden by Godric, a man of Oswy, who could sell it.³

Baldwin held likewise one hide of the same William (Fitz-Ausculf,) for a Manor; which contained one carucate of land; and one plough was kept there, with three villeins; which were and had been constantly rated at one mark of silver. This Manor had been formerly in the tenure of three brothers; one of them, a man of Tosti; and two, men of Baldwin, who could sell their land. Of this, half a virgate had been given to the Monastery of St. Firmin, of Crawley, and was settled thereupon in the time of King Edward.⁴

The lands of Hugh de Bolebec here, and holden by Hugh as half a virgate, were not denominated a Manor; but were sufficient for two oxgangs: with wood for five hogs. It had been, and at the Norman Survey, was rated at two shillings. Ulgrim, a man of the Earl Lewin, had before holden it, and could sell it.⁵

The *Countess Judith* also possessed an Estate here, but not called a Manor, which Morcar held, as her subfeudatory, for one hide and one virgate of land. There was one carucate; one plough was kept, with three villeins and one bordar: one carucate of pasture; and woods for fifty hogs. It was and had been valued at 10s.; and in the time of King Edward at 20s. The same subfeudatory had holden it in King Edward's time, and could sell it, without licence of his Chief Lord.⁶

In an account of the family of Boteler, of Walden, in a manuscript in the possession of the late Earl of Peterborough, it is stated that, Geoffrey Boteler, John, and Richard, were brothers; that Geoffrey had issue, William and Elizabeth: that William being enfeoffed in all those lands in Walden and Ashden, which the said John and Richard, his uncles, after the death, s. p. of the said William, had released to Richard Boteler and John Keignys: that the two last mentioned gave these lands to

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Moslai Hvnd. 66. In Horelmede ten' Hugo de Walt'io 11. hid. et dim' p̄ uno 66. 'Tra. ē. 11. car' et dim' et ibi sur. cū. 111. uilli et 11. bord. p'tū. 1. car'. Silua 1. porc'. Val et ualuit sēp. xl. sol. Hoc 66 tenuit un' hō Alrici. f. Godin et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

² Terra Willi Filij Arsevlā. In Moslai Hvnd. In Herouldmede ten' Herueus. 1. hid dim' uirg' min' p̄ uno 66 de Willo. 'Tra. ē. 1. car. et ibi. ē. cū. 11. uillis et 11. bord et 1. serui. Silua xiiii. porc'. Val et ualuit xii. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Goduin' hō Vlf. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ In ead ten' Pagan' de Willo dim' uirg'. 'Tra. ē. 11. bob'. et ibi sunt. ptū. 11. bob'. Silua v. porc'. Valet et ualuit. 11. sol. T.R.E. 11. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Godric' hō Osuui. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁴ In ead ten' Balduin'. 1. hid de Willo p̄ uno 66. 'Tra. ē. 1. car. et ibi. ē. cū. 111. uillis. Val et ualuit sēp una mark Argentī. Hoc 66 tenuer. 111. frs' vn' eo' hō Tochi. et 11. hōes Balduuini xxi. sol. [Ibid. fol. 150.]

⁵ Terra Hygon' de Bolebech. In Hervlfmede ten' Hugo dim' uirg'. 'Tra. ē. 11. bou' p'tū. 11. bob'. Silua v. porc'. Val et ualuit 11. solid. Hanc 'trā tenuit Vlgrim hō Leuuni. comitis et uende' pot'. [Ibid. fol. 150.]

⁶ Terra Jvditæ Comitissæ. In Moslai Hvnd. In Herulfmede ten' Morcar. 1. hid et 1. uirg' de comitissa. 'Tra. ē. 1. car' et ibi. ē. cū. 111. uillis et 1. bord. Ptū 1. car'. Silua 1. porc'. Val et ualuit x. sol. T.R.E. xxth sol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' potuit absq'. l'p'tica dñi sui. [Ibid. fol. 152, b.]

John Strange, or Le Strange, and the said Elizabeth and her lawful issue; and afterwards, that John Le Strange, of Brockle, gave, by deed dated at Walden on Tuesday next before the feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M., 1370 (44 Edw. III.) these lands to one John Waryn (Warren?) and Elizabeth his wife, in tail; with remainder, in default of issue, to Agnes Mordaunt, sister of the said Elizabeth¹ (mother of the said Elizabeth and Agnes,) and their right heirs, by deed dated on Sunday before Michaelmas, in 1387 (11 Ric. II. ;) that Elizabeth Waryn died without issue of her body: that Agnes had issue, Robert Mordaunt; that Robert had issue, William: and William left John Mordaunt, denominated *in bosco*.²

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson, which had been given, with the Manor, to the Priory of Merton, by the family of Windsor, (and not by the family of Keynes, as incorrectly stated by Browne Willis,) remained vested in the Convent, by which Society the respective presentations to the Rectory were regularly made, until King Henry VIII. having determined upon the suppression of the Monasteries, made a forced exchange with William Lord Windsor, who surrendered Hardmead, with lands in Boveney, Horton, Wyrardesbury, and Burnham, to the King; and by Patent, in 1543, obtained a grant of part of the lands of St. Mary Overy, in Stoke Poges, in return.³ In 35 Henry VIII. a fine was passed between the King, Claimant, and William Windsor, Knt., Lord Windsor, Deforcients, of 20 messuages, 1000 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 100 acres of furze, in Hardmead, Boveney, Horton, Wyrardesbury, and Burnham, for which the King gave to Lord Windsor certain marks of silver:⁴ and by Patent, in the same year, 1543, the King granted the Advowson of the Rectory of Hardmead, and lands there, and in Filgrave and Lathbury, late belonging to the Abbey of Lavendon, to Thomas Lane;⁵ by whom, about 1550, it was conveyed to Thomas Ardys, Gent., who is presumed to have left it to his son, Edward Ardys, he having exercised the right of Patronage in 1552, 1560, and 1563; and about 1570, Ardys conveyed it to the Catesbys, by whom the Manor had been previously acquired.

The Catesbys appear to have obtained the Estate of Hardmead through the marriage of William Catesby to Margaret, daughter of Lord Zouche. This William died in 1485; and was buried in the Church, as were also many of his descendants; of whom Thomas Catesby obtained a grant, both of the Advowson and Manor, from King Henry VIII. circ. 1544; and died seised circ. 1577. Another Thomas Catesby, *supposed* son of Francis, and grandson of the former Thomas, circ. 1670, sold these possessions to Sir John Maynard, Knt., Serjeant-at-Law in the time of Cromwell and King Charles II.; and passed, by the marriage of his grand-daughter, the daughter of Joseph Maynard, Esq., of Clifton Reynes (after having been intermediately transferred to Alexander Small, Esq., Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and the Right of Patronage exercised by the Trustees and Guardians of his infant son, Alexander Small, Esq., in 1759,) to Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. and (4th) Bart.; and afterwards, his son, Sir John Hobart, 5th Bart., exercised the Patronage in 1721. He was elected in 1725, K.B.; in 1728, made Baron Hobart of Blickling; and in 1746, Earl of Buckinghamshire; and so

¹ It seems highly probable, that this Elizabeth, daughter of Geoffrey, and sister of William Boteler (but whether before her marriage to John Waryn, or after his decease, is by no means clear,) became the wife of Thomas, son of William de Grenville, of Wotton, which Thomas died in 1402 (4 Hen. IV. ;) whose grandson, Eustace, married Elizabeth, daughter of Baldwin Boteler, the heiress of that family [See PEDIGREES OF GRENVILLE, in vol. i. p. 596, 599, &c. :] for the dates, so far as they are attainable, will very well agree with such an elucidation of a very obscure point in the history of that noble family.

² Halstead, p. 472.

³ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 17 April.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. 10 July.

⁴ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

continued in his successors, the Barons Hobart and Earls of Buckinghamshire, until 1792; in which year the Estate and Advowson were purchased by the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Kinnoull; whose son, the Hon. Thomas Robert Hay-Drummond, having succeeded to the titles and Estates of his father in 1804,¹ soon afterwards sold the Advowson to Robert Sheddou, Esq., of Gower-street, Co. Middlesex; in whose family it remains.

In 1712, Hardmead was returned as containing 20 houses and 70 persons; and then paid to the land-tax 129*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

RECTORS.

GILBERTUS, presented in 1223, by the Convent of Merton, "ad Eccliam de Hardmead."

Walter de Dene died in 1262.

Ralph de Freingham, presented by the Convent of Merton, in 1262.

Geoffrey died in 1311.

John de Merton, inst. 3 Nov. 1311, on the presentation of the Convent of Merton. At his cession,

Walter de Drayton succeeded 5 March 1315. He exchanged for a moiety of Danbury, in London Diocese, with

William de Castleton 2 Aug. 1318; he died in 1329; and was succeeded by

John de Clipstone, instituted 17 Feb. 1329. He resigned in 1330.

Henry de Swinford succeeded 1 Dec. 1330; on his cession,

John de Toneworth was inst. Oct. 1341. He died; and

William de Hanley was instituted 4 Aug. 1349. He exchanged it for Scholingham, Co. Notts, with

Adam de Navesby, 13 June 1354. He resigned in 1357; and was succeeded by

John Tybotis, who resigned 2 Aug. 1357; and dying,

William Champenays was instituted Nov. 1358. He exchanged for another Benefice, with

John de Pederton, alias *Winchcombe*, 12 Oct. 1359: who exchanged for Stoke Dennis, Co. Somerset, with

John de Medelton, 12 Jan. 1366: and died in 1375. He was succeeded by

John de Peche, pres. 13 Nov. 1375. At whose death,

John Mansel was instituted 10 April 1388. He resigned; and

Thomas Botiler was inst. 26 Feb. 1411. He also resigned; and

Thomas Allen was inst. 21 Nov. 1413. On his cession, *William Barton* was instituted 12 April 1414; and on his resignation,

Thomas Fowler was instituted 7 Sept. 1414.

Edmund Foxton resigned in 1447.

William Botiler, presented 10 July 1447.

Richard Simpson resigned in 1465.

John Cowper succeeded 14 Aug. 1465. He died; and *Robert Story* was inst. 27 Nov. 1483. On his cession,

John Kirkby was instituted 23 April 1486.

John Freeman occurs Rector in 1520. He died; and *John Westwood* was instituted 29 Oct. 1525; and on

his cession,

Edward Dicconson, A.B. was instituted 2 Dec. 1529, as his predecessors were, by the Convent of Merton; and at his death,

William Smith was instituted 2 May 1541, on the pres. of the King: and at his death, was succeeded by

William Harnays, instituted 10 Jan. 1552, on the presentation of Edw. Ardys, Gent. At his death,

William Mott was presented 14 March 1560, by the same Patron. He resigned; and

Richard Raynsford was presented in 1563, by the same Patron; and at his decease, his successor was

William Fowler, instituted 10 May 1604, on the presentation of Thomas Catesby. He occurs Rector in 1650: and was buried here, 18 Oct. 1562; being succeeded by

Richard Kearsey, A.M. inducted 2 Dec. 1652; who was Rector in 1655; and died in 1668; being also Rector of Toddington, Co. Beds, where he resided.

John Pateman, A.B. instituted 16 Aug. 1668, inducted 18 Aug., on the presentation of Mr. Catesby. He died Rector; and was buried 25 Feb. 1720-1. He had been previously Curate here: and was succeeded by

William Selth, A.M., presented 1 July 1721, by Sir John Hobart, Bart.: on his resignation,

Joseph Ward, A.B. was instituted 1 Nov. 1722, and inducted 3 Nov., on the presentation of the same Patron. On his cession,

John Mingay, A.B., was instituted 5 Aug. 1725, on the same presentation; but quitted it for a Benefice in Norfolk. He was of Ch. Ch. Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1721; A.M. of Clare Hall 1736. On his cession,

Edward Alanson, A.M. was instituted 31 Dec. 1729, on the presentation of John Lord Hobart, Baron of Bick-

¹ MSS. Lysons, in a letter to the Rev. W. Cotton.

ling. He was of Magd. Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1682; A.M. 1696. He was also Rector of Clifton Reynes; and was buried 15 Aug. 1743.

Robert Fowlkes, A.M., inducted 30 May 1746, on the presentation of the Right Hon. John Lord Hobart. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Thomas Chapman, LL.D., inducted 12 July 1745, on the presentation of the Right Hon. John Earl of Buckinghamshire. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Roger Sturgeon, A.M., inducted 27 April 1750, on the same presentation. He died; and was succeeded by

William Gardner, A.M., inducted 18 May 1759, on the presentation of Alexander Small, an infant, by the consent of Martha Owen, his Guardian: at his death,

Thomas Radford, A.M. was inducted 12 July 1802, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Kinnoul. He died; and was succeeded by

Bartlet Goodrick, A.M., inducted 19 April 1817, on the presentation of the Executors of the late Robert Sheddon, Esq., of Gower-street, Co. Middlesex. He is the son of Bartlet Goodrick, Esq., of Saling-grove, in Essex, by whom he was presented to the Vicarage of Great Saling, in that County; and married the daughter of John Goodrick, Esq., of Energlyn, Co. Glamorgan, who, with their three children, died within twelve months: his eldest but last surviving daughter, died in June 1821, at Energlyn, æt. five years and three months.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, two aisles and chancel, covered with lead. At the west end is an embattled tower, containing three bells, two of which are thus inscribed: 1. Sancta Maria ora pro nobis. 2. Vox Augustinis onet in aure Dei.

In the east window of the chancel, are the effigies of our Saviour and of the blessed Virgin; and in the window of the north aisle, in the glass, is an imperfect inscription:

Orate pro Anim Helme uxoris ejus.

In the middle of the chancel, on a brass plate, is the effigy of a man, with this inscription:

Of your Charitee pray for the Soul of Francys Catesby, of Hardmede, Gent. the youngest Son of Antonie Catesby, of Whiston, Esq. decessid; which Francys decessid the xij. day of August in the yere of our Lord God m.d.cxvj. On whose Soule & all Christians, God have Mercy. Amen.

On the upper part of a white marble tablet, in the east wall, are these *Arms*:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Catesby*, Arg. two mountain cats passant in pale, S.: 2 and 3, Gu. a lion ramp. Or.

On the tablet, this inscription:

Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Hanbury, Knt., and Daughter of Thomas Catesby, Esq. lies here buried, Nov. 2 1665.

Thomas Catesby, Esq., Father to the said Elizabeth, lies here buried, June 12, 1681.

Elizabeth, the Relict of Thomas Catesby, Esq., and Mother of the said Elizabeth, lies buried, May 16, 1699.

HAVERSHAM

is situated on the north side of the river Ouse, the Parish being bounded thereby, between Stoney-Stratford and Newport Pagnell, and is nearly equi-distant from those towns, but in the Hundred and Deanery of Newport, before the three ancient divisions were united. It is a very small village, in a low situation, the neighbourhood being often exposed to considerable floods from the river Ouse, on the northern side of which it is built; the Manor-House, Church, and Parsonage, being at the western extremity of the place, and no public road passing through it. The extent of the Parish is about one thousand six hundred and five acres, chiefly in meadow, pasture, and woodland.¹

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Haversham was surveyed in the old Hundred of Bonestou, as the land of William Peverell. This vill was then rated at ten hides; had sixteen bordars or villeins belonging to it; eight bordars or cottagers, and seven ploughs or teams. It was valued or taxed, as it had been in the time of King Edward the Confessor, when the Countess Guetha held it.² She was, according to William of Malmesbury, widow of Godwin, the famous Earl of Kent; sister of Swayne, or Suen, King of Denmark; and mother to King Harold, who was slain in the Battle of Hastings. William Duke of Normandy, (commonly called the Conqueror,) then took upon himself the Government of England, as King; and soon afterwards, in partitioning the lands of his newly-acquired dominions, bestowed upon the same William Peverell, those lands here which the Countess Guetha had holden in the Saxon times.

William Peverell, the first of that name, is said to have been an illegitimate son of William the Conqueror, by the daughter of one Ingelric, the founder of the Church of St. Martin le Grand, in London, and to have had the name of Peverell from his mother's subsequent marriage with Ranulph Peverell. We are told, that the Conqueror, in the second year of his reign, granted to this William Peverell the custody of the then newly-erected Castle at Nottingham. However, there appears to be great doubt, whether the William Peverell to whom the Conqueror is said to have committed the Castle of Nottingham, in the second year of his reign, were the son of the Conqueror; for the latter was then barely thirty-eight years of age. It is worthy of remark, too, that we find no notice taken of a Castle at Nottingham in the Conqueror's Survey, which was commenced fourteen years after that period; and it seems rather a curious circumstance, if true, that Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror, should, on the day of her Coronation, confirm the foundation of the Church of St. Martin le Grand by the father of her husband's concubine. But this William Peverell, whatever might be his age or his lineage, was certainly endowed by the Conqueror with large possessions, viz. :

¹ By a Survey in 1821, made by Thomas King, of Nash, and J. Holcraft, of Evenley, Co. Beds, the parish contained 1604 ac. 3 r. 24 p. in eight tenures (including cottages belonging to the Manor), with streets and lanes; the annual rental being 1996*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; and cottages, 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

² Terra Willi Peverel. In Bonestov Hynd. G Wills ten' Havreshā p. x. hid' . se defd'. Tra' ē x. caſ. In dñio sunt hidē et ibi i. car' et dim' et altera et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi xvi. uilli cū viii. bord' hñt. vii. caſ. Ibi v. serui et i. molīn de viii. sol'. et lxxx. anguill. p'tū ix. caſ. Silua. ccc. porc. Val. et ualuit vi. lib. T.R.E. vii. lib. Hoc G tenuit Gueth comitissa. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

in the Borough of Nottingham, forty-eight houses of Merchants, and twelve houses of Knights; in the County of Nottingham, nine manors, and many dependent villages; in the Borough of Northampton, thirty-two houses; in the County of Northampton, lands in forty-four towns, many of which were appurtenant to the Manor of Hecham (Higham), which he then held in his demesne; in the County of Buckingham, eight manors; in the County of Bedford, one manor, and a dependent village; in Oxford, four houses; in the County of Oxford, two towns; in the County of Leicester, five towns; and in the County of Derby, a castle in the Peak Forest, and twelve manors. This William Peverell, in the quarrel between King William Rufus and his elder brother Robert, defended the Castle of Helme, in Normandy, for William, but was at length obliged to surrender it; and was, it is presumed, the same person with William Peverell, who founded the Priory at Lenton, near Nottingham, for the souls of his Lord King William, Queen Matilda his wife, their son King William, and all his and their parents; and for the health of his Lord King Henry, Queen Matilda his wife, their son William, and daughter Matilda; and for the health of his own soul, of Adeline his wife, and their son William. To the Priory of Lenton, he gave many Lands and Tithes in the Counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Northampton; and several of his Knights were benefactors, whose benefactions William Peverell himself confirmed. The foundation was witnessed by Gerald, Archbishop of York; so that it evidently took place between the year 1103, in which Matilda, the daughter of King Hen. I. was born, and the year 1108, in which the Archbishop, who attested it, died. The same William Peverell also founded the Priory of St. James, near Northampton; the Register of which Priory states him to have died 5 Feb. 1113; Adeline, his wife, 14 Feb. 1119; and William, their son, 16 May 1100; but this is said to be contradicted by the Pipe-Roll of 5 Steph. which states, that Adeline, the mother of William Peverell of Nottingham, was pardoned 18l. by the King's Writ. It is possible, however, that the debt incurred by the mother might be pardoned to the son, after her decease; and there seems no other reason for noticing *his* name in the record. As to the William who died in 1100, it is perfectly within the bounds of probability, that he was the son for whose soul, prayers were reserved in the foundation of Lenton; and that the William who succeeded his father, and was the son of Adeline, in 5 Steph. was a second son of the same name.¹

William Peverell, son of William, was one of the Temporal Lords who attended King Stephen in the Great Council which he held at Oxford, in the first year of his reign; and in 1138, (3 Steph.) had the command of the Nottinghamshire forces in the victory obtained over the Scotch at Northallerton, in Yorkshire. King Stephen being at Nottingham, confirmed, at the request of this William Peverell, Oddona his wife, and Henry their son, the donations of William Peverell, father of this William, and of William himself, to the Priory of Lenton. This was probably in the King's way to the Battle of Lincoln, in the year 1140; in which battle, Peverell, supporting the cause of Stephen, was taken prisoner with him; and the Empress afterwards gave the command of Nottingham to Ralph Pagnell, who set fire to the Town; but it was shortly afterwards recovered back again by Peverell's soldiers. It is further recorded of this William Peverell, that, with the consent of his heir, William Peverell the younger (so that it may be presumed that his son Henry, before named, was then dead, without issue), he restored to the Priory of Lenton the Churches of Hecham (Higham), and Randia (Raundes), in Northamptonshire, which had formerly been given thereto, at the request of Adeline his mother, by William his father, and which he had, for some time, unjustly detained from the Priory.

¹ There is some doubt respecting this genealogy; and Dugdale does not very clearly express whether this is intended to be understood of the first William Peverell, or of William his son, whom he describes as having fought at the Battle of the Standard; the Register of St. James's Abbey, in which a more certain account was probably preserved, having been lost by fire.

William Peverell, son and heir of the former, gave the Church of Bolsover, in Derbyshire, to the Canons of Darley, near Derby; which donation, Avicia de Lancaster, the wife of William Peverell, with the assent of her husband, confirmed in or after the year 1149 (15 Steph.); but in the 18th year of King Stephen, this William Peverell is charged with having poisoned Ranulph Earl of Chester; for which offence, on the accession of King Hen. II. (which took place in December 1154), it is said he took refuge against punishment in a Monastery (Lenton, perhaps), and was there shorn a Monk; but, hearing of the King's march towards the place of his retirement, in the way to York, ran away, and left his property at the King's disposal.¹ But we have decisive evidence that the confiscation of Peverell's property was in contemplation before the Earl of Chester was poisoned; for King Hen. II. had, by the name of Henry, Duke of the Normans, given, before his accession to the Crown, to that very Earl of Chester who is said to have been poisoned by Peverell, the whole fee of the latter, unless he could clear himself of the treason and wickedness with which he was charged; so that the presumption is, that the administration of poison, if the story be founded in truth, was an act of revenge on the Earl, for his intended acceptance of Peverell's lands; and that the offence for which the forfeiture was incurred was, Peverell's adherence to King Stephen.

Margaret, the daughter and heir of William Peverell, married William, the son and heir of Robert de Ferrars the younger, some times called *Comes junior de Ferrariis*. This William de Ferrars was also called Earl of Nottingham, as well as Earl of Derby; and had, in the reign of King John, divers Manors, which were parcel of the possessions of William Peverell.

It appears, by the Liber Ruber Scaccarii, that this Manor was in the hands of Robert de Haversham in 1175 (22 Hen. II.); and in 1208 (9 Joh.) Benedict, presumed to have been the son of Robert and Basilia his wife, sought to acquire, as against Henry de Faukener, and Annora his wife, the fourth part of the inheritance of Ralph de Mora, father of the said Basil and Annora; and Henry and Annora said that this estate had been the right and property of six sisters; but their names are not expressed in the Placita.²

Hugh de Haversham, the son of Benedict, had lands here of his father's gift in 1208 (9 Joh.);³ and in 1235 (20 Hen. III.) levied a fine to the use of his son, Nicholas de Haversham, who, in the reign of Hen. III. was termed Lord of Haversham, of a Knight's fee here.⁴

In the Claus. Rolls of 1310, (4 Edw. IV.) it is stated, that Nicholas de Haversham, then deceased, had holden the Manor of Haversham of the King *in capite*, of the Honour of Peverell, and that Joane, his wife, had her reasonable dower in the same; that he had also holden the Manor of Claybrook of Arnald de Bosco, by Knight's service, in which Manor his said wife had also her reasonable dower: that it was holden as the Stewardship of the Honour of Peverell;⁵ that the said Nicholas was the son of another Nicholas de Haversham, whose mother, Emma, held the Manor of Compton, Co. Wilts, which John de Grimsted, her former husband, had settled upon her in dower (he holding the same *in capite*); and after the death of the last Nicholas de Haversham, without male issue, the Lordship of Haversham passed, by the marriage of his daughters, to the families of De la Plaunch and Olney, and thus at length to the family of Lucy, by the marriage of John de Pabenharn;⁶ who, marrying Joane, grand-daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas de Haversham, left issue, James de Pabenharn; whose

¹ Decem Scriptores Coll. 1377; and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. in Peverell Historia.

² Placit. 7 and 9 Joh. p. 97.

³ Rot. Pip. and Fin.

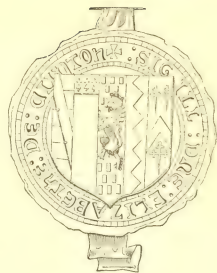
⁴ Nicholas de Haversham, &c. versus Reginald de Molendino et alios, &c. [Placit. 51 Hen. III. p. 160.] Nicholas de Haversham, &c. impleaded for damage done in Claybrook, Co. Leicester. [Ibid. p. 163 and 175.] Nicholas de Haversham optulet se versus Robertum Pavely, et quindecim alios de placit, quare occasione turbationis nuper habita in regno bona et cetalla sua in Manerio suo de Haversham inventa ad valorem centum lib. ceperunt at espertaverunt, &c. [Ibid. 51 Hen. III. p. 165.]

⁵ Dated at Winton, 26 Jan.

⁶ Burton's Leicestershire, p. 74.

daughter and heir, Katherine de Pabenharn, being married to Sir William Hugford, Knt. had a daughter, Alice, who became the wife of Thomas Lucy, Esq. of Charlcot, Co. Warwick; whose son, Sir William Lucy, Knt. in the time of King Hen. VI. by virtue of an entail, came into possession of this Manor after the death of Elizabeth Lady Clinton, the last of the family of De la Plaunche, in pursuance of a fine and recovery passed in 1327 (18 Edw. II.)¹

The following Pedigree, which has been compiled with great care, and personally examined and collated with the original records therein recited, by the late Rev. Edw. Cooke, A.M. LL.B. Rector of Haversham, though materially differing from Willis's MSS. and Nicholls's Leicestershire, may be depended upon for its correctness, and will elucidate the descent of the Manor and Patronage of Haversham.



PEDIGREE OF HAVERSHAM.

Arms: 1. Barry of six Arg. and Az. a bend Gu. *Gren.* 2. *Clinton.* 3. Arg. billeted S. a lion ar. of the Second, crowned Or. *De la Plaunche.* 4. Indented per pale Or and Gu. (Glover adds a bordure, for a junior branch of the family) *Birmingham.* 5. Arg. a chevron between three cross crosslets fitché S. *Russell.* [Harl. MSS. no. 2044, f. 12.]

BENEDICT OF HAVERSHAM, [Pl. 9 Johis.] = BASILLA, one of the six daughters of Ralph de Mora, [Pl. 9 Johis.]

HUGH DE HAVERSHAM, [Rot. Cart. 1 Joh. m. 9, Cal. p. 6.] held, by gift of his father, the custody of the lands, and heir of = William de Clinton, whose descendant, Sir John Clinton, in temp. Hen. VI. married Elizabeth, heir of De la Plaunche.

NICHOLAS DE HAVERSHAM, dead 39 Hen. III. He presented to the Church of Haversham = EMMA BOIS, sister and heir of Arnald de Bosco, and dau. of William de Bosco.

NICHOLAS DE HAVERSHAM; ob. 2 Edw. I. seized of = JOYNE, had dower in Haversham, and in Claybrook, Co. Northampton, from Arnald de Bosco, held Haversham Manor, [Esc. No. 30.] leaving Maud by military service as Seneschall of the Honour of Peverell, [Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. I. dated at Winchester, 26 Jan.] being of her mother's inheritance.

SIR JAMES DE LA PLAUNCHE, Knt. pres. to Haversham Rectory 1291 (19 Edw. I.) = MAUD, sole dau. and heir; = Sir JOHN DE OLNEY, Knt. pres. to Haversham 1311 (5 Edw. II.); ob. 19 34 Edw. I. (1306.) [Esc. No. 36.] in Ward 9 Edw. I.

JOHN, son and heir, = SIR WILLIAM DE LA PLAUNCHE, pres. = HOWARD, living 10 to Haversham 1333; ob. 9 Edw. III. (1335.) [Esc. 10 Edw. III. No. 59.] EDW. III. (1336.)

WILLIAM DE LA PLAUNCHE, nine years' old at his father's death [Esc. 10 Edw. III. No. 59.]; ob. infra astatem 1340 (14 Edw. III.) His posthumous dau. proved her age 35 Edw. III. [Rot. Claus.] ELIZABETH, dau. of Roger Hilary; ob. 29 Edw. III. [Esc. No. 2.] JOHN PARENHAM, Mbr. Elizabeth . . . ob. 23 Edw. III. (1331) s. p.

KATHERINE, mar. William de Birmingham, dead 2 Hen. VI.; ob. s. p. JOAN, died unmarried 5 July 1356, (30 Edw. III.) ELIZABETH, born after her father's death, at length sole heir; married four husbands, viz.: 1. Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield; 2. Sir John Clinton, Knt.; 3. Sir John Birmingham, Knt.; 4. Sir John Russell, Knt.; ob. 2 Hen. VI. (1423), s. p. [Esc. No. 36.] SIR JAMES DE PARENHAM, Mbr. Knt. = KATHERINE, dau. of Walter Tridly, 34 Edw. III. heir to his brother.

WILLIAM HUGFORD; ob. s. p. SIR THOMAS LUCY, of Charlcot, Co. Warwick; ob. 3 Hen. V. (1415.) = ALICE, sole dau. and heir; mar. 2ndly, to Richard Archer, Esq. of Tamworth, Co. Stafford.

SIR WILLIAM LUCY, Knt. heir, born 1402; M.P. for Warwickshire 1 Hen. IV.; the sixth in descent from William who first took the surname of Lucy, descended from the ancient Charlctes in the reign of King John. He inherited Haversham on the decease of Lady Elizabeth Clinton through his mother, Alice.

¹ Finis levatus inter Richardum de Pyre, Personam Ecclesie de Bereford Quær. et Johannem de Olney et Matildam Uxorem ejus *Def.* Manerij de Haversham jus Richardi qui concessit Johanni et Matildæ pro vita, remanere Willo de la Plaunche et Johanne Uxori ejus et Hæred. de corpore suo remanere Johanne Fil. Johannis de Olney et Hæred. de corpore suo remanere Johanni filio Johannis de Pabenharn et Hæred. de corpore suo remanere Jacobo fratri Johannis filio Johannis de Pabenharn et Hæred. de corpore.

PEDIGREE OF LUCY, IN CONTINUATION OF THE PEDIGREE OF HAVERSHAM, &c.



SIR WILLIAM LUCY, Knt. born 1402; M.P. for Bucks. = ELEANOR, dau. of Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn.
28 Hen. VI.; ob. 1466.

ALFRED . . . = SIR WILLIAM LUCY, Knt. ob. 7 Hen. VII.; bur. at Stratford-on-Avon. = MARGARET, dau. of Job Breck-
ob. 1494. VII.; bur. at Stratford-on-Avon. = rock, Treasurer to King Hen. VI.

WILLIAM LUCY, 10 Hen. VII. EDWARD LUCY, MARIA, mar. JOHN DENCEL. EDMUND LUCY, at. 28. = JOHANNA . . .
8 Hen. VII.; dead 13 Hen. VII.; bur. at Thelsoford. 1493.

EDMUND. SIR THOMAS LUCY, Knt. ob. 17 = ELIZ. dau. of Sir Ric. RAD- ANNA.
Hen. VIII.; bur. at the Grey Friars, London, 1525. = Empson, Knt. relict of Geo. Catesby, Esq. GVADA. 10 Hen. VII.

EDMUND LUCY. THOMAS LUCY. WILLIAM LUCY, Esq. ob. 1551. = ANN, dau. of Ric. Farmer, Esq. = ANNE. RADEGVADA. HADGARA.

EDMUND. SIR THOMAS LUCY, Knt. = JESSA, dau. and heiress of THOMAS ACTON, Esq. ELIZABETHA.
TIMOTHY. 1564, 7 Eliz. = MARIA. JANE. MAURIA. JOGGIA.
RICHARD.

SIR THOMAS LUCY, Knt. 36 Eliz.; ob. 1603. = CONSTANTIA, dau. and heir of Richard Kingsmill.

FRANCIS LUCY. WILLIAM LUCY, S.T.P. SIR RICHARD LUCY, Knt. of Droghda, Co. Herts. SIR THOMAS LUCY, Knt. = ALICIA, dau. and heiress of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Claverdon.
ob. 7 Dec. 1640.
FULCO LUCY. THOMAS LUCY. GEORGE LUCY. RICHARD LUCY. ROBERT LUCY. SPENCER LUCY. CONSTANTIA, mar. to William Spencer, Esq. MARGARET mar. to Brian Broughton, Esq.

After the death of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt. in 1640, it is reported, that his son or nephew, being in reduced circumstances, in conjunction with John Corrance, a mortgagee (said to have been a tradesman in London), conveyed, in Trinity Term 1664, by fine then levied, the estate here, to Maurice Thompson, Esq. an East India Merchant, whose family thus acquired the Manor and Advowson.

PEDIGREE OF THOMPSON, BARON HAVERSHAM, AND BARONET.

From Harl. MSS. 1547, f. 11; Registers; Monuments; Collins, Banks, and other authorities.

Supporters: Two eagles Proper. Crest: On a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a dexter hand coupé at the wrist, armed Gu. holding three wheat-ears Proper. A Baron's coronet. Maurice, Lord Haversham.

ROBERT THOMPSON, came out of the North.

MORRIS THOMPSON, of Cheston, Co. Herts. = CATHERINE, dau. of . . . Harvey.

ROBERT THOMPSON, of Wootton, Co. Herts. vii. 1634. = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Fleet, of Wootton, Co. Herts.

MAURICE THOMPSON, chl. son = DOROTHY (but, according to Collins, ELLEN), GEORGE THOMPSON. ELIZABETH, mar. to . . . Stokes,
signed a Memorial to Oliver Cromwell, amongst East India Merchants [Cooke's MSS.]; dau. of John Vaux, of Paul THOMPSON. Parson of Wootton; and had issue,
bur. at Haversham 1671. eire. 1678. ROBERT THOMPSON. John, George, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Ellen.



JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff of = LADY FRANCES WANDHAM, dau. of Bucks 1769; cr. Bart. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesea, 1673; and 1697, (9 Will. III.) Baron Thompson of Haversham; ob. 1 Nov. 1710, at Richmond, Co. Surrey; buried there. = of Felbrigg, Co. Norfolk; marriage-articles dated 14 July 1699; held Haversham in dower; ob. 3 March, bur. 13 March, 1704, at Haversham, at 57.

MAURICE, second Lord HAVERSHAM, Treasurer of the Excise 1735; sold Haversham in 1729. = ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of Christopher Smith, Esq.; ob. 170; bur. 19 April, at Haversham, & p. 60. = FRANCIS, Esq. of Fawesley, Co. Northampton; ob. in London 16 April 1745. 21 Feb. 1711; bur. at Haversham.

ELIZABETH mar. to John Carter, Esq. of Co. Cambridge, innupt; ob. 1729. = By whom the estate was conveyed to Lucy Knightley, Esq. of Fawesley, Co. Northampton.
ANNA SOPHIA, mar. before 1733, to John Reynolds, son of Dr. Richard Reynolds, LL.D. Bishop of Lincoln; ob. 1737.

John Lord Haversham was rendered conspicuous, by having very boldly combatted, in the House of Lords, respecting the Privileges of Parliament. In 1701, on the Impeachment of John Lord Somers, Keeper of the Great Seal, a Conference between the two Houses having been agreed upon, Lord Haversham used some expressions at which the Commons took exceptions, when the Conference was abruptly terminated, and a resolution passed in the Lower House, that his Lordship's words demanded and deserved Impeachment; but, after explanation and further conferences, the charge was dismissed. His Lordship was a great Tory; but the Public are indebted to him for *the first printed Debates in Parliament edited by the Orators themselves*. Sarah Duchess of Marlborough called him "a great Speech-maker, and the mouth of his party for extraordinary purposes of alarm." He had moved in the House of Lords, that the Princess Sophia be invited into England, as a necessary measure for preserving the Protestant Religion; and subsequently tried to alarm Queen Anne, with a story of the Whigs having formed a plot for bringing over the Electoral Prince; but he was secretly cherished and respected by the Queen;¹ and it was affirmed, that her Majesty would have preferred a successor in the person of her brother, to the prospect of seeing the Electoral Prince, whatever might have been the danger to the Protestant interest.²

Lucy Knightley, Esq. who purchased of the co-heirs of the Thompsons, this Manor and Estate, was the son of Richard Knightley, Esq. descended from the ancient family of the Lueys. Richard had long previously restored to the inheritance of his ancestors, by purchase, the impropriations of Fawesley and Preston, both in Northamptonshire; so that, excepting the interval of about sixty years, whilst Haversham was in the possession of the Thompsons, and when the male-line was broken by the succession of the heirs-female, this ancient estate of the Havershams, Beauchamps, and Peverells, from the time of the Norman Conquest, until the passing of an Act of Parliament to settle the estate of the Knightleys, in 26 Geo. II. may be said to have descended in the same line, uninterruptedly, during more than five hundred years; but, in 1764, the *Manor* and whole Parish of Haversham, with the Advowson of the Church, were conveyed to Trustees, to hold to Alexander Small, Esq. for life, with remainder to his issue-male; and, 10 July 1769, by a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, and, in 1785, by a fine in bar of entail, by Alexander Small, Esq. Senr. and Alexander Small, Junr. the Manors of Clifton Reynes, Hardmead, and Haversham, were finally settled.

In 1806, Alexander Small, Esq. conveyed to William Graves and Roger Ratliffe, in moieties, these Manors and Lordships, subject to the payment of certain legacies of Alexander Small, Esq. the younger; and by articles of partition, dated 12 April 1815, on payment of 6000*l.* by Roger Ratliffe, and of 15,500*l.* by William Graves, 360 acres of land, and a mill, were conveyed to Roger Ratliffe; and the Manor of Haversham, with 503 acres of wood, and certain cottages, to William Graves; and on the death of the latter, s. p. by family arrangements, the Manor and Mansion-House, on partition, became vested in Mr. Thomas Graves, and remains in his representatives.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The value of this Living in the first Valor of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, was 20 marks; in another, 12 marks.³ It now stands charged by the Taxation 26 Hen. VIII. in 1534, at 15*l.*, and is accordingly assessed. Yearly taxes 1*l.* 10*s.*⁴

¹ Private Lives of Favourites at the Court of Queen Anne; and Monthly Mag. vol. xxxiii. page 249.

² In 1710, a small pamphlet, entitled, "The Speech of the Lord Haversham's Ghost," was distributed, containing some sharp strictures on the opponents of John Duke of Marlborough and his ministerial opponents; and also a detail of the proceedings relative to the charges made against Lord Haversham in the House of Commons, which were soon forgotten in the ever-varying state of political parties of those times, and have long ceased to be interesting to the public.

³ Ex MS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. voc. Pope Nicholas's Taxation.

⁴ In Officia Primitiarum et Decimarum.

The taxation of this Parish in 1712, at 4s. in the pound, was 185*l.* 18s. Here were then reckoned 53 families and 200 inhabitants. Births com' annis 5, burials 6, by reason of the neighbouring Chapelry of Little Linford, in Newport Pagnell Parish, burying their dead altogether at Haversham.¹

In 1796, the Land-tax assessed on Alexander Small, Esq., Lord of the Manor, for the principal Estate, was 177*l.* 4s. 4*d.* On four other principal proprietors: Roger Ratcliffe, 25*l.*; William Graves, 28*l.*; William Elkins, 18*l.*; William Battams, 17*l.* 12s. 2*d.*; total, 88*l.* 12s. 2*d.*²

In a Terrier exhibited by John Bird, then Rector, 29 Sept. 1607, in the Bishop's Court, there was said to belong to this Parsonage:

Imprimis. A Homestyle containing 4 acres, within which was included a garden, orchard, and the Parsonage House, consisting of 9 bays tyled and chambered over, and disposed of into rooms. Item. A barn built with stone and thatched. Item. A Stable and two bays built with timber and thatched. Item. An hay house of 3 bays, thatched. Item. An house to tie the cattle, built with stone and thatched, consisting of six bays. Item. The Parsonage Close, consisting of 3 acres. Item. The Mead Close, containing 3 acres. Item. The South Mead, containing 3 acres. Item. The Town Mead and Oxholmes, a acre & half. In the Wood-field, 16 acres of arable. In the Middle-field, 14 acres & an half. In the Brook-field, 21 acres & one rood.

A Terrier, dated 17 May 1803, signed Ed. Cooke, Rector, describes the property belonging to the Rectory, as "A dwelling-house of nine bays, brick and tiled; stables and barn of five bays, stone and tiled, situate in the centre of a curtilage of seven acres, which is all the glebe lands:" and a commutation in lieu of tithes, agreeable to the provisions of the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. III.³

RECTORS.

WILLIAM was Rector here in 1221.

Michael, in 1263.

John de Chisall, instituted in 1264, on the presentation of Sir Nicholas de Haversham. He was, in 1274, made Bishop of London; and afterwards, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England. He died in 1280: but on vacating this Rectory,

Angelus de Roma (de Mora?) the King's Chamberlain, was instituted 13 July 1274, on the King's title, by reason of the custody of the lands of Sir Nicholas de Haversham. He died; and

Stephen de St. Gregory was instituted 29 May 1276. He died; and was succeeded by

William de Ledcombe, instituted 15 July 1291, on the presentation of James de la Plaunche. He resigned; and

William de Osegodby was instituted 4 Nov. 1311, on the presentation of Sir John Olney, who had married the widow of De la Plaunche. On his cession,

Ralph Turvil was instituted 12 Nov. 1333, on the pres. of William de la Plaunche, Lord of Haversham.

John de Halewell succeeded about 1336. His name

occurs in the Fine Rolls of 7 June 1338, as son of Sir Robert de Halliwell, Knt.

Richard de Donnington, instituted 10 Feb. 1344, on the presentation of Philippa Queen of England, by reason of the custody of the lands of William de la Plaunche, Knt., deceased. At his death,

Roger de Aston was instituted 5 July 1347, on the presentation of Sir William de la Plaunche, Knt.

William de Waldegrave resigned in 1350, in exchange for Fen Drayton, Co. Cambridge, with

Robert Sturmy, 15 March 1350.

Thomas de Iver occurs Rector in 1367.

Lawrence de Allerthorp exchanged for Everingham Rectory, in York Diocese, with

Adam de Alethorp, in 1371; who soon quitted it to

Henry Bydale, who occurs Rector in 1375. After whom, no more are found until

John Dairbolt, who is supposed the same with

John Butler; who died in 1472.

John Bukely was instituted 2 Dec. 1472, on the presentation of William Lucy, Esq. He resigned; and

¹ Receiver-General's Account; and MS. of William Wake, Ep. Linc.

² From the original duplicate, signed by M.D. Mansell, J. H. Handscomb, and Wm. Praed.

³ In a return made to a printed paper, circulated by Dr. George Pretymann, Bishop of Lincoln, dated January 1823, in answer to divers questions therein propounded, respecting ecclesiastical matters in this parish: It was certified, that the Rector was resident in the Glebe-house, and performed parochial duty, and not that of any other Benefice, Church, or Chapel: that the service at Haversham consisted of prayers and a sermon in the morning (on Sundays,) and prayers in the afternoon during summer, and alternate service during winter, duly performed. (Signed) Ed. Cooke, 12 Feb. 1823.

John Clement, A.B. was instituted 2 May 1513, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt.: at his death,

Richard Talbot was instituted 20 June 1541, on the presentation of William Lucy, Esq. He was deprived in 1554, on account of his marriage; and was succeeded by his kinsman, (whom he was, perhaps, permitted to nominate as his successor,)

Robert Talbot,¹ A.M., instituted 16 Oct. 1554, on the presentation of Thomas Lucy, Esq., Lord of Haversham. He died in 1558, Prebendary of Norwich.

John Ravelinson, A.B., instituted 4 March 1558, on the same presentation. By his Will, dated 14 Dec. 1571, he appears to have died at Haversham; and to have been buried here; being succeeded by

John Priestman, instituted 1572. He resigned; and

Thomas Ashton was instituted in 1573, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt. He resigned to

Job Cock, inst. 10 June 1577, on the same presentation.

John Bird, instituted in 1586 or 1587. He died possessed of it, as appears by his Will, dated 27 May 1623; and is presumed to have been buried at Haversham, though there is no memorial of him.²

Michael Bostock, A.M., succeeded in 1623. He subscribed himself Rector here in 1645; and was succeeded by

John Newman, in 1645 or 1646.

Robert Newman signs Rector 13 April 1658.³

Daniel Rogers, A.M., instituted 5 Oct. 1665, on the presentation of Maurice Thompson, Esq.; having quitted a Vicarage in Huntingdonshire, for this Rectory. He died; and was buried at Haversham, 5 June 1680, without any memorial.

Samuel Halton, B.D. instituted 16 Sept. 1680, on the presentation of Sir John Thompson, Bart. He died; and was buried in Hendon Churchyard, Co. Middlesex, (the Parish Church to Hampstead,) where he was Curate or Minister,) under a monument bearing this inscription: "Hic infra conditur quod reliquum est Dom. Sam. Halton, S.T.B. olim Coll. Magdal. Socii Quæstoriiq. Dignissimi Deim Eccl. Havershamiensis in Com. Bucks Rectoris Vigilantissimi. Vixit Liberalis per quam egenis Christi membris moriensq; totum ferè centum iisdem locavit. Abi viator et si potes hunc imitare oblii 1 Die Augusti A.D. 1706."⁴ His successor was

Thomas Gregory, A.M., instituted 8 Sept. 1706, on the presentation of Sir John Thompson, Lord Haversham, whose eldest daughter, Helena, (born here in 1673) he had married. He died suddenly at Bedford; being also Rector of Goldington, in that County; and was buried here, 10 Oct. 1713, without any memorial.

Josiah Hort, a Presbyterian,⁵ was living in 1730, Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland. On his resignation,

Henry Eliot, A.M., Vicar of Olney, was instituted 5 Feb. 1717, on the presentation of Maurice Lord Haversham. He was buried here, 2 Dec. 1735.

John Mackerness, A.M. (11 July 1726,) of Brasenose College, Oxon., son of Matthew Mackerness, of Stoney-Stratford, inducted 3 April 1736: he died on Monday, 11 Sept. 1775.

Charles Moss, A.M. inducted 10 Nov. 1775, on the presentation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Charles Moss, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

William Gardener, presented by Alexander Small, Esq., of Clifton Reynes, as also to the Rectory of Hardmead. He died in 1802; and was buried at Charlton, Co. Kent, where his grave-stone bears the following inscription: "In this grave are deposited the remains of the Rev. William Gardener, Rector of Haversham and Hardmead, in the County of Bucks. He departed this life at Blackheath, 12 Jan^y 1802, in the 71st year of his age." He was succeeded in this Rectory by

Edward Cooke, A.M. and LL.B., instituted 6 April 1802, on the presentation of Thomas Kitelee, Gent., of Castlethorpe, by grant for this turn only, from Alexander Small, Esq., of Clifton Reynes. He was born at Wolverton, near Stoney-Stratford, 18 March 1772, being the son of Edward Cooke, an opulent Yeoman, of that village; and received the rudiments of his education at Berkhamstead School, Co. Herts; was matriculated at Oxford; of Exeter Coll. 19 Nov. 1789; took the degree of A.M. 19 April 1796; and LL.B. 13 June 1799: was ordained Deacon 31 May 1795; and Priest 22 May 1796, on a title to the Curacies of Haversham and Hardmead. He was a man of plain and unaffected manners; a diligent Parish Priest; a good neighbour; a cheerful contributor to the relief of distress; and a liberal encourager of honest industry. He erected at his own expense, a Sunday-school, and provided for the

¹ One of this name, a learned man, and great antiquary, presumed to have been the same, was born in Northamptonshire.

² In an account of this Archdeaconry, it was returned, in 1605, that Sir John Lucy was then Patron of the Church; and that the said Bird (not a Graduate,) was the Incumbent; and the number of communicants were 120.

³ But in an old parish book, Michael Bostock signs as Minister until 17 April 1655.

⁴ In his time, John Hammet, A.B., was licensed Curate in 1680; and Jonathan Reed in 1686.

⁵ See WENDOVER, vol. ii. p. 487.

instruction of all the poor children in his parish: and was the principal instrument in the establishment of a very extensive and beneficial Society, for the mutual support and advantage of the neighbouring villages and parishes of Haversham, Castlethorpe, Hanslope, Paulerspury, Stoney-Stratford, St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalen, Wolverton, Shenley, Loughton, Bradwell, Stanton-Barry, Great Linford, Little Linford, and Cosgrove (Co. Northampton;) of which Institution, he personally superintended the management and regulation, until prevented by illness, in the year immediately preceding his death. His attainments as a scholar, were of the first order. Few amongst the most eminent literary characters of the age have united to great strength of intellectual penetration and acuteness, so remarkable a degree of zeal and industry, as distinguished him in his literary pursuits. His inclination led him more particularly to the study of the Laws of his country; and he was so intimately well versed in every thing which relates to its history, antiquities, and jurisprudence, that upon these subjects, his mind was regarded a complete dictionary of useful knowledge, ever accessible to those who desired his advice or assistance; and it was well remarked, by a good and experienced judge of character in his neighbourhood, that, although he passed the far greater portion of his time in seclusion and retirement, there was scarcely any individual in the County who had so much advanced the public good: and it might be truly adduced, in support of that opinion, that during the whole course of his residence in a district abounding with contrarieties of opinions, both political and ecclesiastical, scarcely any instance occurred of his mild and sensible interposition between contending and conflicting parties having failed to effect friendly reconciliation: and that very few instances (if any,) occurred during his constant residence of twenty years, in which the expence of a law-suit was incurred by his parishioners; so that it would only be a honest, not a complimentary tribute to his worth, to apply to him those beautiful lines of a distinguished poet:

Does lacerated friendship mourn?

Does grief, or want, or age, or sickness ask relief?
The good Samaritan allays the smart,

Binds up the wound, and heals the breaking heart!

He was a large contributor to many of the periodical publications of his time; and though not the avowed author of any published work bearing his name, is known to have afforded his co-operative assistance to many distinguished writers; some of whom have not

had sufficient gratitude to acknowledge their obligations to his pen. He was an assiduous collector of books; possessed a very extensive library, particularly in the departments of theology, law, history, antiquities, and classical literature; and including that immense collection of books and manuscripts relative to the history of his native County, of which, by his generous beneficence, the writer has so largely availed himself in the compilation of this work. "The History of Whaddon Chase," which, if his life had been spared, was in such forwardness, that the single sheet which had been printed a little before his death, might have had the benefit of his corrections and completion, is but a very insufficient specimen of his style of composition; clear, nervous, and precise, without affectation or redundancy. He died at his Parsonage-house, after a very long and severe illness, 27 Feb. 1824;¹ and was buried in the Churchyard, under a plain flat stone, with the initials "E. C.," and date of the year, according to his own directions: and having a small tablet of white marble affixed over the door of the Church porch, inscribed with the following words:

JUXTA HANC PARIETEM

DEPOSITUM

OMNE QUOD MORTALE FUIT

REV. EDOARDI COOKE, A.M. ET LL.B.

HUJUSCE ECCLESIE DE

HAVERSHAM RECTOR.

QUI OB. 27 FEB. 1824, ÆT. 52.

John Fisher, A.M., inducted 27 May 1824, on the presentation of Frederick Booth, Esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens, Westminster, and William and Henry Lucas, Gents., of Newport Pagnell, Trustees appointed by the Will of Alexander Small, Esq., deceased. He was also Rector of Wavendon, and held both these Livings, until he resigned Haversham in favour of

Harry Alexander Small, B.C.L., in 1828, who was presented by the same Patrons, under the provisions of the Will of the said Alexander Small, Esq., deceased, late Lord of this Manor, and Patron. He was born 13 Aug. 1803, at Bedford, and baptised at Haversham: educated at Dr. Nicholls's Academy, at Ealing, near Parson's-green, Co. Middlesex; and thence removed to Downing College, Cambridge, where he graduated; and was, in 1832, likewise instituted to the Rectory of Clifton Reynes, by the same Trustees and Patrons. He married Maria, daughter of Thomas Graves, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Haversham; and had by her, one son, who died in early infancy; and was (with his mother,) buried in this Parish Church.

¹ See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xevi. P. 1, p. 474.

THE CHURCH,

which is a small plain building, dedicated to the Nativity of the B.V.M. stands at the western extremity of the village, on a little eminence resembling an ancient barrow. The tower, and that portion of the edifice adjacent, were built in the time of King Edw. III. probably about 1360; and the chancel and eastern part about 1400. It consists of a nave with two aisles, and a chancel, covered with lead. At the west end, is a square embattled tower, in which are three modern bells. The principal entrance is by a porch on the south side: and there is an incommodiously narrow door, on the same side, into the chancel. The church-yard has three several gates of entrance; one, from nearly opposite the Mansion of the Lords of the Manor; another, near the south-eastern corner, exclusively belonging to the Rector; and the third, on the same side, a little nearer to the village, in use by the inhabitants.

In the north window of the chancel, are these arms: Arg. a lion ramp. S. within an orle of billets of the Second, *De la Plaunche*; which were put up, no doubt, by the last heiress of that family, viz. Elizabeth Lady Clinton, daughter and heir of William de la Plaunche, who departed this life in 1422, æt. 80, and who willed to be buried here; having contributed, as is presumed, towards building the

¹ This Lady Elizabeth de la Plaunche was one of the daughters of William de la Plaunche, of Haversham: first married to Robert Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, who died in 1389, having settled upon her, in dower, the Manors of Cogges and Hardwick, with the moiety of the Manors of Somerford, Fringford, Co. Oxon. (with the Advowson of the Church), a purparty of the Manor of Stanlake, held of the King *in capite*, except Stanlake, held of the Duchy of Lancaster; being the lands of inheritance of Alice, formerly wife of William Lord Lovel and Holland, and of Margaret, wife of Ralph de Crombwell, Lord of Tottershall, daughters and heirs of Joan, daughter and heir of the said Robert; secondly, to Sir John Clinton, Knt. Lord of Maxstoke, who died in 1397, having settled upon her his Castle of Maxstoke, Co. Warwick, the Manor of Temple-Guiting, Co. Gloucester; the Manor of Pyriton, and other lands; and thirdly, to Sir John de Birmingham, Knt. of Birmingham, Co. Warwick, who endowed her with the moiety of the Manor of Kingston Bagpays, by the assignment of Thomas Roche, and Elizabeth his wife, cousin and heir of John Birmingham. [Rot. Claus. Dicunt *in super*, that one William Birmingham, Chivalr^s was seised of the said moiety of said Manor, to the use of Fulk Birmingham, Chivalr^s and Joan his wife, and their heirs, *virtute cujus*; the said Fulk and Joane being seised, had issue, the said John Birmingham, Senr^r and Thomas Birmingham, Junr^r Knights; and dying, the said moiety descended to the said John, as son and heir of Fulk and Joane. Thomas Birmingham had issue the said Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Roche, and died; and afterwards, the said John died s. p.; whereupon, the said moiety descended to the said Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas, who, taking to husband the said Thomas Roche, had issue, Elene and Elizabeth, daughters and heirs of the said Elizabeth: Elene took to husband Edmund Ferrers, Knt.; and Elizabeth was wedded to George Longueville, Esq.] She was married, fourthly, to Sir John Russell, Knt. who had no issue by her; and having been a great benefactress to the Collegiate Church of Knoll, in 4 Hen. V. became one of the co-heirs of Sir Roger Hillarie, Knt., as appears by her deed, whereunto her Seal is affixed [See fac-simile, p. 187.] in which she bears her paternal coat in the midst, and the arms of the two Noblemen, her husbands, on the dexter and sinister; with those of the two Knights, Birmingham and Russell, more exteriorly; and in her Testament, she directed her body to be buried in the chancel at Haversham, before the image of our Lady; gave to the Canons at Maxstoke, to pray for her soul, and the soul of Lord Clinton her husband, forty shillings; and died 2 Hen. VI. æt. 80. [Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 704; also Rot. Claus. and Esc. 35 Edw. III.; Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II.; and Regist. Chicheley, f. 366.] By an Inquisition taken at Wendover, 21 Nov. (2 Hen. VI.) after the decease of Elizabeth Lady Clinton, it was returned, that she held no lands or tenements in fee tail, but only for life, a certain Manor called Belvey's, in Haversham, with remainder to John Russell her husband, deceased, being a purparty of the Manor of Haversham; and reciting a fine in 1408, (10 Hen. IV.) of the Manor called Plaunche's Manor, and the Advowson of the Church, the Jurors returned, that the aforesaid Lady Elizabeth died on the 11th Sept. last, and that William Lucy was her cousin and next heir, viz. son of Alice, daughter of Margery, daughter of James, son of John, sister of William, father of William, father of the aforesaid Elizabeth, and of the age of twenty-two years and upwards; that Belvey's Manor, after the decease of Sir John Russell, Knt. and Elizabeth, came to John Russell, Clerk, son of the said Sir John Russell, who was his heir; with remainder to Margaret and Ralph Rochfort, and their heirs; remainder to William, son of Sir John Russell, Knt. and his heirs; then to Elizabeth, daughter of the aforesaid Sir

chancel, and provided therein, in her lifetime, a tomb under the same north window, supporting the effigies of an aged woman, in alabaster, lying under an arch adorned with crockets and tracery, with angels at her head. This tomb is without any inscription. It was repaired in 1665, by Dorothy, wife of Maurice Thompson, who had purchased the Manor of Haversham. Part of the arch above the tomb and statue was constructed, at its reparation, of wood, instead of more costly materials; although the engraving of this tomb (from a drawing by Mr. S. Lysons,) is termed "a rich Gothic monument."¹ It may not, therefore, be improper to say, that it consists of the effigies of an ancient female, reclining on a tomb, her head supported by a cushion; her feet resting on a lion, or other animal, couchant regardant; and her dress, a long gown, mantle, or veil; close to which, is the rude figure of an angel. The front of the tomb has a series of six statues, viz. four figures of angels, each holding a large shield; and in the centre, between them (all under trefoil-headed niches,) the figure of a man, on the dexter side, with a coronet, in a surplice or large-sleeved robe; his right hand elevated in the attitude of benediction, his left sustaining a string of large beads; and another figure, on his sinister side, with the right hand elevated, in the left an open book, and with a head-dress so singular, as to leave some doubt whether this effigy be designed for a male or female.

At the east end of the south aisle, parallel with a portion of the western end of the chancel, is the family-vault of Maurice and Dorothy Thompson, who were both buried here; Maurice about 1671, and Dorothy about 1678, but without any monumental record. Here also lies buried Frances, wife of John Lord Haversham, daughter of Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, and mother of Maurice Lord Haversham, (who died in London, æt. 70, but was buried here 19 April 1745;) as was also this Lady Frances, 13 March 1704; and likewise Elizabeth, Lady of Maurice Lord Haversham, daughter of Christopher Smith, Esq. who was interred 29 Feb. 1711, by whom the said Maurice, second Lord Haversham, had issue, two daughters. Over this vault were achievements of the family arms, viz. Or. on a fesse dancetté Az. three estoils of five points wavy Arg. In a canton Az. the Sun in splendour, *Thompson*; impaling paly of six Az. and Arg. surtout a bend Gu. *Annesley*; and *Thompson*, as before, impaling *Smith*, viz. Arg. a fess between three martlets; and on the coffin-plates in the vault of the Thompsons, are these inscriptions: "The Lady Frances Annesley, wife of the R^t Hon^{ble} John Lord Baron of Haversham, dyed y^e 3 March 1704, in the 57th year of her age;" and "Honoratissima Domina Eliz. Haversham, obiit xxi. Februarii, ætatis suæ xxxix. An^o Dnⁱ MDCCXI."

The Rev. Thomas Gregory, A.M., Rector of Haversham, and of Godlington, Co. Beds, who married Helena, eldest daughter of Sir John Thompson, Lord Haversham, and died suddenly at Bedford, was buried at Haversham, in the family-vault, 10 Oct. 1743, but without any memorial.²

In the nave lies an ancient stone, despoiled of its brasses, probably, in memory of some of the family of Salisbury, who resided at Haversham in the time of King Henry VIII. and appointed to be buried in the Church.

John, and her heirs; remainder to John Barton, and his heirs; remainder to Thomas Babylot of Cromb, and his heirs-male; remainder to John Russell, of the County of Hereford; remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Sir John Russell; being of the value of one hundred shillings, viz. the site of the Manor, 10s.; sixty acres of arable land, worth 8s. per acre; and six acres of meadow, at 12d. per acre, held of the Trustees, as of the Manor of Haversham, called *Plauanche's Manor*. [Inquis. p. m. 2 Hen. VI. No. 36.] This Inquisition appears to throw some light upon the statues in front of the tomb of Lady Haversham. It is conjectured, that the second statue (with the singular cap or head-dress), between those of the four angels on the sinister of the coronetted effigy, with the right hand elevated as in the act of benediction, were designed to represent the Priest, upon whom was entailed his father's (Sir John Russell) estate, here, holden as of Plauanche's Manor in Haversham.

¹ Magna Brit. vol. i. p. 491.

² MSS. Edw. Cooke A.M. and LL.B. Rector of Haversham, 1817.

The interior of the Church is remarkably plain, but contains the following tablets :

Near the Lady Clinton, or De la Plaunché's monument, infixed in a sepulchral slab, is a plate of brass, with the portraiture of a female, and these words :

*Hic jacet Anna Payne nuper Uxor Thome Payne Armigeri quæ obiit in die Commemorationis animarum A^o Domini Mcccxxvij. cuius anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.*¹

On another stone, near the middle of the chancel, on a brass plate :

Here lyeth y^e Body of John Mauncell, Gentleman, who departed this life y^e 25th day of Jan^y 1605, when he had lived 66 years and five days, whose Christian life and Godly end, God grant us all to follow.

On two escutcheons, at the top of the stone, are the arms of *Mauncell*, viz. a fess charged with a mullet between three maunches.²

On a plain mural tablet, are the following inscriptions :

Alfred Greaves, aged 50 years, died 25 July, and Edmund Greaves, aged 41 years, died 3 Aug. 1818.

On the south side of the nave :

Sacred to the Memory of William Greaves, whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath. He died the 19th of September 1817, aged 59 years.

Also of Mary Greaves, Relict of the above, who died the 7th of March 1829, aged 63 years.

On a mural tablet, within the communion-rails :

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Small, wife of the Rev. H. A. Small, Rector of this Parish, who died July the 18th 1829, aged 21 years.

In a Book of Accounts of the Surveyors of the Highways, is the following remarkable entry :

"Dec. : y^e : 26 : 1737. Wee do macke an a Greement in the Parish of Hauersham that Euery man shall a Gree that John Wepster and Mathew Teagell shall Lay down the Boacks in the Field to the best of there Nolige and the shall be Sorne to the same, and Laying the penelty of five pounds to any man that shall Sortyfie the same to the Ouerseers of the poor of Hauersham.

"Wee hose names are under Riten *detest* the same.

"Jⁿ^s BUSBY.

"THO. LINE."

It is rather singular, that the above, in the original, is *in a very large and legible handwriting*.

In a Book of Overseers' Accounts, is also the following memorandum, under date of 20 April 1742 :

"We whose names are under written do oblige and engage ourselves severally to the following Agreement, viz. That every Person shall from henceforth Pay all his own Expences at all and every Town, Vestry, or Meeting on Parish Affairs, at any of the Publick Ale-Houses, Excepting only at y^e Easter Vestry, when, by present consent, we do allow the sum of Five Shillings to be spent at the Public charge of y^e Parish, & to be placed to y^e Over-seer of y^e Poors' Box. In witness to which agreement, we have hereunto set our hands the year & day above written."

Signed by seven persons of the Parish of Havershams.

It is to be noted, that *fourscore years* after the date of this agreement, there was no public ale-house in the parish.

¹ She is presumed to have been a relation to Lady Clinton ; and, on that account, to have been buried near her.

² Maunsell lived in the Manor-House, and was rated for the pastures in Havershams in 1598, as appears by an ancient Rate, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. He is supposed to have been the steward, or principal tenant of the Manor.

LATHBURY

is bounded by the river Ouse (excepting on the North-West, where it adjoins Gayhurst); having, on the North, Sherrington and Chicheley; and on the East, Crawley. It is situated a little north of Newport Pagnell. The soil is a gravelly clay.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Manor, which now comprehends the greater part of the parish, and extends over more than a thousand acres of land, was, at the compilation of Domesday-Book, in divers parts, and in the hands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux; Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance; and Hugh de Beauchamp.

The first estate mentioned in the Norman Survey belonged to the Bishop of Baieux, and was situated in Bonestou Hundred. It is described as holden under that great military ecclesiastic by another Bishop, the Bishop of Liseaux, as only one hide of land, wanting five feet. There was land for one carucate, which was cultivated by three villeins, with a carucate of pasture; which was, and had been constantly valued at 10s.; in King Edward's time, at 20s.; and this land had been, in former days, holden by Siric, a man of Earl Lewin, who could sell it.¹

The lands of the Bishop of Constance, holden under him by *William* (presumed to have been William of Beauchamp), were five hides for his Manor. There were four carucates; in the demesne two; and six villeins, with six bordars, having two carucates. There were three servants, with four carucates of pasture; and woods for one hundred hogs. It was worth 4*l.*; when he first held it, 40s.; and in the time of King Edward, 60s. This Manor, Edduin, the son of *Borgret*, a Thane of King Edward, held.²

Another estate in *Lateberie* belonged to Hugh de Belchamp, and was holden of him by William de *Oreuge*, as four hides, for a Manor. There were three carucates; in the demesne two; and four villeins, with four bordars, having one carucate. There were three servants, three carucates of pasture, and woods for one hundred hogs. It was valued at 3*l.*; when he first held it, at 20s.; and in the time of King Edward, 60s. This Manor was holden by two Thanes, *Leuric* and *Olivet*, for two Manors, and they could sell them.³

Hugh de Beauchamp, or de Bello Campo, had followed William the Conqueror into England, who gave him the Manor of Bengoe, Co. Herts, three other Manors in Bucks, and the greater part of forty-three Lordships in Bedfordshire. He had issue, three sons, Simon, Paine or Pagan, and Milo. Simon died s. p. and was succeeded by his brother; and in the reign of Hen. I. the possessions of the family of Bidun are said to have included Lathbury.

¹ Terra Ep'i Baiocensis. In Bonestov Hđ. In Latesberie ten' ep's Lisiacsis de ep'o Baioc'si. i. hid'. v. pedes min'. Trā. ē. i. cař. et ibi est cū iii. uillis p'tū. i. cař. Val et ualuit. x. sol'. T.R.E. xxth. sol'. Hanc trā. tenuit Siric hoc. Leuini comitis et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Terra Ep'i Constant. In Lateberie ten' Wills de ep'o. v. hid'. p'uno ̄. Trā. ē. iiii^{or}. cař. In dño sunt. ii^u et vi. milli cū. vi. bord'. hnt. ii. cař. Ibi. iiii. serui. et p'tū. iiii. cař. Silua. c. porc'. Val. iiii. lib. Q'lo. recep'. xl. sol'. T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Edduin' borgretū fili' teign'. R.E. [Ibid.]

³ Terra Hygonis De Belcamp. In Lateberie ten'. W. de Oreuge iiii^{or}. hid'. de Hugone p. uno ̄. Trā. ē. iiii. cař. In dño. sunt. ii. et iiii. uilli cū. iiii. bord'. hnt. i. cař. Ibi. iiii. serui. P'tū. iiii. cař. Silua. c. porc'. Val. iiii. lib. Q'do recep'. xx. sol'. T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hoc ̄ tenuer' ii. teigni Leuric et Oliuet p. ii. ̄ et uende' potuer. [Ibid. p. 150.]

John de Bidun, who was the founder of Lavendon Abbey, was a descendant from an ancestor of the same name, who had possessions here from Maud de Cromwell, daughter of Anfred Fitz-Rnald, and wife of Richard White: she is said to have been a Ward of the King, and married to John de Bidun, being also sister of the Chamberlain of *Hameslape*, or Hanslape. Her land in Lathbury was reputed to be worth fifty shillings, exclusive of the stock of one hundred sheep, four sows, and one boar. She was, when the above estimate was made, fifty years of age; and had two sons, of whom the eldest was then twenty-two years of age, and to whom the King restored his inheritance. She had also nine daughters;¹ but neither the identity nor relationship of this lady very satisfactorily appears; for, in another statement, she is called *daughter* of John de Bidun, and said to have had dower in Lathbury of two hides, worth 40s. and to have had, not nine, but *three* daughters.² However, these Biduns appear to have come into possession² of the lands of the Beauchamps, and to have possessed all, or the greater part of the lands which subsequently belonged to Lavendon Abbey, in this parish.

It appears that, in 1271, by divers fines between the Abbats of Lavendon and others, that the Advowson of Lathbury Church, with the Manor, had been obtained by those ecclesiastics; and in 1278, on partition of Beauchamp's lands, on failure of issue-male, part came to Roger Mowbray and Baldwin Wake, who had married the heiresses of that family.

Under the ancient feoffment, other lands here are described to have belonged to Richard de Gatesden, who held the fourth part of one Knight's fee (as Almaric de Nowers did one whole fee of William de Say) of the fee of *Chawrches* (or, as elsewhere written, *Chokes*);³ and the Lady Isabella de Albini half a fee of the Barony of the Lord William de Beauchamp of Bedford.⁴

Roger de Albini, who held the temporal Manor of the Biduns in the reign of Hen. III. and continued in possession until the time of King Edward I. died in 1287; and another Roger de Albini, his descendant, passed a fine in 1354, of this Manor, to Hugh de Sadelyng, to whom, and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, it was confirmed by another fine in the next year (30 Edw. III.)

It appears, that in 1408, (9 Henry IV.) a fine was levied between John Giffard of Whaddon, John Fever, and others, Querents, and Sir William Thirning, Knt. Deforcient, of the Manors of Lathbury and Stanton Barry, to the use of John Fever; and Lathbury was afterwards during part of the reign of King Hen. VI. in the hands of Sir William Vaux; who being subsequently attainted, King Edw. IV. in the beginning of his reign, granted to Ralph Hastings, in 1462, the Manor of Lathbury, and lands in Stanton Barry, Stewkley, Chelmscote, and Cublington.⁵ In 1483, King Ric. III. granted to Ralph Hastings, one of the Esquires of his Body, to hold to him and his heirs, in

¹ Grimaldi's Transcript of the Roll de Dominabus, p. 22.

² Lady Amelia de Bidun is mentioned in Lavendon, and Lady Hermigarda in Lathbury; which last paid seutage in 19 and 20 Hen. III. [Test. de Nevil, p. 226.] The name of the latter is found so variously spelt in different records, as to render it very difficult, if not impossible, to establish her identity. In the Fine-Rolls of 12 Hen. III. she is called *Ermechard*, late wife of Andulf, or Arnulph de Gatesden; and in a Transcript of the Roll de Dominabus, she is described as the daughter of John de Bidun, whose son was about twenty-two years of age, and in attendance upon the King abroad. This "Lady of Lathbury," as the Transcriber of the Roll de Dominabus terms her, is called sister of the Chamberlain of Hanslape; but in that case, she could not have been also sister of Maud Vis del Eau, nor Maud de Cromwell, or Combewell, daughter of Anfred Fitz-Arnald, and wife of Richard White, who was in Ward of the King, and about fifty years of age; but, whatsoever might have been the degree of relationship which she bore to the ladies of the House of Bidun, and whether the mother of nine daughters and two sons, or (which seems more probable) the mother of two sons only, of whom one, being abroad with the King, was admitted to his inheritance as a matter of special favour, they were partitioners of those lands which had belonged to the Beauchamps.

³ Testa de Nevil, p. 158 and 187.

⁴ Ibid. p. 178.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. IV. Test. 1 May.

fealty, the moiety of the Manors of Cublington, Stewkley, Chelmscote, Linchlade, Lathbury, and Stanton Barry, late belonging to Sir William Vaux, attained, with the Leets and all other privileges.¹ There seems, however, some perplexity in these several grants: perhaps a moiety of the Manor was granted by each of the respective grants to Hastings; for it is also said, that Florence, daughter of Sir Ralph Hastings, was wife of Edmund Lord Grey, who thus acquired a moiety of Lathbury; and, dying in 1512, and the Lady Florence in 1536, William Lord Grey, their son and successor, was under the necessity of selling this estate, with Wilton Castle, and other property, to procure his ransom, when a prisoner in the hands of the French, after the Siege of Guinnes, in the reign of Queen Mary.

According to some accounts, this Estate was purchased by Anthony Cave, Esq. of Chicheley, who died in 1558, and who had acquired other lands here of the family of Andres. Edward Andres, Esq. had been a grantee of part of the lands of Lavendon Abbey, which King Hen. VIII. had obtained at the Dissolution, and others which that King had alienated to William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, and the family of Whalley. Anthony Cave left three daughters; Judith, wife of William Chester, Esq.; Martha, married to John Newdigate, Esq.; and Anne, married to Griffith Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden,² by whom, or their representatives, this estate was sold, about 1599, to the family of Andrewes.



Sir William Andrewes, descended from a Hertfordshire family, had the honour of Knighthood 12 May 1604, being designated of Lathbury: by Elizabeth, or Isabel,³ his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Wilcocks, of Romney, Co. Kent, he had a son, of his own name, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1607, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe. He was also Knighted 6 May 1618 (which must have been some years before his father's death); and, continuing in possession of this estate, Sir William Andrewes died in 1657, and was buried at Lathbury; Dame Anne surviving him until 1661.

The estate descended to their eldest son and heir, Henry Andrewes, who was born in 1632, and advanced to the degree of Baronet, as Sir Henry Andrewes of Lathbury, 27 May 1661. He died in 1696, and was buried at Lathbury; and his issue-male failing, the estate passed to Henry Andrewes, of Lathbury (son of Edward, younger brother of Sir Henry Andrewes, Bart.), who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1704, and died in 1744; leaving, by Jane his wife, besides one son, who died in infancy, five daughters; Elizabeth, baptized at Lathbury, 26 Sept. 1709, married to Richard Uthwatt, Esq. of Rickmansworth, Co. Herts; Anne, baptized 10 Sept. 1703, married to Henry Harris, Esq. of Winchester; Jane, baptized 19 Dec. 1705, married to the Rev. W. Symes, Clerk, of Somersetshire, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, who died unmarried 30 April 1799, and was buried at Lathbury; Margaret, baptized at Lathbury 23 Oct. 1708, married to Captain Dalway, of Carrick-fergus, who died in 1749; and Sophia, baptized 8 Oct. 1710, and buried at Lathbury 2 May 1716.

Henry Uthwatt, son of Richard Uthwatt, Esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Andrewes, having survived the issue of the Symes', and the several co-heiresses, married Frances, only daughter of Sir John Chester, Bart. surviving brother and heir of Sir Charles Chester, Bart. but had no issue; and having acquired a considerable increase of fortune by the death of his uncle, Thomas Uthwatt, Esq. who left one sole daughter, the wife of Matthew Knapp, Esq. of Little Linford, on coming into possession of the latter estate, left his residence at Lathbury to reside at Linford, and immediately cut

¹ Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. 1483, Test. 10 Aug.

² Harl. MSS. no. 1533, p. 69.

³ Vol. ii. PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, p. 234.

off the entail by which that estate had been settled upon St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London; and on his decease, without heirs of his body, Lathbury reverted to his mother, who had long before embraced the tenets of the Church of Rome, and had gone with her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood, the wife of a Roman Catholic Surgeon in Devonshire Street, London, to reside there; but at length died at Lathbury, about 1755, and was buried here.

Henry Uthwatt, Esq. having bequeathed his estate at Linford (after the death of his wife) to his cousin and godson, Henry Uthwatt Andrewes, son of William Andrewes, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, who married a daughter of Farmer Shillingford, Esq. of Buckingham, that property passed accordingly; and Lathbury came into the possession of Jane, daughter and heir of William and Jane Symes (the third co-heiress of the late Henry Andrewes, Esq. of Lathbury, and sister of Margaret Dalway), who resided at Lathbury during many years, and died there, unmarried, 30 April 1799, having made a singular Will,¹ by which this ancient inheritance of the family of the Andrewes, who had enjoyed it about three hundred years, became altogether alienated.

¹ In the name of God, Amen. This is the last Will and Testament of me, JANE SYMES of Lathbury, in the County of Bucks, spinster, which I make and ordain in manner and form following: That is to say: First, I will and desire to be decently buried in my Family-vault in the Parish Church of Lathbury aforesaid, and to be laid as near the remains of my dear mother as possible. And whereas my real estates stand charged with the payment of certain sums of money on mortgage; now, I do hereby desire, order, and direct my executors and executrix herein after named, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, by one or more sale or sales, absolutely to sell and dispose of so much of my said real estates as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge all mortgages and incumbrances affecting the same, and in such parts and proportions as they in their discretions shall think fit; and I do hereby declare, that the receipt and receipts alone of my said executors and executrix shall be a sufficient discharge and discharges to the purchaser or purchasers, for the purchase-money of such parts and proportions of my said real estates as shall be so sold as aforesaid, and that the purchaser and purchasers shall not be in any wise answerable or accountable for the same; and from and after such sale or sales, or subject to such mortgages as aforesaid, I give, devise, and bequeath unto my cousin Margaret Dalway, of Newport, in the said County, spinster, and to my friend *Mansel Dawkin Mansel*, of Lathbury aforesaid, Esquire, all and every my freehold, copyhold, and leasehold messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and all other the rest and residue of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, both real and personal, which I shall be possessed of, interested in, or any ways entitled thereto at the time of my decease, to hold the same, with the appurtenances, unto them the said Margaret Dalway and Mansel Dawkin Mansel, and their assigns, for and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the survivor of them; and from and after the decease of the said Margaret Dalway and Mansel Dawkin Mansel, and the survivor of them, I give, devise, and bequeath all and every my said estates, both real and personal, unto Elizabeth Brown, daughter of William Brown of Bedford Row, of the City of London, Esq. and her assigns, for and during the term of her natural life, in case she shall hereafter marry the said Mansel Dawkin Mansel, but not otherwise; subject, nevertheless, to the payment of, and I do hereby charge and make chargeable the residue of my said freehold estates as shall remain unsold, for the purposes aforesaid, with the payment of the several annuities or yearly sums hereinafter by me given and bequeathed: And I do give and bequeath unto my friend Ann Hathesell, of Lathbury aforesaid, spinster, and her assigns, an annuity or yearly sum of one hundred pounds, for and during the term of her natural life: Also, I give and bequeath unto Thomas Gee, of Lathbury aforesaid, and his assigns, an annuity or yearly sum of twenty pounds, for and during the term of his natural life; and to my servant Garrard Leach, and his assigns, an annuity or yearly sum of twenty pounds, for and during the term of his natural life: And I do hereby will and direct, that the said several annuities shall be paid by two equal half-yearly payments in the year, (that is to say), on the fifth day of April and the tenth day of October in each year; and I do charge and make chargeable all the residue of my said freehold estates with the payment of the said several annuities or yearly sums hereinbefore by me given and bequeathed: And I do hereby declare, that in case the said several annuities, or any or either of them, shall be behind or unpaid, in part or in all, for the space of twenty-one days next over or after either of the said days on which the same become payable as aforesaid, then and from thenceforth, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Ann Hathesell, Thomas Gee, and Garrard Leach, and each and every of them, and their assigns, into and upon my said real estates so charged with the payment thereof, or into and upon any part thereof, to enter and distrain for the same, and the distress and distresses then and there found to impound, sell, and dispose of, until the said annuities, and all arrears, shall be paid and discharged, together with the

Mansel Dawkin Mansel, Esq., who succeeded to the possession of one moiety of the Manor, on the death of Jane Symes, in 1799, married, in August 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of William Brown, Esq., Solicitor, Bedford-row, London. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks; an officer in the Bucks Volunteer Cavalry; and Commissioner of the Emigrant Office in 1806. In 1800, he was High-Sheriff of Bucks; and re-built the Mansion-house, formerly belonging to the Andrewes', on the northern bank of the Ouse, opposite to Newport Pagnell where he resided until 11 Aug. 1823, when, in his 60th year, he committed suicide, in a fit of temporary derangement; and, after a Coroner's

costs and charges of taking and keeping such distress and distresses. Also, I give and bequeath unto *Margaret Osborn*, of Lathbury aforesaid, widow, the legacy or sum of twenty pounds; and to my servant Elizabeth, wife of Richard Gee, of Lathbury aforesaid, the legacy or sum of ten pounds; and to each and every of the children to whom I am godmother, the legacies or sums of ten pounds a-piece; all which several legacies I will and direct shall be paid by my executors and executrix hereinafter named, within twelve months next after my decease: And I do hereby order and direct my said executors and executrix to pay and discharge all my just debts, funeral-expenses, and the charges of proving this my Will, out of my said estates; and from and after the decease of the said Margaret Dalway, and the said Mansel Dawkin Mansel, and the survivor of them, and of the said Elizabeth Brown, in case she shall hereafter marry the said Mansel Dawkin Mansel, as to and concerning all the rest and residue of my said real and personal estates, and the furniture of my house at Lathbury aforesaid, which I will and direct shall be considered and go as heir-looms with my said house at Lathbury aforesaid, I give the same to the following charitable uses for ever: (that is to say,) My will is, that my executors hereinafter, or their successors, do procure a worthy Clergyman and his wife, both strict people of the Church of England, who constantly receive the Sacrament, but no Methodist, or of any other persuasion than of the Church of England, to reside in my Mansion House at Lathbury aforesaid, to take care of, maintain, clothe, and educate and bring up, as many Clergymens' widows' children, at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named, or their successors, as the clear profits of my estates at Lathbury, and also all other my estates, and such other of my estates as are hereinbefore disposed of, will admit of—the children to be boys or girls from the age of two years old: And my will is, that the said children be kept, maintained, clothed, and educated in my said Mansion-House at Lathbury aforesaid, until they are fit and of a proper age to go to the Charity-School of St. Paul's, London, which is founded for the children of the Clergy: And my will is, that the said children, when of a proper age, be, by the Governors of the said School, put out apprentices to profitable and good trades, and to sober, industrious, and honest people of the Church of England; and I do give ten pounds to each of the said children, to be paid by my executors hereinafter named, or their successors, for to be added to the bounty of the said Governors, in order to the putting the said children out apprentices aforesaid: And my will is, that the said Clergyman shall, from time to time, while the said children are under his tuition in my said Mansion-House, teach them reading, writing, and arithmetic, and his wife for to teach the girls all kind of plain-work and marking: And my will is, that the home-pasture be kept for cows for the use of the said house, and that there be at no time less than two milch-cows kept for that purpose; and that the produce of the pigeons in the dove-house, the fruit and vegetables in the garden, be for the use of the said house; but that no part of the said articles be sold: And my will is, that my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, do from time to time keep the said Mansion-house in thorough good repair, and that the furniture and pictures shall be preserved by them, or who shall inhabit my said Mansion-House, with the greatest care; and as the furniture wears out, to be from time to time replaced by my executors hereinafter named, or their successors, with neat plain furniture, for the use of the said house; and that the pictures be kept in the best and dryest rooms in the said house, and where they are liable to receive the least damage: And my will is, that twenty pounds a-year be paid by my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, for coals for the use of the said house; and that my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, do from time to time keep insured in the Sun Fire-Office, Cornhill, London, the said Mansion-House and out-buildings, with the furniture in the said house; also, that they keep insured in the said office, the Inn, and my other farm-houses, situate, standing, and being in Lathbury aforesaid: My will is, that the Clergyman's salary be at the will of my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, but not to exceed forty pounds a-year, exclusive of his own and wife's maintenance: I give ten pounds a-year for two servants for the said house; namely, a man-servant, to take care of the cattle, grounds, gardens, and whatever other outward business is to be done; and a woman-servant, to take care of the house, in keeping it thoroughly neat and clean, and doing whatever other household business is to be done: *And my will is, that none of my own family, nor any of the late Mr. Perriam's family, late of Lathbury, do receive any benefit from the before-mentioned Charity:* And my will is, that at the decease of the said Clergyman, or his wife, my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, do, from time to time, at their discretion, choose others in their room, so that there may be always a Master and a Mistress

Inquest, was buried in Lathbury Church, 13 Aug.: his widow, dying on the 25th of the same month, was also buried at Lathbury: having had issue, 1. James Temple Mansel, elected from Westminster School in July 1821, Student in Ch. Ch. Oxon. He was Minister of the English Chapel at St. Servans: married, at Paris, in Dec. 1831, Mable, second daughter of Michael Burke, Esq., of Ballydryan, Co. Galway: and was afterwards Curate of Bagshot, Co. Surrey. 2. Charles Grenville Mansel, Esq., who was educated at Westminster School; and 3. George Barclay Mansel, Esq. Barrister-at-Law; married, in Jan. 1836, to the daughter of John Bell, Esq. editor of a newspaper.

residing in my said Mansion-House, to take care of and educate the children who are to be brought up and educated there; and when any child or children is of fit age to be taken from my said Mansion-House, to go to the Charity-School of St. Paul's, or elsewhere, my executors or executrix hereinafter named are to place others in their room, at their discretion: And my will is, that whenever my executors and executrix hereinafter named shall be, by death, reduced to two, that the survivors do, from time to time, at their discretion, appoint a new one, as soon as reasonably may be, to keep up the number three: And my will is, that no trees growing on any part of my estate at Lathbury be cut down, or any part of it be ploughed up, or converted into tillage, except what was in tillage during my lifetime: And my will is, that if my executors or executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, shall at any time have money enough in their hands, arising from the produce of all my estates, after my just debts and the before-mentioned annuities and legacies are paid, to purchase the perpetual Advowson of a Living, to give unto Christ Church College, Oxford, in lieu or exchange for ever of the perpetual Advowson of the Living of Lathbury aforesaid, which formerly belonged to my family; then my will is, that my executors and executrix hereinafter named, or their successors, do purchase a perpetual Advowson; and when there is a child of a proper age, and of a good character, brought up in the before-mentioned Charity, to be presented thereto by my executors and executrix hereinafter mentioned, or their successors; and at his decease, another child brought up in the said Charity, to be presented to the said Living, and so to continue in that manner for ever. And I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my friend, Henry Stebbing, of Chancery Lane, London, Gentleman, and the said Mansel Dawkin Mansel, and Margaret Dalway, executors and executrix of this my last Will and Testament; and I do hereby revoke and make void all former and other Wills by me at any time heretofore made, and do declare this only to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof, I, the said Jane Symes, the Testatrix, have, to this my last Will and Testament, contained in five sheets of paper, set my hand and seal, (that is to say) to the first four sheets my hand only, and to this last sheet my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

JANE SYMES.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Jane Symes, the Testatrix, as and for her last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, in her presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses to the same.—John Dore. A. H. Hardy. Wm. Lucas.

Whereas, I, JANE SYMES, of Lathbury, in the County of Bucks, spinster, have by my last Will and Testament in writing, bearing date the 18th day of April instant; and whereas I am aware, that my heir-at-law, or some other person, may endeavour to frustrate my charitable intentions, by attempting to set aside, and render of no effect, my bequest to charitable uses, and that suits at law may be commenced and prosecuted to that end; now, I do, by this writing, which I declare to be a Codicil to my said Will, direct and desire may be taken as a part thereof, revoke, and utterly make void, all and every gift, devise, or bequest of the residue of my real and personal estates, furniture, and effects, to charitable uses, in case I shall not live twelve months from the date of my said Will: And I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my said real and personal estates, furniture, chattells, and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto Margaret Dalway and Mansel Dawkin Mansel, in my said Will named, *to hold to them, the said Margaret Dalway, Mansel Dawkin Mansel, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever*; subject, nevertheless, to the several incumbrances affecting the same, and to the payment of the several annuities and legacies by my said Will given and bequeathed; and I do ratify and confirm my said Will, and all gifts, devises, and bequests not hereby altered. In witness whereof, I, the said Jane Symes, have to this Codicil, to be annexed to, and taken as part of my said Will, set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

JANE SYMES.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Jane Symes, as a Codicil to her last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, in her presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses to the same.—Richard Webley. Geo. Knibb, Clerk to Mr. Lucas. John Curtis.

LATHEURY HOUSE.

This Mansion, which was re-built at the beginning of this century, is situated a little south-west of the Parish Church, fronting the northern part of the Town of Newport Pagnell, between which and the house, the River Ouse flows in a fine stream, and affords a very pleasing object from the windows. It has good gardens, shrubberies, and offices, with a handsome lawn attached to it.

Nearer the great road, through Newport to Northampton, is a plain building, called Lathbury Inn, with a farm of about 363 acres attached, principally pasture, and divided into twenty-seven inclosures; together with eleven cottages and their gardens. Another farm, called Quarry Hill, includes, besides the homestead, 334 acres of arable and pasture, in seventeen inclosures; which several houses, lands, and tenements, altogether constitute the principal Estate of Lathbury; and in 1824, produced an annual rent of 1350*l.*, subject to the land-tax.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In the reign of Henry I. the family of Bidun, afterwards founders of Lavendon Abbey, are said to have possessed the Advowson of Lathbury; for, it appears that, in 1232, John de Bidun (twenty years before his death) had given it to his sister, Ermeiarde; who, being married to Arnulf de Gatesden, presented Richard de Gatesden to the Rectory, and is presumed to have been a relation of her deceased husband; whose heir, Walter de Gatesden, levied a fine of the Advowson in 1268 (52 Hen. III.) to the use of Robert. Other fines being also passed in the same reign, the Ecclesiastical Estate became vested in Lavendon Priory, to which the Abbat obtained its appropriation in 1271 (56 Hen. III.); but, according to another account, not until 1310 (3 Edw. II.) It continued to be holden by that religious house until the General Dissolution, in 1539, when it became merged in the Crown; but was, by Patent, granted to the King's new College of Christ Church, Oxon. in 1546, on a rent charge of 12*l.* per ann. King Edward VI. granted, in 1549, to John Howe and John Broxholme, *inter al.* a piece of chantry, or lamp-land, in Lathbury, called Lord's Dole, in the west part of the meadow of Lathbury:¹ and which the King also demised, 6 April 1553, to Anthony Cave, Esq. for ninety-four years, in consideration of a Grammar-School to be erected and continued in Lathbury, with divers covenants:²

1. If the rent were behind two months, 10*s.* to be forfeited, in *nomine pœnæ*, and the lessors to distrain; if the rent be behind twelve weeks, the lessors to re-enter, and expel the lessee.

2. The lessee to give the Curacy fourteen years, if he live so long.

3. The lessee to pay the Curate annually, a quarter of wheat, a quarter of rye, two quarters of barley, and two loads of straw.

4. The lessee to repair the Chapel, barns, houses, and chancel, and so to leave them.

5. Whereas, the lessee having erected a Free Grammar-School in Lathbury, to continue ninety-four years; the lessors, at the request of the lessee, covenant to visit the said school every third year after the 1st of September, to see the orders thereof, and to have an entertainment and 40*s.* every visitation.³

But, when Queen Mary came into power, that Queen granted, by Patent, to Christ Church College, Oxon., *inter al.* those reserved rents in Lathbury.

There are belonging to the Living, about fourteen acres of glebe land, in pasturage. The value of the vicarage, as in Ecton, was 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Parsonage was demised, 5 June 1652, to Henry Andrewes, Esq., for 21 years: and, about four years after, Mr. Andrewes surrendered the lease, by reason of Mr. Hampden's inclosure. Thereupon,

¹ Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. IV. Test. 5 June.

² Ibid. 6 Edw. VI.

³ Sir Anthony Cave's Will gave particular directions concerning the said School.

the Dean and Chapter collated Mr. Davis, the Curate, in a new manner; and let Mr. Andrewes the Vicarage for twenty-one years, paying Mr. Davis 46*l.* per ann., except the Parsonage and three acres of glebe land, and commons in Mr. Hampden's field inclosed.

The articles between the Dean and Chapter and Mr. Andrewes, by which the latter was to enjoy the Parsonage for three years, paying 32*l.* per ann., dated 4 August 1656, specify: that Mr. Hampden offered to the Dean and Chapter, to set out lands, part of the inclosure; to make the Parsonage as secure as it had ever been; and to convey them to Christ Church, desiring to have a lease of the Parsonage: but while this was under consideration, Mr. Andrewes purchased Mr. Hampden's Estate at Lathbury, and then bade defiance to the Dean and Chapter, and refused to set out lands for completion of the inclosures. Whereupon, the Dean and Chapter demised to John Digby, Esq., three acres of arable, being glebe land reserved in their own hands, to break the inclosure, and all the commons in Mr. Hampden's field, for twenty-one years; the lessee being bound within six months, to throw up the enclosure, and commence such suits as may be advised, for breaking the said enclosure; the lessors bearing half the charge. The lessee was to make no agreement to continue the enclosures without leave; and neither to let or set without consent of the lessors.

The release from Mr. Davis, the Curate, of three acres of land aforesaid, to the Dean and Chapter, is dated 11 April 1656. The Dean and Chapter, 24 Oct. 1662, demised, in consideration of Isaiah Davis, by himself, or some other sufficient Minister serving the Curacy of Lathbury, the Parsonage of Lathbury, the Chapel, and tithe-barn, and all tithes, &c., belonging to the said Parsonage, except all houses, tithes, oblations, and profits, belonging to the Minister, *habend.*, for twenty-one years; the lessee having to repair the Chapel, tithe-barn, and chancel.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE GATESDEN, presented in 1232, by ERMEDIARDAM DE BYDUN.¹

Robert de Harlee resigned in 1291.²

John de Lasey, presented 5 July 1291, by the Abbat and Convent of Lavendon, on the resignation of Robert de Harlee. He occurs in 1294.³

VICARS.

JOHN DE LATHEBURY, "Canonicus de Lavendon," presented by the Abbat and Convent of Lavendon, 17 Aug. 1312.

John de Wedlingburgh, Canon of Lavendon, presented 5 March 1312, per electionem Johis ultimi Vicarii (in Abbatem,) dicti Monasterij factum. He was elected Prior of Lavendon; and was succeeded by

Radulphus de Newport, Canon of Lavendon, presented 19 Feb. 1321. He died; and

Thomas de Stucheden was admitted 12 Feb. 1329: he resigned in 1334.

Radolphus de Lathbury succeeded 17 Aug. 1334.

Willhelmus died in 1349.

Nicholas de Braunfield was instituted 5 July 1349.

Nicholas de Rushley, pr. 14 Oct. 1354. He died; and

John de Wyllym was presented 10 Sept. 1371. He resigned; and

Henry Lyndeford was presented 2 May 1385. On his resignation,

John de Catesbye was presented 16 March 1404.

Thomas Willingham resigned in 1451.

John Weston succeeded 19 Sept. 1451.

After 1451, no more institutions to this place, as a Vicarage, are found in the Registers of Lincoln, this Church being, probably, supplied by a Monk of Lavendon, as a stipendiary Curate, till the Dissolution, in 1539. However, in the Bishop's Visitations, and old books and Wills, these following occur:

Edmund Fisher, who styles himself Vicar in 1522 and 1533; as does

William Green; he was styled "Vicarius amotivus," in 1534 and 1536. He appears to have been succeeded by

Richard Pain, 20 Aug. 1541. He was buried here, 14 Sept. 1551 (by his own appointment,) near the

¹ She was co-heiress of this Estate of the Biduns, and, with her four sisters, had, after the year 1200, a purparty of her brother, John de Bidun's Estate.

² The Advowson was granted, in 1271, to the Convent of Lavendon.

³ Pryme's Collect. tom. 3, p. 597, 22 Edw. I.

Church door. In 1546, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage were granted to Christ Church, Oxon. who have been Patrons ever since.

John Stretton styles himself Curate in 1554.

Thomas Carn calls himself Vicar in 1558; as does *Henry Smith*, A.M., in 1561, who was returned to Archbishop Parker, as "Vicarius de Lathbury."

Thomas Yarrow, A.M., was presented by Queen Elizabeth, "ad Vicariam de Lathbury, rācōn lapsus," 26 Aug. 1585. He quitted it for Newport Pagnell Vicarage.

Thomas Weller succeeded in 1595; and died in 1607. His successor was

Walter Evans, who was presented 15 July 1607, by Ch. Ch. Oxon.¹

Richard Atkins succeeded in 1647. He was buried here.²

George Purchase supplied the Cure in 1650.

William Jole succeeded in 1654; and resigned in 1656, when he intruded into Broughton Rectory.

Isaiah Davies, presented 20 Oct. 1656. He was buried here, 6 April 1691; and was called *Vicar*, in the Register; as was

Joseph Gascoyne, A.M., who succeeded in 1691. He was buried here, 15 June 1698.

Robert Creed, A.M., succeeded in 1698. He was buried here, 25 Feb. 1715: and was also Curate of Linford.

Henry Turner, A.M. succeeded in 1698, being appointed Curate. He was nephew to Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely: and was buried in the Church at Lathbury.

George Periam, A.M. was his successor. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 24 Oct. 1741.³ He died in April 1780; and was succeeded by

James Chelsum, LL.D. He was also Vicar of Badger, Co. Salop, and Rector of Droxford, Co. Hants.; he was likewise Author of several Sermons preached on particular occasions.⁴ He was succeeded by

James Meakin, A.M. inst. 22 May 1801. His Prebendary of Worcester, and Vicar of Lindridge; and, on his cession of this Benefice, was succeeded by

Henry Bull, A.M. licensed as Perpetual Curate July 1838, by the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch. Oxon., and is the present Minister.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, which are leaded; at the west end, is a square embattled tower, in which hang four small bells, all modern, except the first, which has this inscription: "Vox Augustini Sonat in aure Dei." The length of the Church and chancel is fifty feet, and the breadth about thirty-eight feet. The Church is dedicated to All-Saints.

The windows are mullioned with trefoil-headed lights; and some fragments of coloured glass are still remaining.

The Font is placed near the west end of the north aisle, and is supported by a square pedestal of wood. The Communion Table is inlaid; and the frame and supports are carved. Its covering is of crimson velvet, with fringe of silk and gold: and the Commandments, &c. are neatly painted on a wainscot screen, at the east end of the chancel.

Sir Henry Andrewes, Bart., at the request of his daughter Margaret, a lady of wonderful piety, beautified the chancel with black and white marble, and furnished it with a velvet carpet, damask linen, cushion, and plate: this extraordinary lady died before she was 14 years of age.

Here is a parcel of land, called Cobbs', worth 6*l.* per ann., employed towards the repairs of the Church and bridge.

¹ This *Walter Evans* was not presented to the Bishop for institution, but had a grant from the Dean and Chapter, as a Curacy, as appears by the Leiger Book, No. 3, fol. 106, where the grant is entered at length.

² "Ric. Atkins, D.D., late Minister of Lathbury, was buried Aug. 3, 1654." [Parish Reg.]

³ His father had been Prebendary of Stratford, in the Church of Salisbury. He preached a sermon at the Assizes, when Mr. Uthwatt was Sheriff, who insisted upon his printing it. It was published with the following title: "A Sermon, preached at the Assizes at Buckingham, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Clive and Mr. Justice Birch, on Tuesday, 8th July 1755, by George Periam M.A., Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon., and Minister of Lathbury. Oxon. 1755." 8vo. pp. 19. Letitia, his widow, died at Market Harborough, Co. Northampton, in Oct. 1808.

⁴ See Gentleman's Mag. vol. lxxii.; also vols. xlvii. and lxi.



LYMINGTON CHURCH S.E.



HAVERSHAM CHURCH S.E.

Before the Great Rebellion, these *Arms* were in the Church:

1. Cheque, Az. and Or. a canton Arg. *Warren Earl of Surrey*. 2. Arg. a cross between four lions ramp. Or. *See of Durham*. 3. Or. two bars Gu. in chief three Torteauxes. *Wake*. 4. Two barrulets Az. in chief three crescents. *Novers*. 5. Barry of six, a label of three points. *Grey of Wilton*. 6. *France and England*, quarterly, as pamp. Ric. II.

The chancel is neatly paved with black and white marble; the Communion table railed in; and the whole wainscotted round with deal, and painted. On divers of the said stones, laid lozenge-wise, are these memorials of persons interred there:

William Andrewes, buried March 1, 1653.

William Andrewes.

Margaret Andrewes, buried 4 Dec. 1654.

Lady Elizabeth Drew.

Sir William Andrewes, Knt., buried Aug. 20, 1657.

Browne Andrewes, buried Oct. 5 1658.

Drewe Andrewes.

Mary Andrewes.

Ann Lady Andrewes, buried Nov. 24, 1661.

Susan Davies.

Edolph Andrewes, buried Jan. 24, 1662.

Here Elizabeth Lady Lee, Baroness of Stoneley, in her father's Grave lies. She was buried here, 16 July 1678.

On two or three stones, separately, are these inscriptions:

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Andrewes, who gave this marble Pavement: she was the daughter of Sir Henry Andrewes, Bart., & the Lady Elizabeth his wife, who died May y^e 4th 1680, in the 14th year of her Age.

Heaven was her element, and Christ her Love;

Her heart and all her treasure was above:

And hardly would her mind to Earth descend:

She nobly scorned whatever had an end.

Her soul, a sacred flame which pierced the skies,

And was to God a welcome sacrifice:

Faith was her life, and prayer was her breath;

The end & answer of them both was Death.

But then a veil of modesty she wore;

Sh^o was a secret treasure to the poor.

She hated sin, which made the Devil rage;

But God engaged for her, who did for God engage.

Her soul doth rest above, her flesh below:

Her name remains on earth, and shall do so.

Her name still lives, and breathes a pleasant scent,

And shall outwear this marble monument.

In the south window of the chancel, was formerly a crucifix; and in the north window, a cross Gu.; in the 1st and 4th quarter, a lion ramp. Or. In another north window, more modern, was this coat:

Arms: Arg. on a chev. engrailed three fleur-de-lis. *Crest*: a fox courant.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a small white marble, and thereon, the portraiture of a woman at prayers; near her, these *Arms*:

Three pickaxes quartering a fess between three heads.

And under them, this inscription:

Here lyeth M^{rs} Alice Chadflower, late wife of Robert Chadflower, Gent., eldest daughter of Edmond Pigott, of Loughton, Esq^{uier}; who had issue by her, two Sonnes att one Bearth, who died Infants; & Edmond, one other Sonne, now living. She departed this life, being of y^e Age of 24 years, the xth of April 1604.

Against the wainscot on the north side of the chancel, is a brass plate, with these *Arms*:

A lion passant between three fleurs-de-lis, impaling a lion ramp. crowned.

And under them, this inscription:

Richard Davies, of Kynant, in the County of Montgomery, Gent., here under buried. He deceased at the house of his son, Isaiah Davies, Minister of this Parish, 20 day of November 1661, aged 77 years. His Son, Thomas Davies, Esq., at that time being Agent-General for the English Nation on the coast of Africa, caused a Cenotaph to be erected in the Church of Welsh Poole, the place of his Birth, to the pious Memory of his Father, and this small memorial for such Cambria-Britains, as shall this way travell.

In the nave, near the pulpit, is affixed a brass plate, with these *Arms*:

Vaire, Erm. and Gu. a canton. *Crest*: Out of a wreath, a lion issuant Vaire, crowned.

And below, this inscription:

Here under lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Mary Davies, late wife of Isaiah Davies, Vicar of this Parish, who departed this Life on 11th day of June 1686, in the 56th year of her Age.

On a large black marble, lying north and south, near the north-west angle of the nave :

Arms : A bull passant between eight roundels. *Crest* : out of a wreath, a griffin issuant, holding a dart.

And under these arms :

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Mary Cole, the daughter of Elias Cole, Citizen and Merchant of London, who departed this Life the 24th Day of July 1711, aged 25 years & twenty days.

O fatal Death, so swift and vigorous dost thou come,
That in the time & space of seventeen hours her Life
was gone.

Shee for Vertue did exceed her years,
And much lamented, with many mor'full Tears.¹

On a handsome mural monument of various marbles, surmounted by a pediment and urn :

Near this place, in the Vault of his Ancestors, lieth the Body of Henry Uthwatt, of Great-Linford, in this County, Esq.; who, by accession to an ample Patrimony, had an early opportunity of distinguishing himself in every instance of benevolence. The sincerity of his affection, and the sweetness of his manners, deservedly intitled him to the Love of his Relations and Acquaintance. By his extensive liberality, he became the Patron of all in distress. Having a due sense of his Redeemer's merit, and a Conscience void of Reproach, He received his final summons with singular cheerfulness of mind, and departed this life in full assurance of a better, on y^e 22^d of Dec^r 1757, in the 30th year of his age.

He married Frances, daughter of S^r John Chester, Bar^t who, in testimony of her affection & gratitude, caus'd this monument to be erected to his memory.

Arms : Quarterly: 1. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. 2. Arg. a bend S. cotized charged with three mullets of the First; between two cotizes. 3 as 2. 4 as 1: impaling Party per fess Arg. and S. a chev. S. and Arg. between three rams' heads erased, counter changed, armed Or.

On a common slab in the pavement, some few letters of an inscription remain :

. . . Marg. . . . Cyrtis June 6 16 . . .

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel :

In a vault, on the outside of the north wall of this chancel, lie buried Jane Foster, Widow of Thomas Godfrey Foster, who died 18th April 1822, aged 79 :

and Anna Maria Watkin, who died 29 March 1812, aged 67, the eldest two daughters of the Rev. John Watkin, M.A., Rector of Yelvertoft, in the County of Northampton.

On lozenges, in the pavement of the chancel :
Susan Davies.

Near this spot are interred the remains of Letitia Periam, Relict of the Rev. George Periam. She died October 12th 1808.

Catharine Periam, 1762.

Catharine Periam, 1770.

Charles Periam, 1772.

In gratitude to the Virtues he possessed, this inscription is engraved to perpetuate with esteem and affection, the memory of the Rev. G. Periam, ob. Ap. 26, 1780.

Resist not Evil.

Lucy Letitia Periam, 1765.

Charlotte Periam, 1769.

Here lieth interred the pious and learned Henry Turner, once Minister of this Parish. Ob. Ap. 13, 1754, æt. 75.

On a black marble, in the floor of the nave :

Here lyeth the Body of John Dobinson, son of John Dobinson, of Witton le Wear, in the County of Durham, who departed this life June 1st 1751, aged 32 years.

In the north aisle, near the door, on a brown stone :

In memory of Thomas Landor and Elizabeth his former wife. She died April 23^d 1741, aged 74. He died Sept. 24th 1754, aged 89.

At the west end of the nave, are five atchievements :

1. Az. on an escutcheon Arg. a bend cotized S. between two escalops, Or. *In celo quies*. 2. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. langued Gu. surtout on a bend between two cotizes S. three mullets Arg. 3. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Az. three escalops in pale Or. 2 and 3, Arg. on a bend S. three mullets pierced Arg. 4. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Az. a lion ramp. Arg. 2 and 3 Arg. on a bend cotized S. three mullets pierced Arg. impaling Party per pale Arg. and S. a chev. S. and Arg. counter changed between three rams' heads erased, also counter changed attired Or. *Crest* : A horse's head erased; per fess Erm. and Gu. *In celo quies*. 5. Per fess, paly of six: 1. Arg. on a fess cotized S. three mullets pierced Arg.

¹ She was wife to Henry Andrewes, Esq., who died in 1744, æt. 75. [Le Neve.]

2. Az. a chev. Erm. thereon, a lion ramp. Gu. 3. Erm. Erm. three saltires Gu. 6 as 1, impaling Arg. within a. on a bend S. three cinquefoils Arg. 4. Vert. a chev. bordure S. bezantè a bull passant of the Second. *Cole.* Arg. between three crosslets fitchè of the Second. 5. *Crest:* A buck's head erased Proper, attired Arg.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The following account of the foundation of this School, is copied out of a Leiger Book, in the Archives of Christ Church, Oxon. :

In this Parish, a Grammar School was founded by Anthony Cave, of Chicheley, to whom the Dean and Chapter of Christ Ch. in consideration of his maintaining the said Grammar School, demised this Parsonage, by Indenture, bearing Date 11 April, 7 Ed. VI., to hold the said Parsonage, and all Tythes thereto belonging (except the House Tythes, oblations, &c. belonging to the Service of the Minister or Curate of Lathbury, for the time being, & the giving and appointment of the same Service,) from the Feast of S^t. Peter ad Vincula then next coming, for the term of four-score and fourteen years, at the yearly rent of 12*l*. And whereas the said Anthony Cave having established a Free School, to be kept in the Chapel, situate in the Church-yard of Lathbury, for the term of 94 years, the Dean & Chapter further covenant, on the 1st of Sept. next after Anthony Cave's Death, and on the 1st of Sept. every third year afterwards during the said term of 94 years, to appoint the Dean, or else two of the Ancients of the Chapter to visit the Schole & Scholemaster, according to such Orders and Statutes as by the said Anthony Cave shall be made; for which Visitations, the Visitors are to have 40*s*. paid them at Lathbury every 3^d year, and also entertainment for 6 Persons for two nights & one Day. After the Death of Anthony Cave, the Dean and Chapter, when the Scholemaster's place becomes vacant, are to nominate an apt & convenient Scholar of Christ Ch. with the advice and consent of Anthony Cave's Heirs, to succeed to the place: which Scholemaster shall receive yearly for his Salary 12*l*. Anthony Cave further covenants, to allow to two Scholars, to study Divinity in the University of Oxford, to be chosen out of Lathbury Schole, the yearly sum of 6*l*. a piece, for the term of 94 years, one of which Scholars is to be educated at Christ Ch. Anth. Cave further covenants, that the 6*l*. a piece to the two Scholars, shall, after his Death, be raised and paid out of ground & wood called Pryor's wood, in the Parish of Stoke-Golding, by him then lately purchased of Robt. Throckmorton, Esq. of Weston Underwood.

LAVENDON

is situated in the extreme northern part of the County; being bounded, on the North, by Northamptonshire; on its Eastern side, by Bedfordshire, Cold Brayfield, and the River Ouse; on the South, by Brayfield and Clifton Reynes; and on the West, by Olney.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey, the principal estate in Lavendon belonged to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, having been holden, in the Saxon times, by a man of Borret, who could sell it. The Bishop likewise possessed another very large Manor here, holden under him by William, his subfeudatory. These are respectively described; the first as holden by the Bishop himself, taxed at two hides for one Manor; land, four carucates; and in the demesne, one hide, with two carucates. There were three servants, one carucate of pasture, wood for one hundred hogs, and valued at 40s.; when he first held it, at 20s.; but in the time of King Edward, at 60s.¹

There was likewise another Manor, which William held of the Bishop, described as four hides and two parts of a virgate, four carucates of land; in the demesne, two carucates and seven villeins, with six bordars, having two carucates. There were three servants, and one mill, and the half of 27s. rent; two hundred and fifty eels; four carucates of pasture: and woods for sixty hogs. It was valued at 60s.; when he first held it, at 20s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 4*l*. This Manor had been holden by eight Thanes; and one of them, Alli, a man of King Edward, was senior of the rest. All these lands they might sell.²

In the same vill, Anschitell held also one hide and a half, and two parts of one virgate, of the Bishop. There was one carucate and a half, with a like quantity of pasture; and wood for twelve hogs. It was valued at 20s.; when he first held it, at 5s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 20s. This land, Borgeret, and Uluric his man, held, and could sell it.³ In the same vill, three socmen held one hide of the Bishop, and one virgate. There was one carucate of land, one half of it cultivated, and the rest might have been added to it; and there was one villein, with two bordars, having pasture for four oxen, wood for eight hogs, which had been, and was then valued at 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 20s. This land two Thanes had holden, Borret, and Uluric his man, who could sell it.⁴

¹ Terra Ep̃i Constant. In Bonestov Hynd. ƿ In Lauuendene ten' ep̃s. ii. hid'. p. uno ƿ. Trā. ē. iiii. cař. In d'nio i. hida et ibi ii. cař. et iiii. uilli cū. iiii. bord'. hn't. ii. cař. Ibi' iiii. serui. P'tū. i. cař. Silua c. porc'. Val. xl. sol'. Q'do. recep. xx. sol'. T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hoc ƿ tenuit un' hō Borret et uendē potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 145.]

² In ead' uilli ten' Wills de ep̃o. iiii. hid' et ii^{ss}. partes uni' uirg' p' uno ƿ. Trā. ē. iiii. cař. In d'nio. ii. car'. et vii. uilli cū. vi. bord'. hn't. ii. cař. Ibi' iiii. serui et i. mol'. et dim' de xxvii. sol'. et ccl. anguill. P'tū. iiii. car'. Silua lx. porc'. Val lx. sol'. Q'do recep. xx. sol'. T.R.E. iiii. lib'. Hoc ƿ. tenuit viii^{ss}. teigni. et un' eor'. Alli hō regis E. senior alior' fuit. Om̃s. trā. suā uendē potueř. [Ibid.]

³ In ead' uilla ten' Anschitill'. i. hid'. et dim' et ii^{ss}. part' uni' uirg' de ep̃o. Trā. ē. i. car'. et dim'. et ibi sun'. P'tū. similit'. Silua xii. porc'. Val xx. sol'. Q'do recep'. v. sol'. T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Borgeret et Vluric hō ej' et uendere potueř. [Ibid.]

⁴ In ead' uilla ten'. iiii. sochi. i. hid'. de ep̃o. et i. uirg. Trā. ē. i. cař. Ibi' ē. dim'. et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi un' uillo cū. bord'. P'tū. iiii. bou'. Silua viiii. porc'. Val et ualuit x. sol'. T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuēř. ii. teigni. Borret et Vluric hō ejus et uendē potueř. [Ibid.]

The land of the Earl of Morton, in Lavendon, was holden of that Earl by *Humphrey*, as two hides and a half for one Manor. There were two carucates and a half; in the demesne, one hide and a half; and there was one carucate and three villeins, with five bordars, having one carucate and a half. There were two servants, one mill of 10s. and fifty eels rent; two carucates of pasture, and woods for forty hogs. It was valued at 40s.; when he first held it, 20s.; and in the time of King Edward, 4l. This Manor, a certain man of Alric Fitz-Goding held, and could sell it.¹

Walter Giffard's land here consisted of two hides and one virgate, and the fourth part of another virgate, which was holden under him by *Walter*. There were two carucates; in the demesne, one; and five villeins, with eight bordars, having one carucate, and another carucate of pasture; with woods for thirty hogs. It was valued at 25s.; when he first held it, at 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, 40s. This land, a man of Wluui the Bishop, held, and could sell it.²

The land of the Countess Judith, in Lavendon, was holden of her by *Roger*, as two hides and one virgate, and the fourth part of a virgate. There were two carucates; in the demesne one; and three villeins, with two bordars, had one carucate; two carucates of pasture; and woods for thirty hogs. It was valued at 30s.; when he first held it, 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, 40s. This Manor, Herman, a man of Alli, had holden, and could sell it.³

The Countess had also, in the same vill, two hides and one virgate, holden under her by Gilbert de Blossomville. There were three carucates, but not cultivated, unless by four bordars, who had three carucates of pasture. Here were woods for twenty hogs; then, and always, estimated at 20s. This Manor, Alli, *Huscarl* to King Edward, had holden, and could sell it.⁴

In the same vill, *Ralph* also held of the Countess one hide. There was one carucate and a half; one villein and three bordars; one carucate and a half of pasture; wood for fifteen hogs; then and previously estimated at 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 20s. This Manor, Turbert, a man of the Countess Goda, had holden, and could sell it.⁵

The enumeration of the lands mentioned in the Domesday Survey is completed by a small estate in Lavendon, which had been anciently holden, and remained in the hands of *Chetel*, as tenant of the King himself. The land was only half a carucate, with one bordar, a carucate of pasture, wood for ten hogs; then and formerly valued at 7s.; and in the time of King Edward at 10s. when it was holden by the same tenant, who could sell it.⁶

¹ Terra Comitum Moritoniens. In Lauuendene ten' Hunfrid' de com. ii. hid' et dim' p' uno O. Trā. ē. ii. car. et dim', et ibi. ē. una. car. et iii. uilli cū. v. bord' hn't. i. car. et dim'. Ibi ii. serui et i. mol' de x. sol' et l. anguill. p'tū. ii. car'. Silua xl. porc'. Val xl. sol'. Q'do. recep'. xx. sol'. T.R.E. iii. lib'. Hoc O tenuit un' hō Alrici filii Goding et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. f. 146.]

² Terra Walterij Giffard. In Lauuendene ten' Radulf' de Waltio. ii. hid' et unā uirg' et iiii¹². part' un' uirgæ. Trā. ē. ii. car'. In dn'io ē. una et v. uilli cū. viii. bord' hn't. i. car'. p'tū. i. car'. Silua xxx. porc'. Val xxv. sol'. Q'do recep'. x. sol'. T.R.E. xl. sol'. Hanc trā. tenuit un' hō Wilui ep'i et uende' pot. [Ibid. 148.]

³ Terra Jvditæ Comitissæ. In Lauendene ten' Roger de Comitissa ii. hid' et i. uirg' et iiii¹². partē un' uirg'. Trā. ē. ii. car'. In dn'io est una. et iii. uilli cū. ii. bord' hn't. i. car'. p'tū. ii. car'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val xxx. sol'. Q'do recep'. x. sol'. T.R.E. xl. sol'. Hoc O tenuit Hēman hō Alli. et uende' pot. [Ibid. 152.]

⁴ In ead' uilla ten' Gislebt' de Blosscule de Comitissa' ii. hid' et i. uirg'. Trā. e'. iii. car'. sed n' sunt ibi. nisi. iii. bord'. p'tū. iii. car'. Silua xx. porc'. Val et ualuit sep'. xx¹². sol'. Hoc O tenuit Alli Huscarl. R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁵ In ead' uilla ten' Radulf' de comitissa. i. hid'. Trā. e'. i. car'. et dimid'. Ibi. i. uills et iii. bord'. p'tū. i. car'. et dim. Silua. xv. porc'. Val et ualuit. x. sol'. T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hoc O tenuit Turbt' hō Godæ comitissæ et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁶ CHETEL ten' de rege dim' hid' in Lauuendene. Trā. e'. dim' car'. et ibi. e'. cū. i. bord'. p'tū. i. car'. Silua x. porc'. Val et ualuit. vii. sol'. T.R.E. x. sol'. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. 153.]

It has been presumed, that the lands of the Bishop of Constance were, after his forfeiture, given to the Peyvres, or came to the Biduns, who possessed the other principal estate here, and became the founders of Lavendon Abbey.

Paul Peyvre, or Peover, in 1218, obtained from King Hen. III. a Charter for a Weekly-market every Tuesday, at his Manor of Lavendon; but on equal authority, it appears, that the second capital Manor here, which had belonged to Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall, had been forfeited in the reign of Hen. I. who is said to have bestowed it upon Haledem¹ de Bidun, a potent Baron; to whom succeeded John de Bidun, who, about 1178 or 1180, founded Lavendon Abbey in this parish; and, dying in 1255, s. p. his five sisters became his heirs; one of whom was wife of Arnulf de Gatesden, *Patron of the Church*; and another, as is said, of Paul Peover, who thereby acquired the Patronage of the Abbey of Lavendon, amongst the estates of which this estate was included, until the Dissolution of Religious Houses by King Hen. VIII.

PEDIGREE OF PEYVRE.



ROGER, elected Bishop of Salisbury 13 April 1102, consecrated 4 Aug. 1107: ob. 4 Dec. 1139; bur. at Salisbury. [Le Neve's Fasti, p. 257; Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 529.]

ROGER PEYVRE, ob. before 14 Hen. III. [Rot. Claus. Cardig. MSS.]

SIR PAULIN PEYVRE, one of the King's Justices 33 Hen. III.; obtained divers lands in Bucks, both by purchase and Royal grant; ob. 35 Hen. III. (1251).

JOHN . . . held the Manor of GREY, Sheriff of Wavendon, &c.; ob. of Bucks 23 Hen. III.; 1256; bur. at Woburn, Justice of Chester; 33 Co. Beds. [Chron. Dunelm. Hen. III. gave 500 staple, and Clutterbuck's marks for the Wardship Herts, vol. ii. p. 529.] of John Peyvre.

NICHOLAS PEYVRE, held lands in Chesham 11 Hen. III. s. p. [Rot. Claus. Cardig. MSS.]

JOHN PEYVRE, EMMA, dau. of Sir John de Grey of Wilton, by his first wife, [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 712.] dau. of Geoffrey Langley, Knt. [Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 529.] ob. 56 Hen. III. (1271) [Esc. 2 Edw. I. No. 65.]

WILLIAM DE THORPE PEYVRE, younger son, Lord of Gillingham, Co. Norfolk. [Rot. Cla. 35 Hen. III. Card. MSS.]

JOHN PEYVRE, [Placit. 3 and 4 Edw. I. fo. 37, p. 188; ob. 9 Edw. II. (1315) [Esc. No. 55.]] MARIA . . . [Esc. 7 Edw. III.]

PAULIN PEYVRE, ob. 17 Edw. II. (1323) [Esc. No. 67.] ELIZABETH . . . [Esc. 19 Edw. II. No. 23.]

NICHOLAS PEYVRE, 1333 and 1352. He presented to Maid's Morton Church: viv. 1358. Ob. 1362. [Esc. 35 Edw. III.]

THOMAS PEYVRE, viv. 1370 and 1390, in which year he levied a fine of Lavendon Manor, Astwood, Chilton Manor, &c.; bur. at Chilton. MARGERY . . .

THOMAS PEYVRE, the sixth in descent from Sir Paulin Peyvre, [Lynson's Beds. p. 143.] dau. and co-heir of Sir Ingel de Loring, who died and brother to the two maiden sisters who are said to have built Maid's Morton Church. He died 21 Hen. VI. (1449). [Willis's Buckingham, p. 234.]

MARGARET, dau. and co-heir of Sir Ingel de Loring, who died 9 Ric. II. (1386.) She brought him Grove and Broughton, with Mentmore.

SIR JOHN BROUGHTON; who presented to the Church of Maid's Morton 5 Edw. IV. (1465) in right of his wife, MARY PEYVRE, only dau. and heir.

JOHN, heir of the Peyvres.

In 1257, a fine was levied between Henry de Norwich, Quer¹ and Amabilia de Pytesley, whereby Amabilia acquitted the said Henry of the service which *Peter* Peyvre required for his free tenement in Lavendon, holden by the said Amabilia;² but here some difficulty occurs, in that the name of Peter Peyvre is not discovered in those imperfect Pedigrees of that great family which appear to have been preserved at the period described. It is probable that there might have been more than two John de Biduns in immediate succession about that time, which yet by no means removes the difficulty.

The family of Bidun of Lavendon Castle, bore for their arms, Chequé Arg. and Gu. on a fess Az. three round buckles Or.³

¹ This name is spelt with every imaginable variety of which its component letters appear to be susceptible, in the different accounts of the family.

² Rot. Fin. 42 Hen. III. no. 20.

³ Dugdale.

John de Bidun, son and heir of Halenald de Bidun, by Agnes, daughter of Pagan Fitz-John, besides several brothers, had undoubtedly a son of his own name, who married Maud . . . but died s. p. as did the said Maud, in 1254,¹ leaving his five sisters co-heiresses, viz. Armigard, wife of Ralf de Gatesden; Amabilia, wife of Milo de Beauchamp; . . . the wife of Richard, brother of the said Milo; Amicia, wife of Henry de Clinton; and a fifth, whose name is not expressed.

It appears that Walter de Bidun (perhaps an uncle of the five sisters of John) claimed this inheritance after his nephew's death; for in 1189, (1 Ric. I.) this Walter was fined 40s. for making a false claim;² and in 1259, (44 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Henry de Norwich, and Isolda his wife, Querents, and Richard de St. Mark, and Isabell his wife, Impedients, of messuages and lands in Lavendon, to the uses of Henry and Isolda; and in the same year, another fine between the same Henry de Norwich, Querent, and Ralph de Conte, Impedient, of messuages and lands in Lavendon and Brayfield, to the use of the former; and as William de Cantilupe, John de Grey, Philip Basset, and Paulin Peyvre, Constables and Military Knights of the King, were engaged, by their agreement to the King, to attend him in Picardy, (in a writing signed at Winchester, in 26 Hen. III.) it is presumed that John Peyvre must have been in possession of the Manors of Lavendon, Wavendon, Liscombe, and Morton;³ he having purchased Great Wolston about 28 Hen. III. and accounted for hidage in 1275, for half a Knight's fee, which had been allowed by the Sheriffs out of the suits of the Hundreds for twenty-four years' arrearages of the ancient inheritance of the Peyvres, and to which John Peyvre appears to have been entitled in the reign of King John.⁴

In 1269, (53 Hen. III.) John de Beauchamp was returned, by Inquisition, to have died seised of the Manor of Lavendon; and in 1274, Emma, wife of John de Peyvre, is returned to have died seised of Weston, Wolston Wavendon, and Lavendon Manors.⁵ It appears, by the Hundred Rolls, that in 1274, the Manor of *Lilley* being in the hands of King Henry, at the death of Robert Malet, a Norman, the King gave his lands to Paulin Peyvre, to hold by the service of half a Knight's fee; and that the Manor, during the time of its being in the hands of the said Robert, was geldable; that the tenant appeared at the Sheriff's *turn*, and paid his aid to the Sheriff of 8s. and 2s. for his view of frankpledge, from the time of the aforesaid Paulin; and that the King gave him free warren and view of frankpledge, and Sheriffs' aids;⁶ remarking, that Paulin de Peyvre was the son of Roger, deceased. Moreover, that Theobald de Neville came and acknowledged, by a certain deed enrolled, that he held the Manor of *Leye*, Co. Rutland, of John de Peyvre, son of John, son of Paulin Peyvre, *in capite*, by the service of paying one pound of cumine, or two-pence, and forty shillings annually.⁷

In 1287, a fine was levied between John, son of John Peyvre, Querent, and Henry de Hereford, and Agnes his wife, Deforcients, to the use of John, the son.⁸ In the Hundred Rolls of 4 Edw. I. it was returned, that Paulin Peyvre had holden one Knight's fee in Wavendon, and five virgates of land, and that the Guardians of Paul Peyvre held one Knight's fee in Wavendon, of the Honour of Berkhamstead, *in capite*, of the King; that *all these fees were geldable*, and then holden as the fee of Wavendon, by Paul Peyvre.⁹ In 1316, Baldwin Wac, or Wake, died seised of Knights' fees in Lavendon and Weston;¹⁰ and from the like authority, it appears that, in 1335, John Peyvre died seised of Knights' fees in Wavendon, Lavendon, and Brayfield, of the Manors of Weston and Lavendon, and of the Advowsons of the Churches of Great Wolston and Lavendon Abbey.¹¹ In 1344,

¹ Esc. 39 Hen. III. m. 10.² Rot. Pip. 1 Ric. I.³ Placit. Quo War. p. 91.⁴ Rot. Pip. 16 Joh.⁵ Esc. 2 Edw. I. no. 65.⁶ Rot. Hund. p. 194.⁷ Placit. 3 and 4 Edw. I. rot. 37, indorso 188.⁸ Rot. Fin. 16 Edw. I. no. 183.⁹ Rot. Hund. 4 Edw. I. p. 41.¹⁰ Esc. 9 Edw. II.¹¹ Ibid. 9 Edw. III.

Paulin Peyvre died seised of the Manors of Weston, Lavendon, Wolston-Magna, and Wavendon, and of the Advowson of the Church ;¹ and that, in 1349, (23 Edw. III.) Thomas Wake, Baron of Liddel, died seised of lands in Lavendon, Lathbury, Filgrave, and Weston.

In 1373, Edmund Mordaunt is recorded to have died seised of an estate in Lavendon and Chicheley.²

In 1390, a fine was passed by Thomas Peyvre, and Margery his wife, of the Manors of Astwood, Lavendon, and Chilton, and a moiety of Weston Manor, which was then passed to Richard Alban ; and in 8 Edw. IV. (1468), William Lord Zouch died seised of the Manors of Lavendon, Astwood, and Weston-Underwood ;³ as did Catherine, wife of the said Lord Zouch, in 1471.⁴ In 1527, (18 Hen. VIII.) the Manor of Lavendon, called the Castle Manor, was sold by Lord Zouch to John Lord Mordaunt, with free warren in Lavendon, Brayfield, Olney, and Warrington, and the right of fishery ; and in 1537, (29 Hen. VIII.) a fine was passed from John Lord Zouch, Lord Seymour and Cantlupe, to Sir John Mordaunt, Lord Mordaunt, whereby the Lord Zouch conveyed to Lord Mordaunt the Manor of Lavendon, and View of Frankpledge. By Patent, 7 Edward VI. p. 3, the King, for the sum of 131*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* paid by Hugh Lawe and Thomas Lawe, of London, Haberdashers, granted to them, *inter alia*, the annual rent of 8*s.* and service issuant out of a tenement and lands in Lathbury, and several other rents and services, parcel of the late Monastery of Lavendon, *habend.* to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, *tenend.* as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free soccage.⁵ The King also granted⁶ to Alexander Brett, for 84*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, several pastures belonging to Lavendon Abbey, and 3*s.* 6*d.* rents issuing out of lands in Weston, to him and his heirs ;⁷ and in 1557 and 1558, King Philip and Queen Mary granted to Thomas and John White, Roger Martin, and John Blackwell, *inter alia*, the Lordship and Manor of Lavendon, late part of the possessions of Henry Peckham, Esq., attainted. In 1573, Queen Elizabeth, in complement of several covenants and agreements, dated 3 Aug. 1573, made between her Majesty, of the one part, and Sir George Peckham, Knt. of the other part, also in consideration of the good and acceptable service, and at the humble petition of the said Sir George, granted to Roland Heywood, and Johanna his wife, all those houses and edifices, together with the site and precinct of the late Monastery of Lavendon ; and all those lands, containing 75 acres, being in a field called Culverwell ; and 65 acres, lying diversly in Downfield ; and 80 acres in Ten Oak-Field ; and a field called Adersey, containing 80 acres ; and Windmill-Close, containing 22 acres ; and the *Launde*, containing 16 acres ; and the wood called Highwood, containing 4 acres ; and other lands and pastures in Lavendon, Warrington, and Cold Brayfield, belonging to the said Monastery ; also 20 acres of meadow to the same belonging, in the occupation of Sir George Peckham ; 60 acres in the occupation of Sir Edmund Peckham, both being in Lavendon and Cold Brayfield ; and a waste or common, called Pickmead, in Warrington ; together with all tithes in general, &c. arising and growing on the said lands ; with three water-mills in Lavendon, and messuages, lands, woods, &c. in the occupation of William King, Peter Almaine, &c., in Lavendon ; one messuage and tenement in Brayfield, 50 acres of land, and 11 acres of meadow, with a house called the Parsonage, in Brayfield ; with all tithes of grain and hay ; and also the Lordship and Manor of Lavendon, and Advowson, Donation, and Right of Presentation to the Church of Lavendon, all belonging to the same Monastery, *habend.* to the said Sir Roland Heywood, and Johanna his wife, and his heirs and assigns for ever, *in capite*, by the service of a twentieth part of a Knight's fee.⁸ The number of acres in the above grant was 473.

¹ Esc. 17 Edw. III.

² Ibid. 47 Edw. III.

³ Ibid. 8 Edw. IV.

⁴ See also Test de Nevil, and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 382, 599, 692.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. Test. 29 March.

⁶ Ibid. 7 Edw. VI. p. 13.

⁷ Ibid. Test. 29 June.

⁸ Test. 7. Sept.

Sir Roland Heywood died 5 Dec. 1593, having been thirty years an Alderman of London, and twice Lord Mayor; and about 1610, this Manor was purchased from his heir or representative, by Mr. William Newton, of Northamptonshire, who, about 1617, transferred it to Robert Eccleston; whose son or grandson is said to have again sold it to Mr. Thomas Newton (whose degree of relationship to the former purchaser of that name is not ascertained), father of Richard Newton, D.D.¹

THE GRANGE

was built in 1626, on the site of part of Lavendon Abbey, by Mr. Robert Eccleston, who had purchased the Manor circ. 1617, of Mr. William Newton, of Yardley-Hastings, and out of some of the materials of the old Abbey; which, from the remains of the buildings at some distance on all sides, indicates a stately fabric of considerable extent. Over the principal entrance were the initials "R. E. E." for the purchaser's name; and the date 1626. He was succeeded by his son, John Eccleston; and the son of the last mentioned, was another Robert, by whom, the Advowson being severed from the Manor, the former was passed to Lady Scott, as is said, in 1605; and in 1660, to the Earl of Gainsborough, in whose family the Patronage of the Church is still said to continue; but the Manor was re-sold by Mr. Eccleston, to Mr. Thomas Newton; from whom, it came into the hands of Richard Newton, D.D., youngest and only son of the aforesaid Thomas Newton, Esq. (Lord of this Manor,) Principal of Hart Hall, afterwards Hertford College, and some time Canon of Christ Church, Oxon; in whose family and female descendants, the Manor and Estate are still vested.

Dr. Newton died in 1753, æt. 78, having had issue, only one daughter (by his first wife, Catharine, daughter of Andrew Welton, of Co. Northampton; for, by his second lady, he had no issue;) and having evinced great munificence and generosity to this Parish, of which, a very correct account is inscribed on his monument in the Church (without compliment or partiality,) his Estate ultimately passed to the descendants of the Rev. Simon Adams; whose father, Knightley Adams, Esq., had married Jane, his only daughter and sole heir.

It seems clear, that the Estate of the Peovers, in this Parish, descended to the Lords Zouch; and was sold to the Mordaunts, with other estates in the neighbourhood; and that it was afterwards transferred to the Comptons: Hatton Compton, Esq., son of the Earl of Northampton, being in possession in 1700; and that about the same period, the Mordaunts disposed of their demesnes and the Castle Manor here (out of which, according to Willis and Cole, the lands of Snelston were taken, as that Estate is not found separately mentioned as a Manor in the ancient deeds; as also the

¹ Richard Newton was born at Yardley Chase, on the verge of Buckinghamshire, but within the County of Northampton; and received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and held the office of a Tutor there, with great reputation. He took the degree of A.M. 12 April 1701; B.D. 18 March 1707; and D.D. 7 Dec. 1710; having been previously appointed Principal of Hart Hall. He acquired considerable eminence as a preacher; and delivered several discourses on public occasions, both in the reign of Queen Anne and King George I. After he had become Principal of Hart Hall, he was entrusted with the education of the Duke of Newcastle, and of his brother, Henry Pelham, afterwards a celebrated Minister of State; for whom, it is reported, that he more than once, prepared the speech usually delivered at the opening of Parliament by the Sovereign. In 1740, he obtained a Charter for elevating Hart Hall, before dependent upon and annexed to Exeter College, into a separate and independent Society, under the denomination of Hertford College; and bestowed upon it a liberal endowment, out of his patrimony. In 1753, he was appointed Canon of Christ Church; which preferment, and the Rectory of Sudbury, Co. Suffolk, to which he was collated by Bishop Compton, he held with his Headship of Hertford College, until his death, 21 April 1753, in the 78th year of his age. He was the author of "Pluralities Indefensible," published about 1749, in answer to Wharton; and edited a new edition of "Theophrastus," to which he added those admirable notes, which rendered the work a great credit to his talents, learning, and judgement. [Gent. Mag. vol. liii. P. 2, p. 832.]

Town Manor, since so denominated, and claimed as such by the Farrers, of Brayfield,) having sold it to the family of Chester, of Chicheley; until, at length, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was settled upon Sir Robert Peckham; and passed, by purchase, to the family of Newton, its present possessors.

THE VILL OF ADDERSEY,

once accounted to belong to Lavendon, has been long since reduced to a single house; the Estate attached to it, being worth about 50*l.* per ann. It was included in the grant to Sir Roland Heywood, by Queen Elizabeth.

LAVENDON ABBEY.

In this Parish, was an Abbey of Premonstratensian Monks, founded in the reign of Henry II., by John de Bidun, a Baron, in honour of St. John Baptist; but, in other accounts, it is said to have been likewise dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its revenues were estimated, when it was dissolved, in the reign of Henry VIII., at 79*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* clear yearly value.¹

The Charter of foundation of this Abbey, is preserved in the Monasticon.²

¹ Lysons's Bucks; vide Browne Willis's Mitred Abbies, vol ii, p. 23.

² Henricus R. Angliæ, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos pro salute animæ nostræ et animorum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et præsentī cartā nostrā confirmasse Deo et Abbati et Canonicis ecclesiæ Sancti Johannis Baptistæ de Lavindene, ordinis Præmonstratensis ecclesias terras possessiones, et tenementa subscriptas; viz. de dono Johannis de Bidun fundatoris locum Abbatie Sancti Johannis Baptistæ qui situs est juxta Wardinton, in campis de Lavindene, cum culturis adjacentibus; sartum scilicet de Hiltbeya et xx. acras terre juxta pontem Walteri et novem acras terra, et parcum memoris juxta Tynnokeswade; et quicquid idem Johannes habuit in molendino, quod vocatur Hanslapesmilne, cum pertinentiis suis; et duas partes decimæ domini sui de Lavindene; et decimam domini sui de Kirkebi, et de Stowe; et omnes ecclesias de terris suis, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; ecclesiam scilicet de Latebiri et ecclesiam de Wuttane, et ecclesiam de Seltone; et ecclesiam de Stowe; et ecclesiam de Kirkebi; et ecclesiam de Thomestone. De confirmatione sancti Hugonis Linc. episcopi, ecclesias de Lavindene. De dono Sibillæ de Aungervill, locum de Snelleshal, et capellam de Tattenho, cum pertinentiis. De dono et concessione Ranulphi comitis Cestrie, terram de la Lunde, cum tofts et lofts et messuagiis et omnibus pertinentiis suis. De dono et concessione Radulphi de Bray totum boscum de Hatheresey, cum pertinentiis, ad faciendum indè terram arabilem si voluerint, et cum pratis et pasturis adjacentibus. De dono ejusdem Radulphi domum unam in Rengo mercatorum Northamp. et novem solidos redditus de domo quæ fuit Johannis Leneric cum pertinentiis in Northamp. De dono Ricardi de Wyleford unam bovatum terræ in Wiggele et totam partem suam de la Norhay cum pertinentiis. De dono predicti Radulphi de Bray totam terram de Hatheresey cum bosco et omnibus pertinentiis quæ fuit Johannis Fannel. De dono Egel . . . uxoris Bertrami Malore totam partem quam habuit in molendino de Hanslape cum pertinentiis. De dono Simonis filii Guidonis xix. selliones et quinque acras terre in campis de Lavindene cum pertinentiis et unum messuagium cum crofto in Lavindene quod fuit. . . De dono Nicholai de Haversham et Roberti de Belaunt totum boscum de Ernesdene et terram super quā boscus sedet cum pertinentiis. De concessione Ricardi de Bello campo, culturam de Monewade cum pertinentiis in campo de Lattebiri. De dono G . . . de Holneye xiv. acras terre in Lavindene cum pertinentiis. De dono Simonis de Holneye sex acras terre in Lavindene cum pert. De dono Will. de Francis x. acras terre et alibi xiii. acras terre in Lavindene cum pert. De dono Gervasi de S . . . et concessione Willielmi filii Rollandi xi. rodas prati in Fylegrave, cum pert. De dono Simonis filii Hamonis quinque acras terre in Bradele cum pert. De dono ejusd. Simonis xvii. selliones terre et tres rodas prati et dimidium cum pert. et totum assartum . . . in Lavindene cum pert. De concessione Ermingardæ filiæ John de Bidun totam terram de Brunesinde cum pert. in campo de Lattebiri. De concessione Joh. filii Rog. de Lavindene septem acras et dimidium bosci cum pert. in Lavindene. De dono Guncodi filii Roberti de Braos unam culturam terre in campis de Harewold, cum pert. Quare volo &c. quod predicti abbas et canonici de Lavindene imperpetuum habeant et teneant prædictas ecclesias terras possessiones et tenementa prædicta bene et in pace libere et quiete, cum omnibus libertatibus, et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictas ecclesias terras possessiones et tenementa prædicta pertinentibus, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum quas indè habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus H. Linc. I. Bathon, Th. Norwic, W. Carleol. Epis. H. de Burgo, &c. Comite W. Marescallo, Petro filio Hereberti, Radulpho filio Nicholai et Godefrido de Crauecumbe Henrico de Capellâ et aliis. Data &c. apud Westm. xxvi. die Maii anno &c. [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 888-9; Rot. Cart. 2 Hen. III. p. i. m. 4 Cal. p. 32.]

Willis states, that he saw the ruins of the ancient Castle; that it had been enclosed with a moat, and a farm house erected on the site; but no vestiges of the original Abbey now remain. He describes the site as about half a mile from the Church.

The Survey of this House, previous to the Dissolution, was as follows: It was valued at 78*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* There were 11 Canons, whereof 9 were Priests, and 2 Novices. Incontinent none. Desyren capactys 9: impotent and not able to labour for their living 4: servants 20, whereof waiting servants 7: hinds 8: women for the day 3: children 2: bells, lead, &c., worth by estimation, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The house wholly in ruins. The entire value of the moveable goods 37*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Stock none. Debts none. Woods 54 acres, whereof under 20 years' growth 50. Parks, &c., none. Commons none.

In 1553, there were no pensions remaining in charge, and only an annuity of 20*s.*

The list of ABBATS OF LAVENDON is very imperfect: the following names only being preserved:



Augustin, in 1236.

Jordan, in 1254 and 1271.

John de Lathbury elected in 1312.

Robert Helmeden, in 1478 and 1488.

William Curlew, in 1491. He governed until 1500; and in his time, the following account was taken of the names of the religious:

Dominus William Curlew, Abbas.

Richard Hall, Sub-Prior.

Thomas Gornefield.

William Bulwick.

John Harwell.

John Ketling.

Walter Wigton.

Edmund Lathbury.

John Kent, Succentor.

John Sharp, Canonici.

John Kirkby, Vicar de Lavendon.

John Hall, Vicar de Shotteswell, Co. Warwick, Canonici Beneficiati.

William Calys, in 1535.

Monasterium de Lavenden ubi Willi'm Galys est Abbas et Incumbent.

Tempal' in Com' Buck.	£.	s.	d.	Emberton.	£.	s.	d.
Lavenden.				Valet in redd' Johis' Heron p' ann'	-	—	vj viij
Valet in redd' assis ib'm p' ann'	-	ix	—	Chicheley.			
Brayfield.				Valet in redd' Johis' Some p' ann'	-	—	— xij
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' ann'	-	—	xxxv	Newporte.			
Lathbury & Hav'ash ^{me} .				Valet in redd' Johis' Barker p' ann'	-	—	— xvij
Valet in redd' &c.	-	xiiij	xv	Gayehurste.			
Newynton.				Valet in redd' Will'mi White p' ann'	-	—	ij viij
Valet in redd' ib'm p' ann'	-	—	vij	Mulsho.			
Clyfton.				Valet in redd' Thome Mathewe p' ann'	-	—	xij iiij
Valet in redd' assis ib'm p' ann'	-	—	xv	Willen.			
Olney.				Valet in redd' Thome Coke p' ann'	-	—	xxvj viij
Valet in redd' &c.	-	—	xj	Hanneslappe and Casteltorpe.			
Weston.				Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' ann'	-	—	ij vj
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' ann'	-	—	xxvij	Yernysden.			
Fylg ^{ave} .				Valet in redd' Nicholaj Barnewell p' ann'	—	xxxij	iiij
Valet in redd' &c.	-	—	xxxix	£xxxv — xiiij ob			

Com' North't.	£.	s.	d.	Et eidm domino Souche p' terr' in Weston p' ann'	£.	s.	d.
Eston et Bozate.	—	—	—	Et ei p' p'cio unius libre pipis exeunt de terr' p'dcio p' ann'	—	—	viii
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' ann'	—	xxix	—	Et in redd' resolutio dno Ferrers p' terr' in Bradfeld al' Brayfield p' ann'	—	—	xxij
Grendon.	—	—	—	Et in redd' resolutio comiti Oxon' p' terr' in Eston p' ann'	—	—	—
Valet in redd' Ricci Willoughby ib'm p' ann'	—	viii	—	Et in redd' resolutio domino Latymer p' terr' in Bozatte p' ann'	—	—	v
Wolaston.	—	—	—	Et in redd' resolutio Nicho Gryffin p' cert' terr' in Adirsey peell' terr' dnic' in man	—	—	—
Valet in redd' Will'mi Charuck ib'm p' ann'	—	xij	iiij	'dci abbis p' ann'	—	—	iiij
Rykeston.	—	—	—	Et in redd' resolutio Thome Lucy ar' p' terr'in Hav'esh'me de p'cio uni et libre pipis p' ann'	—	—	xxij
Valet in redd' Johis' Gybbon p' ann'	—	xij	—	Et in redd' resolutio Thome Tyringh'me p' terr' in Fygrave p' ann'	—	—	vj
Woton.	—	—	—	Et eidm p' terr' in Emberton & Clyfton p' ann'	—	—	xij
Valet in redd' Ricci Smyth ib'm p' ann'	—	iiij	—	Et in redd' resolutio Henrico Norwiche p' certis terr' in Lavenden p' ann'	—	—	ij
Cortenhalles.	—	—	—	Et in redd' resolutio domino Regi p' certis terr' in Olney p' ann'	—	—	viii
Valet in redd' Ricci Wake ib'm p' ann'	—	vi	viii	£ — xxix viij ob	—	—	—
Estdepyng.	—	—	—	Feod Officiat.	—	—	—
Valet in redd' Will'mi Smyth ib'm p' ann'	—	iiij	—	Et in feod' Johis Mordaunte milit' dni Mordaunte senescalli dnios p'dcos p' an'	—	—	xx
£ — lxxvij	—	—	—	Et in feod' Thome Whalley auditoris ib'm p' ann'	—	—	xv
Com' Cant'. Vill' Cant'.	—	—	—	Et in feod' Petri Alman ballivi dnios p'dcos p' ann'	—	—	xxx
Valet in redd' . . Coke vidue ib'm p' ann'	—	iiij	—	£ — lxx —	—	—	—
Waddon.	—	—	—	Sp'ual'. Annuales Penções.	—	—	—
Valet in redd' Will'mi Newman p' ann'	—	iiij	—	Et in annali pençãoe sol' vicario de Eston in com' North'mpton p' ann'	—	xxxiiij	iiij
P'quis cur' d'nios p'dcos q' valent coibs ann'	iiij	iiij	—	Et in annali pençãoe sol' arch' com' North'mpton p' ecclie de Eston p' ann'	—	—	xx
Vendicoibs boscorum eord'm d'nios q' valent coibs ann'	—	xxxij	—	Et in annali pencone sol' hospitli Sti Johis North'mpton' p' ann'	—	—	xxij
Finibus p' dimission' terrarum & possessionu' sup' dict' q' valent co'ibus ann'	—	xl	—	Et in annali pencone sol' hospitli Sti Johis Bedf. p' ann'	—	—	xl
Sm ^a omi tempaliu' p'dict p' ann'	—	lxj	v viij ob	Et in annali pencone sol' domine priorisse de Harrold p' ann'	—	—	xxiiij
Sp'ual in Com' Buck'	—	—	—	P'cur & Sinodal.	—	—	—
Rectoria de Lavenden Valet coib' ann'	—	iiij	—	Et in denarijs sol' domino ep'o Lincoln p' p'cur & sinod' eccliarum de Lavenden & Lathbury p' ann'	—	xxj	iiijob
Rectoria de Lathbury Valet coib' ann'	—	xij	—	Et eidm ep'o p' p'cur & sinod' ecclie de Eston p' ann'	—	—	xvij
£xvj	—	—	—	£ — xxxviij vij	—	—	—
Com' North'mp'	—	—	—	Sm ^a omi repis & deduc' con' p'dict p' ann'	xj	xiij	vijob
Rectoria de Eston Valet com'ibus ann'	—	vj	xij iiij	Et sic valet clare p' ann'	—	lxxix	xij vij
Com' Warr'.	—	—	—	Inde p' x ^{ms} p'te d'no Regi debit	—	vij	xix iiijob
Rectoria de Shotwell Valet, &c. . . .	vj	—	—	[Lib. Val. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 241, 242.]	—	—	—
£xij xij iiij	—	—	—		—	—	—
P'prijis x ^{is} p'ven' de terr' dnic' in man' abbis rem' q' valent com'ibus ann'	—	xxix	iiij		—	—	—
Sm ^a omi 'sp'ualiu' p'dict' p' ann'	—	xxx	ij vij		—	—	—
Sm ^a to ^{is} valoris t'm tempaliu' q'm sp'ualiu' p'dcor sup'dco monast' de Lavenden spec' p' ann'	—	—	iiij ^{xxj} vij iiijob		—	—	—
D'quibus in Rep's exeunt' de & ex ^a Monaster' de Lavenden p'dict' p' annu' scil't in Temp'al.	—	—	—		—	—	—
Resolucon redd' et in redd' resolutio domino Regi p' terr' in Waddon p' ann'	—	—	iiij		—	—	—
Et eidm dno Regi p' terr' in Newton p' ann'	—	—	vj		—	—	—
Et in redd' resolutio cantariste de Waddon p' ann'	—	—	iiij		—	—	—
Et in redd' resolutio Henrico duci Richemond p' terr' in Estdepyng p' ann'	—	—	ij		—	—	—
Et in redd' resolutio duci Norff' p' terr' in Lathbury p' ann'	—	—	—		—	—	—
Et in redd' resolutio domino Souche p' terr' in Lavenden p' ann'	—	—	vij		—	—	—

According to the account of Bishop Tanner, the income of the Canons (ten or eleven) amounted, in 26 Henry VIII. a little before the Dissolution, to 91*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*; and in clear receipts, to 79*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

In 1802, under an Act of Parliament, dated 9 Sept. allotments were made to Farrer Grove Spurgeon Farrer, Esq., as Lord of the Manor of Uphoe, in Lavendon, the Manors of Snelson, otherwise Grays, and the Castle in Lavendon; and to the Rev. Simon Adams, as Lord of the Manors of Lavendon and Lavendon Grange.

VICARS OF LAVENDON-CUM-BRAYFIELD.

NICHOLAS DE EMBRETON, Capellanus, presented to the Vicarage of Lavendon, on the authority of a Council, by the Abbat and Convent of Lavendon; and at his death,

Walter de Felmersham was presented in 1262.

Richard died in 1296.

Simon de Lavendon succeeded 8 May 1296.

John de Haversham, instituted 15 March 1312. He died; and

Robert de Lavendon was instituted 16 Feb. 1326.

Simon Smyth resigned 1361; and was succeeded by

Simon Aumfrey, presented 4 Nov. 1361.

Thomas Rous de Newport Pagnel, inst. 16 July 1376.

Henry Monge was presented 18 June 1381. He resigned; and

Roger Rawnd, alias *Richard*, was instituted 14 Jan. 1401. He resigned, and

Robert Boston was presented 5 Oct. 1409. He died in 1416; and

Henry Boys was inst. 16 Oct. 1416. He died, and

William Morys was inst. 10 Sept. 1420; but resigned.

Thomas Harding was instituted 6 Feb. 1420.

Stephen Gardiner died in 1452.

Thomas Hasyllbury succeeded 8 Oct. 1452.

William Husband was inst. 23 Sept. 1454.

John Kirkby, "Canonicus de Lavendon," instituted 28 Nov. 1489. He died, and

Robert Fireby was instituted 18 March 1526.

Henry Haynes was inst. 9 Aug. 1531; and occurs Vicar in 1539 and 1540. He and all his predecessors were presented by Lavendon Abbey.

Richard Huchtyne is supposed to have succeeded about 1549; and, being grown old, quitted it about 1565, for a pension; for, in the Register of Lavendon, which begins 1574, is this entry: "Richard Huchtyne, sometime Vicar of Lavendon, was buried 28 May 1582."

Edward Dickier, presented by Thomas Pointes, and instituted 15 Sept. 1565.

William Kirwood, presented by Thomas Pointes in 1566.

Thomas Newton, inst. 1 March 1580, on the presentation of Roland Heywood; and buried here 28 May 1629.

Richard Robotham, presented 10 July 1629, by Robert Eccleston and Anthony Elecock.

Nathaniel Walker, or *Waker*, was presented in 1632. He occurs Vicar 1639; and, dying 19 Aug. was buried here 21 Aug. 1654.

Thomas Pipping succeeded 1654. He died 3 May 1670, and was buried here.

Francis Walsall, instituted 5 Aug. 1670, on the presentation of Viscountess Campden.

Samuel Musgrave, A.M. instituted 27 March 1693, on the presentation of Baptist Earl of Gainsborough, with the consent of Lady Noel, his Mother and Guardian. He died 8 June 1701, and was buried here.

Noel Lawson, LL.B. instituted 22 Sept. 1701, on the presentation of Baptist Earl of Gainsborough. He died, and was buried here 21 June 1721.

Charles Titley, instituted 6 Nov. 1721, on the same presentation.

Cornelius Belgrave, inst. 7 May 1725; who resigned, and

John Cumbrey was instituted 7 April 1726,

James Dove, instituted 2 Feb. 1729-30, on the presentation of the Earl of Gainsborough. He exchanged it for a Living in Yorkshire, with

Philip Hollings, A.B. inducted 22 March 1734.¹

Baptist Noel Barton, Fellow of Clare Hall, was presented about Nov. 1764, by the Earl of Gainsborough.

Charles Burton, A.B. inducted 16 Nov. 1793, on the presentation of Henry Earl of Gainsborough.

John Ellicott, A.M. instituted, on the presentation of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. He was also Rector of Hornfield, and Vicar of Exton, Co. Rutland, in the same patronage. His successor was

William Tomkins, A.M. presented 1838, by Charles Lord Barham, now Earl of Gainsborough.

¹ He was much afflicted with the gout, and died 1764, having been formerly of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and a good sort of man. [Cole's MSS.]

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel; and, at the west end of the building, a slender square embattled tower. Between the aisles and the nave are, on each side, three pointed arches, resting upon strong circular columns; of which, the capitals of those on the south side are square, and ornamented with rude sculpture and foliage, having corbel heads at the angles; and the others plain. Above the arches are six clerestory windows.

The Font, which stands near the west end of the nave, is ancient, and octagonal; the panels of it are decorated with arches and sculpture, and one of them with a coat of arms, viz. three fleurs-de-lis. There is an old and much-decayed velvet covering for the Pulpit, which was brought hither from Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire.

In the north wall of the chancel is a square cavity; in the south wall a piscena, under a cinquefoil-headed arch; and another on the south side of the north aisle, in the pier.

On a small mural tablet, at the east end of the chancel, within the Communion-rails, on the north side:

D. S.

Nathanieli Wakero Patri Colendiss.

Filio Ecclesiæ Angl. Pient.

Qui post Sacri Ministerij Labores Fructuosè per XXI. Ann. Hac in Parochia.

Exantlatos ob. A. C. MDCLXIV.

Aug. XIX. ætat. suæ LVI.

J. ET N.F. M.D.

On a brown stone, affixed to the north wall of the chancel:

Heare lieth the Body of Ephraim Pippin, Rector of Lavendon, who died the third day of May Anno Domini 1670.

Le Neve has preserved the following inscriptions, which were formerly in existence here:¹

In Memory of Katherine Newton, wife of Thomas Newton of Lavendon Grange, Esq. who departed this life the 12th of September Anno Dom. 1680, in the 37th year of her age.

On another:

Here lyeth the Body of Katherine Newton, wife of Thomas Newton, Esq. and daughter of Martin Harvey, of Weston Favell, in the County of Northampton, Esq. by Rebecca his wife, eldest daughter of Sir George Strode.

In the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of John Clifton, who departed this life May 19th 1690. He dyed in the 17th year of his age.

You, Gentell Reader, that stands my Tome to Vew,
I was on Earth as well as you;
But as I am, so must you be;
Therefore prepare to follow me.

On a large slab in the chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of James Newton, eldest son of Thomas Newton, Esq. who departed this life at his Chambers in the Inner Temple, being a Barrister of that House, the 10th day of December Anno Dom. 1690, and in the 25th year of his age.

On a slab in the pavement:

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah, wife of M^r Benjamin Mather, late of Wellingborough, in the County of Northampton, second daughter of the Rev. Simon Adams, LL.B. late of Lavendon Grange, in this County. She departed this life January 8th 1814, in the 56th year of her age.

On another:

Sacred to the Memory of Catharine, wife of Simon Adams. In the several duties of Wife, Parent and Friend, she was affectionate, true, and sincere. She died 11th April 1783.

On another:

Beneath lie the mortal remains of M^r Walter William Adams, who was the third son of the Rev. Simon Adams, LL.B. late of Lavendon Grange. He departed this life at Turvey March 1st 1813, in the fifty-third year of his age.

On a handsome marble monument, over the south door of the Church:

Near this place lies interred the Body of Thomas Gent, of this Parish, who departed this life Jan^y 29th 1811, aged 89 years.

Vita nostra Similis bullæ in aquâ.

¹ MS. Bowles.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel :

Sacred to the Memory of RICHARD NEWTON, D.D. (youngest and only surviving son of Thomas Newton, Esq. Lord of this Manor), Principal of Hertford College, late Hart Hall, and some time Canon of Christ Church in the University of Oxford. The former of these, his favourite Seminary, he, by Charter, erected into a College 1740, and out of his patrimonial estate endowed. Thus distinguished as the Founder of a College, he was no less eminent as its Governor, watching the morals, regulating the manners, and directing the studies of the youth committed to his charge, with a Parent's care, but without a Parent's weakness. As a Scholar, Gentleman, and a Divine, he gave undoubted proofs of an understanding naturally judicious, enriched with useful Learning, of a Heart warmed with extensive Benevolence, and softened by unaffected Politeness. He died April 21st 1753, in the 78th year of his age. By his first wife, Catharine, daughter of Andrew Adams, Esq. of Welton, in the County of Northampton, he had one daughter, Jane, who married the Rev. Knightley Adams, M.A. By his second wife, daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, Bart. he had no issue. His only daughter, Jane, in filial piety, erected this Monument.

Arms : Quarterly 1. . . . in fess, three lozenges charged with as many garbs. 2. Three talbots passant, impaling per fess Arg. three greyhounds in pale, in base per pale, indented Arg. and Az.

On a small mural monument, of black and white marble, on the south side :

Arms : Party per pale Arg. three lozenges in fess Az. charged with as many garbs Or. *Adams*, impaling . . . on a bend . . . three trefoils slipped . . .

On a slab :

Here lies interred the Rev. Matthew Barton, Senior Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who departed this life on Jan^y the 28th 1777, aged 36.

On a board, painted black, affixed to the east end of the nave, above the arch leading into the chancel, is the following memorandum :

By the award of the Commissioners appointed by the Lavendon Enclosure Act, there are allotted to the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being, as Trustees of the Lavendon Church Land, &c. 8 acres 3 roods 39 perches of Land adjoining the Church Houses, called also the Poor-House, or Workhouse; which Houses, with the yard, garden, and premises appertaining thereto, belong to the said Trustees, being part of the same Donation, in lieu of lands in the unenclosed Field in the Parish of Lavendon. The Income arising from the land and houses is to be expended in repairing, ornamenting, &c. the Church of Lavendon aforesaid. Signed this 10th day of August 1823. N. F. TEMPLE, Curate.

J. BILLING, }
GEO. PARRIS, } Ch. Wardens.

Andrew Chester, Esq. gave a Silver Plate for offerings at the Altar.

The REGISTER commences with the following remark :

"The Register of all such Christenings, Marriages, and Burials at Lavendon, as were left written in an old Register, by M^r Tho^s Newton, some time Vicar of Lavendon-cum-Cold-Brayfield, since the year of our Lord God 1574."

From this and succeeding volumes (of which one upon paper has become quite decayed, through damp), the following entries are extracted :

The Rev. Baptist Noel Barton, Rector of this Parish, buried in the Chancel, with leave from the Lord of the Grange, to whom the site of the Chancel belongs, but *not the roof*, which is repaired by the Rector.

It appears, from the Registers, that the plague raged with great violence at Lavendon, in 1665; the number of burials in that year being sixty-six, while the average of the seven preceeding years amounted only to ten.

12 Nov^r. 1563.—We doe allow and approve of John Bunckley of Lawndon to be Parish Register for the towne of Lavendon aforesaid, to register all Births, Marriages, and Burialls, according to the late Act of Parliament.

HEN. WHITEHEAD.
WM. HARTLEY.
WM. FOSKETT.

Elizabeth Roberts, lately y^e wife of John Roberts, a Tallow Chandler in Hungerford Market, in y^e Strand, in the County of Middlesex, of a middle stature, brown hair'd and black eyed, aged about 24 years, was whipped, and sent to St. Martin's in the Fields, London (where she was born), Jan^y 23^d 1698.

¹ He was Curate to his brother, Abel Barton, Vicar of Lavendon.

GREAT LINFORD, OR LINFORD MAGNA,

is bounded, on the North and North-East, by Newport; on the East and South-East, by Wylllein, or Willen, and Woolston; on the South, by Bradwell; and on the West, by Stanton Barry. The River Ouse divides it from Little Linford: and the Grand Junction Canal has a course of three miles through this Parish, with three bridges over it.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the general Survey of the Kingdom, made by William the Conqueror, there were in Great Linford, two distinct Manors, each consisting of two hides and a virgate and a half of land, both in the possession of Hugh de Bolebec, who held one of them as the feudatory tenant of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, as part of the Honour of Giffard; and the other, directly as the immediate tenant of the Crown.

Besides these two Manors, there was also one virgate of land held by Robert, under William Fitz-Auscult, holden of the fee of Newport, as part of the Honour of Dudley; and two hides of the Earl of Morton, by Ranulph, a feudatory tenant: these two hides were afterwards reckoned as part of the Honour of Berkhamstead.

Whether the virgate of land holden under William Fitz-Auscult were subsequently annexed to Newport Pagnell or not, is not ascertained; but the tithes of it were given to the Priory of Tickford; for, in 1291, the Prior of Tickford brought his action against the Rector of Great Linford, for taking away the tithe arising on this portion of land; and recovered damages for the wrong.¹

The lands of the *Earl of Morton*, as surveyed in Sigelai Hundred, in the lands mentioned in the Survey, are described as holden of that Earl, by Ranulf, and taxed at two hides. There were two carucates in the hands of four villeins and three bordars; and also one servant and two carucates of pasture, valued constantly at 40s. This land had been holden by two men of Alric Fitz-Goding; and they could sell it.²

The land of *William Fitz-Auscult* was holden as one virgate; there were two oxgangs and one villein; valued then and constantly at two shillings. This land had been holden by Grimbald, a man of Bis; and he could sell it.³

The land of *Hugh de Bolebec* was called the Manor of Linford, holden by himself, taxed as two hides and one virgate and a half. One carucate in the demesne; and five villeins with two bordars having one carucate of pasture; then valued at 20s.: but in the time of King Edward at 40s. This Manor had formerly belonged to three Thanes, who could give or sell it.⁴

¹ Placit. 19 Edw. II., p. 354.

² Terra Comitib. Moritonienis. In Sigelai Hvnd. In Linforde ten' Rannulf' de com'. ii. hid. 'Tra. ē. ii. caſ. et ibi sunt cū. iiii. uillis et iii. bord et i. seruo. p'tū. ii. caſ. Val et ualuit ſēp. xl. ſol. Hanc tram tenuer. ii. hōēs. Alric f. Godingi et uende' potueſ. [Lib. Censual, tom. I, fol. 146.]

³ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Linforde ten' Robtus de Villo. i. uirg'. 'Tra. ē. ii. bobs. et ibi. un' uills. Val et ualuit ſēp. ii. ſol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Grimbald hō Bisi et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 148.]

⁴ Terra Hvgo'n De Bolebech. In Linforde ten' Hugo. ii. hid et i. uirg' et dim' p̄ uno. 'Tra. ē. ii. caſ. In dñio. ē. una. et v. uilli cū. ii. bord hnt. i. caſ. p'tū ibi. i. caſ. Val et ualuit xx. ſol. T.R.E. xl. ſol. Hoc t tenuer. iiii. teignū. et dare et uende' pot'. [Ibid. fol. 150.]

The land of *Walter Giffard* here, was surveyed in *Rovelai Hundred* (not in *Sigelai*, like the Estates of the Earl of Morton, William Fitz-Ausculf, and Hugh de Bolebec, his contemporaries, although it was holden under him by Hugh, who is always presumed to have been the same *Hugh de Bolebec* who held the other Manor in his own right, of the King himself;) and is described in extent, as two hides, one virgate and a half, constituting this Manor; there being five carucates, one in the demesne; and sixteen villeins with two bordars having four carucates. There were four servants, and four carucates of pasture, valued at 3*l.*; when he first held it, at 40*s.*; and in the time of King Edward at 4*l.* This Manor, *Alric Fitz-Goding* had himself holden, and could sell it.¹

The two hides which formed part of the Honour of *Berkhamstead*, were holden by *Ralph Mareshall* in the time of *Henry III.*²

The two Manors belonging to the Honours of *Giffard* and *Bolebec*, came, on his death, to *Hugh de Bolebec*, his eldest son; who, in 1145 (10 *Stephen*.) founded the Abbey of *Woburn*, in *Bedfordshire*, for *Cistercian Monks*; and directed the foundation of the Abbey at *Medmenham*, as a Cell to *Woburn*.³ He died in 1164 (11 *Hen. II.*.) and probably, left a son in minority, who did not long survive him; for, in that year, *Walter Bolebec*, his brother, gave one hundred marks to the King, for the wardship of his nephew;⁴ but appears to have been possessed of his brother's lands in his own right in the year following, when he made a return of the Knights'-fees held by him, on occasion of the assessment for the King's aid to marry his eldest daughter.⁵

Walter de Bolebec died before 1185 (32 *Hen. II.*.) leaving an only daughter, *Isabel*, then nine years of age; whose wardship, *Alberic de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, obtained; and in 2 *Ric. I.* he gave the King 500 marks, that his second son, *Robert*, might take her to wife.⁶ The marriage took place accordingly; and thus this property was brought into the family of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, under whom it was holden till the abolition of feudal services.

The first of these tenants noticed in records, is *Radulphus Gibbewine*, returned by *Walter Bolebec* among his feudatory tenants in 1165;⁷ and his holding is stated to be of the old scoffment, that is, of a date as early as the time of *Hen. I.* This family continued to hold *Great Linford* till the reign of *Hen. III.* and were the founders of the Church here: one of them, named *Geoffrey*, was Rector in 17 *King John*; and he presented his Clerk to the Vicarage, then newly constituted, in 1220, (4 *Hen. III.*);⁸ but there appear no farther traces of this family.

The next possessor of these Manors was *Ralph Pipard*, called also *Ralph Fitz-Nicholas*, for the identity of the person who bore both these names is placed beyond doubt by the records. In what manner they came into his possession, it does not appear; but he paid scutage for them in 1234, (19 *Hen. III.*)⁹ He is also stated to have holden them in the 39th year of the same reign (1254), and they then formed part of the Honour of *Bolebec*.¹⁰ When he died, is uncertain, for the *Inquisition* taken after his death has not been discovered; but he was succeeded by a son of both his names.

The second *Ralph Pipard*, who held these Manors, died seised of them in 3 *Edw. II.* (1309);¹¹ and was succeeded by *John*, his son, who, having no male issue, levied a fine of his lands in the following year;¹² by virtue of which, these Manors passed to his daughter, who was married to *Edmund le Boteler*, ancestor of the Earls of *Ormonde*. The time of the death of *John Pipard*, and of his

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hvd. in Linforde ten' Hugo de Waltio. ii. hid et i. uirg' et dim. p' uno m. Tra. e. v. caf. In dñio. e. una et xvi. uilli cū ii. bord hāt. iii. caf. Ibi. iii. serui. et p'tū. iii. caf. Val. iii. lib. Qdo recep'. xl. sol. T.R.E. iii. lib. Hoc m tenuit Alric Goding fil' et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. tom. 1, fol. 148.]

² Test. de Nev. vol. vii. p. 45.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 451.

⁴ Ibid. p. 452.

⁵ Lib. Nig. Scac. fol. 194.

⁶ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 452.

⁷ Lib. Nig. p. 194.

⁸ Linc. Reg. in Willis's MSS.

⁹ Test. de Nevil. no. 61.

¹⁰ Rot. Hund. i. 30.

¹¹ Esc. no. 25.

¹² Atkins's Gloucestershire, p. 228.

daughter, is not ascertained; but John Pipard must have died before 9 Edw. II. for then, Edmund le Boteler had a grant of free warren in part of Pipard's lands,¹ and the wife of Boteler, before the end of the same reign. In 2 Edw. III. (1328), her son James, Earl of Ormonde, was in possession of her estates;² and in his descendants, the Botelers, this Manor continued, till the attainer of James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde (created also Earl of Wilts, 31 Hen. VI.) in 1 Edw. IV.; by which event, it came to the Crown, and was, in 5 Edw. IV. granted to Richard Middleton, and his heirs-male; and afterwards, in 14 Edw. IV. to Gerard Camzion. About ten years afterwards, the scene being changed, on the accession of King Hen. VII. the Botelers were restored to their lands; and Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormonde, the last of that name, became proprietor of the Manor; who, leaving no issue-male, it came, in marriage with his eldest daughter, Anne, to Sir George St. Leger, who, surviving her husband, had Livery thereof; which, on her death, 5 June 1532, was granted to her grandson, John St. Leger; but, he being compelled to surrender his right and inheritance therein, 35 Hen. VIII.³ to that Prince, and accept, in lieu thereof, certain Abbey Lands in exchange (among which was the Priory of Canonsleigh, Co. Devon), this Manor thus became part of the possessions of the Crown; and, being made parcel of the Honour of Amphilh, was, as such, granted 4 Edw. VI. by Patent, dated 17 March 1551, to his sister Elizabeth;⁴ who, soon after, coming to the Crown, by Letters Patent, dated 29 Jan. 1560, granted it in fee, with other estates, to Richard Campion, and John Thompson, one of the Auditors of the Exchequer; and on partition between them, this became the purparty of the latter, who died possessed thereof 3 April 1597, aged 76, and was buried in the chancel of Husborn Crawley, Co. Beds, leaving it in jointure to Dorothy his wife; on whose decease, in 1620, it descended to his grandson, John Thompson, Esq. afterwards Knighted. About 1632, he sold it to Sir Robert Napier,⁵ the first Baronet of that family (purchaser also of Luton Hoo, in Beds); and he gave it to his second son, Richard Napier, who settled here, with his family, in 1634; but not having a sufficient title, as he conceived, he obtained a conveyance of it, by deed dated 21 Feb. 1653, from his elder brother, Sir Robert Napier of Luton, who therein conveyed the Lordship and Manor of Great Linford to the said Richard Napier, who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford in 1642, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him about the same time. He departed this life 17 Jan. 1675, at Besselsleigh, near Abingdon, Co. Berks, and was interred in the Church here 19 Jan. following, having left this Manor to his son, Richard Napier;⁶ who, about 1683, sold it to Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Alderman of London, for about 19,500*l.* who died seised hereof in 1704, and bequeathed it, after his Lady's decease, to his two nephews, Richard Uthwatt and Daniel King, Esqrs. Richard Uthwatt having purchased Daniel King's interest, died possessed thereof in 1719; and it descended to his eldest son and heir, Thomas Uthwatt, Esq. who held the same in 1742; and, dying in 1754, left an only daughter, Catharine, who was married to Matthew Knapp, Esq. of Little Linford. Henry Uthwatt, Esq. of Great Linford, having married the daughter of Sir John Chester, Bart. of Chicheley, and sister of Sir Charles Chester, Bart. deceased, and having no issue, bequeathed, by Will, this estate, after the decease of his wife, to his godson and relation, Henry Uthwatt Andrewes, Esq.⁷ On the decease of the said Catharine Uthwatt, Lady of this Manor, and

¹ Atkin's Gloucestershire, p. 282.

² *Ibid.*

³ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. 18 June.

⁴ *Ibid.* 4 Edw. VI.

⁵ Sir Robert Napier was created Baronet 25 Feb. 1682 (34 Cha. II.) and bore for his *Arms*: Arg. a saltire engrailed bet four roses Gu. *Crest*: A dexter arm couped at the elbow, vested Gu. cuffed Arg. grasping a crescent of the First. *Supporters*: Two eagles close Proper: these having been allowed by *Will. Segar*, Garter, 1st Sept. 1625 (1 Car. I.)

⁶ Cole's MSS. Another account describes it, as having been sold to Richard Napier, Esq.; whose son, Sir Richard Napier, dying in 1675, his son, Thomas Napier, Esq. grandson of the purchaser, circ. 1679, sold it to Sir William Pritchard, Knt. and Alderman of London.

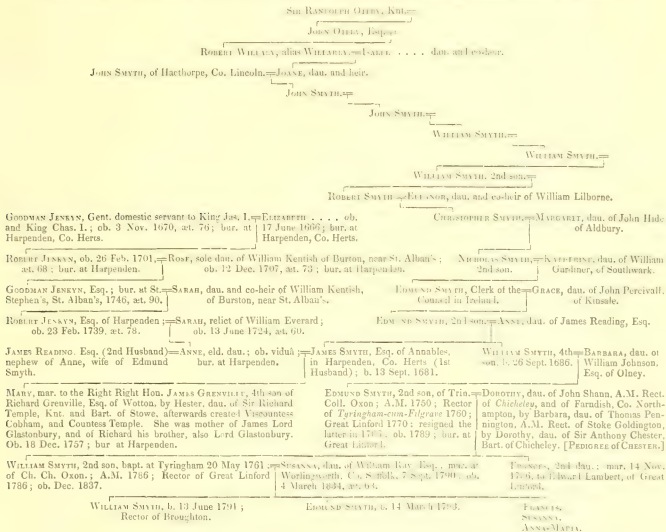
⁷ He was buried, as appears by the Parish Register, 8 Aug. 1754. See also Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. vol. xxxv. p. 159.

widow of the aforesaid Thomas Uthwatt, Esq. (whom she survived only some few years), the estate came, in 1810, to Henry Uthwatt Andrewes, who thereupon took the surname of Uthwatt only.

PEDIGREE OF SMYTH OF GREAT LINFORD.

From Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 413; with Additions from various Authorities.

Arms: Party per bend, indented Or. and Az. two crosses moline, counterchanged. *Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet Or. a demi falcon volant Prop. wings expanded. *Smyth.* Or. a lion ramp. regard. *S. Jenkyn.* Gu. a pair of wings conj. in furs Arg. debouched by a bend Az. *Kentish.*



ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson had been always appendant to the Manor, until the time of Queen Elizabeth; who, by Letters Patent, dated 2 May 1560, granted the Right of Presentation to the Church, to William Button and Thomas Estcourt; but when the Manor was purchased in 1632, by the family of Napier, the Advowson was again re-united by his purchase. Sir William Pritchard, Knt. and Alderman of London (who afterwards became the possessor of the estate), and Dame Sarah his wife, were most liberal benefactors, not only to the Parish, but to the fabric of the Church, in which is a handsome monument to his memory. Sarah, his relict, in 1708, and her two nephews, Daniel King and Richard Uthwatt, repaired and decorated the Church, entirely rebuilding the chancel, at the expence of at least 1200*l*.

The Rectory consists of fourteen acres of glebe land, in arable, with eleven acres of pasture, a yard and garden of about 2½ acres; and a claim of exemption from tithes for the great meadow, having been allowed by the later Incumbents. A feast or wake is annually kept in Christmas week.

There are several Dissenting Meeting-Houses in this Parish, but which are not endowed. The Parish was enclosed about the year 1658.¹

RECTORS.

GALFRIDUS DE GIBBEWIN was Rector of Linford-Magna about 1215, when it was made a Vicarage.

Ricardus, Capellanus, presented per Galfridum de Gibbewin ordinatam de novo per Ep'm 1220.

Walter de Bruges died Rector in 1277.

John de Linford was presented by Ralph Pipard 12 Jan. 1277.

Thomas Collingworth died 1308: he was succeeded by *William de Hillum*, presented by Ralph Pipard, in 1308. He resigned.

William Nethfield, pres. in 1322, by Edmund Boteler.

Thomas de Haselwood, presented 9 Dec. 1317, by the Feoffees of Sir Edmund de Boteler.

Walter de Northfield was presented 10 Dec. 1325, by the King. He resigned; and

James Lawles was presented 6 March 1328, on the presentation of James Earl of Ormonde. At his death,

Jeffrey de Alenton was presented 16 Oct. 1332, by James le Boteler, Earl of Ormonde: he exchanged it for Hanborough, Co. Oxon. with

Alexander Quappode, who was presented 7 Sept. 1336, by the Attorney of James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde: he died in 1341; and was succeeded by

William de Bromley, presented 3 Aug. 1341, by Eleanor Countess of Ormonde. At his death,

Henry Rys was presented 9 Feb. 1349, by Sir Thomas de Dagworth: he exchanged for Westbury Vicarage, in Hereford Diocese, with

John Woodward, 30 June 1368; he exchanged for Great Braddel, in Norwich Diocese, with

Richard Gedington, 25 Jan. 1369; who exchanged for Northfield, in Worcester Diocese, with

Thomas Bay, presented 4 May 1371: and exchanged for Holcote, with

John Wryght, 20 Sept. 1380, on the presentation of John Kingsfield. He exchanged for Walkerne, Co. Herts, with

John Peckel, who was presented 16 Oct. 1385, by

James Butler, Earl of Ormonde. He exchanged for Histon St. Andrew, in Ely Diocese, with

Thomas Haxey, who was presented 3 Nov. 1390, by Ann Countess of Ormonde.² He resigned, being benefited in York Cathedral: and was succeeded by

Nicholas Lode, who was presented 11 May 1391, by James Butler, Earl of Ormonde. He resigned: and

Simon Gaunstede was presented 17 Jan. 1391, on the same presentation. He died in 1423, Archdeacon of Wilts; and

John Marescall was presented 1 April 1393, by the Earl of Ormonde's Attorney.

John Coke was presented 20 May 1445, by James Earl of Ormonde. At his death,

Henry Middleton was presented 19 April 1469, by Richard Middleton, of Norton Davy, and the Lady Maud his wife. He died; and

Thomas Smithson, LL.B., was presented 27 June 1491, by Thomas Earl of Ormonde. He died: and

John Ledbury was presented 3 July 1506, by the Earl of Ormonde. He resigned; and

Bryan Darley was presented and instituted 3 March 1518, by Anne St. Leger: called "Dr. Darley" in 1526. He died; and

Thomas St. Leger was presented in Aug. 1527, by Anne St. Leger, relict of Sir Thomas Ormonde. On his cession,

John Cottisford was presented and instituted 26 Sept. 1529, on the presentation of Anne St. Leger: he was Rector of Ekeney-cum-Petsoe in 1536. On his resignation,

Thomas Attwell was presented 29 Oct. 1535, by the same Patron. On his cession,

Christopher Daniel was presented 22 Jan. 1540, by Robert Annesley, of Newport Pagnell, Gent., ex concessione Johannis St. Leger, Arm.³

Adam Winter was presented 26 Aug. 1554, by John Lamburn, Patron *pro hac vice*.

¹ By information from the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Rector.

² Thomas Haxey, in the Commission of Exchange in the Bishop of Ely's Register, is said to have been presented to Linford by Thomas Earl Marshall and Nottingham, Ann Countess of Ormonde, John Lamburn, and Peter Stoneham. [Cole's MSS., vol. xxiv. p. 141.]

³ See MIDDLE CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 190.

John Longland was presented 30 April 1574, on the presentation of John Troughton, Gent. He died in 1589; and was buried at Tingewick, where he was also Rector; being likewise Archdeacon of Bucks.

Richard Sandy, alias *Napier*, was presented 12 March 1589, by Edward Kimpton, Merchant Tailor of London. He was buried here, 16 April 1634.

Theodorick Gracius, A.M., presented 7 Sept. 1634, by Richard Napier. He was Rector 1640 and 1650.¹

George Kinnleton was presented 18 May 1661, by Sir Richard Napier, Knt.

John Fountaine, A.M., was presented 16 May 1663, on the same presentation. He was of Lincoln College A.M. 20 March 1670: and also Rector of Wolston. He was buried here, 1 Sept. 1677.

Thomas Kilpin, A.M., was presented 12 Sept. 1677, by Thomas Napier, Esq. He was buried at Newport Pagnell, 10 March 1698: at his decease,

Richard Lee, A.M., was presented 25 May 1699, by Sir William Pritchard, Knt, Alderman of London. He resigned; and was succeeded by

John Coles, A.M., instituted 4 Feb. 1699, on the same presentation. He was of Christ Church A.M. 25 Nov. 1735; and Rector in 1732 and 1742.

Samuel Barton, A.B., was inducted 18 Oct. 1748, and presented by Thomas Uthwatt, Esq., on the death of John Coles. He died 24 May 1755, at Knightsbridge, where he had removed from London for the benefit of the air; and was buried at Great-Brickhill. He had been Rector of Emberton from 1742 to 1753, holding that Rectory till Mr. Robert Pomfret was old enough to take it.²

Robert Chapman, A.M. of Brasenose College, Oxon. 9 June 1738, and Rector of Little Wolston, was presented 9 Nov. 1755, on the death of Barton, by Thomas Uthwatt, Esq., and instituted 9 Nov. 1755.³ It was

¹ 18 June 1642, it was ordered by the House of Commons, that Mr. Theodorick Gravius, Rector of the Parish Church of Great Linford, in the County of Bucks, shall have liberty to go beyond the seas, with one servant and his trunk; provided he carry no prohibited goods. [Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 632.] 26 March 1657, it was ordered by the House, that it be referred to the Committee for naturalization, to insert Theodorick Gravius, Rector of Great Linford, into the Bill of Naturalization, if they think fit. [Ibid. vol. vii. p. 511.]

² Cole says: "He was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. John Barton, Rector of Great Brickhill, and also Lord of that Manor; had been my school-fellow at Eton, and then removed to Oxford; was for some time a Private Tutor to Mr. Delme, brother to Lady Ravensworth. He was afterwards presented to the Rectory of Emberton, by my friend Mr. Benjamin Pomfret of Newport Pagnell, to hold in trust for his son, Mr. Robert Pomfret, now Rector there, which he quitted, after eleven years' enjoyment; during which time, he was presented to the Rectory of Great Linford, by the late Thomas Uthwatt, Esq., where he proved a generous benefactor to that Living, by expending on the house and premises nearly 5000*l.*, though he held it but seven years. Mr. Barton died a Bachelor, aged about forty years, leaving near 2000*l.*, which, as he died intestate, devolved to his father; and his share of the Manor of Great Brickhill, by right of his mother, who was a Duncumbe, descended to his brother John, a considerable Grocer in London. The complaint of which he died, was supposed to be a violent cold, caught at Aylesbury, when he preached the Assize Sermon. Upon his death, Mr. Uthwatt gave the Living to Mr. Robert Chapman, to hold in trust for a Minor at St. John's College, Cambridge, the son of Mr. Shann of Chicheley. Mr. Chapman was Rector of Little Wolston, a Bachelor, and an Oxonian."

³ The following correspondence occurred between Mr. Chapman and the Diocesan, on occasion of this resignation:

"BUCKDEN, Oct. 3, 1759.

"REVEREND SIR,—I have received your resignation of the Parish Church of Great Linford, in the County of Bucks, and in my Diocese of Lincoln, drawn up in due form of law, sign'd and seal'd by you, & attested by two credible witnesses. By this absolute & entire Resignation of your Living into my hands, you have honestly & honourably discharged the obligation of your Bond; but your engaging to procure my Acceptance of the said Resignation, is *illegal*, as being out of your power to perform, & no man can be bound to an impossibility. This is therefore to acquaint you, that I will not accept of your Resignation, till sufficient security be given me, for Mr. Lawson Shann's succeeding to the Rectory of Great Linford, upon your resignation being accepted, for you are bound to resign only for the use of the said Lawson Shann; and I am determined not to accept of your resignation *but for his use only*, and you must continue to hold the Rectory of Great-Linford, till such time as assurance be given me, that you shall be succeeded in that Living by the said Mr. Lawson Shann.

I am, Sir, your affectionate Brother, JOHN, LINCOLN."

"P.S. You will signify to me, that you have received this letter, and acquainted the persons concerned with the contents of it." Both the letter and superscription were written by the Bishop's Secretary; but no part of it in the Bishop's own hand, except the *frank* on the direction and superscription of the letter, which ran thus: "To the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Rector of Great-Linford, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, John (Free) Lincoln;" with a seal of black wax, and the arms of the See of Lincoln, &c., impaling those of the Bishop's family, surmounted by a mitre.

intended that he should hold it for the second son of Mr. Shann, of Chicheley, who was then an Under-graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. He died Vicar of Ravenstone 1786. On his cession,

Lanston Shann, of St. John's College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1762, was presented 20 Aug. 1762, by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart., and William Bagot, Esq., in trust for Frances Uthwatt, the widow of Thomas Uthwatt, Esq. At his decease,

Edmund Smyth, A.M., was presented 21 July 1770,

by Sir William Bagot, Bart. and Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart., and inducted 21 July 1770. He died Rector of Tyringham in 1789.

William Smyth, A.M., was presented by the same Patrons, as Trustees of Mrs. Uthwatt, on his father's resignation, and inducted 18 July 1786. At his death, he was succeeded by

Fra. Lidfield, A.M., presented in 1838, by the Rev. William Andrewes, A.M. Rector of Lillingston Dayrell, and Vicar of Stowe.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a body and two aisles, which are leaded; and a chancel, which is tiled. At the west end, is a square embattled tower, also covered with lead, which supports a pole, with a weather-cock at the top. In the tower were five bells, the 3rd and 5th bearing these inscriptions, viz. 3rd, "Hujus Campanæ nomen est J'hu speciale;" 5th, "Ave Maria gratia plena." These five bells being re-cast in 1756, by Mr. Eyre of St. Neot's, Mr. Henry Uthwatt added another to them; so that now there is a complete peal of six tuneful bells in the tower, on which are the following inscriptions: 1. "Henricus Uthwatt Armiger me propriis sumptibus hic collocari curavit:" 2. "Quod sit sacra dies primo denuncio mane:" 3. "Dat sonitum plenum Deus et Modulamen amenum:" 4. "Ad Templum per me Populus properare jubetur:" 5. "Conjugium Partus Mysteria Festa decoro:" 6. "Me resonare jubent Hominum mors Cencio Funus." The weight of the five bells was 46½ cwt.; and of the six bells, 60 cwt. The length of the Church is 64 feet; the breadth, 32 feet; and the height of the tower, 55 feet.

The following arms remained in the windows about 1587: 1. Arg. on a bend Gu. three roses Arg. 2. Arg. a saltire Gu. (being *Tolthorpe*, as in Emberton Church). 3. Arg. a fess Gu. in dexter corner a mullet. 4. A bend between six lions ramp. for *Bohun*.

The Altar stands on an elevation of one step, neatly railed round, and the floor paved with black and white marble, the altar-piece having the Decalogue painted on it. The Chancel is completely paved, and uniform on both sides. The Pulpit stands on the south side, by the division of the nave and chancel; the screen of which is taken away, and the chancel laid open to the Church. Two pillars divide the south aisle from the nave, and one pillar the nave from the north chapel.

On the north side is a grey marble, with the effigies of a man and woman, in brass, with five sons and three daughters, the man in a gown, and the sons in short cloaks; at their feet, this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Uvedale, the wife of John Uvedale, Gent. who deceased the 18 daye of January 1611, beinge of age LXXI. yerres.

Close to this, on the south, and touching the altar-step, lies a freestone, with this inscription in a sort of shield:

Here lieth the Body of Edward Harrison, Gent. who departed this life the 24th day of April An. Dom. 1676, and in the 47th year of his age.

At the head of this, lies a small stone, with the following inscription:

Here lieth M^{rs} Anne Coles.

On the north of it, on another small stone:

Here lyeth the Rev. M^r John Coles.

On the north wall, is a very neat and elegant mural monument, of white marble, with an urn on the top; and on the tablet, is this inscription:

Near this place lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Anne Coles, formerly the wife of John Mansell of London, Gent. and afterwards the wife of the Rev. M^r John Coles, Rector of this Parish. She departed this life January the 1st 1741, aged 74 years.

Near whom lyeth her husband, the Rev. M^r John

Coles, upwards of 48 years Rector of this Parish. He departed this life June 30, 1748, in the 82^d year of his age.

"And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened."—Rev. xx. 12.¹

About the centre of the middle aisle, lies an old grey marble, with the figure of a man and woman, in brass, and an inscription at their feet; underneath were places for children of both sexes, which are erased. Above their heads, two shields; in that over the man, *Ihu, mercy*; in the other, over the woman, *Lady, helpe*. Round the whole stone is a fillet of brass, with this inscription:

Orate pro animabus Rogeri Hunt & Johanne Uxoris ejus qui quidem Rogerus Hunt, obiit decimo tertio dom. millesimo cccc. septuagesimo tertio Lunam animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

On another brass is an inscription, signifying that the Church was paved by this Roger Hunt.

In the church-yard is a tomb for the family of Scrivener.

The REGISTER begins in 1561, from which the following extracts are made:

Baptisms.

1584. William, son of John Uvedale.

1639. Thomas, son of Rich^d Napier.

Burials.

1634. April 15, M^r Rich^d Napier, Rector, the most renowned physician both of body and soul.

1636. Jan. 16, Richard, son of M^r Rich^d Napier.

1641. Feb. 18, The Lady Napier, wife to Sir Richard.

1643. Thomas, son of Sir Rich^d Napier. (He was, 1642, made M.D. at Oxford.)

1670. Oct. 6, Robert Napier, Esq. M.D.

1685. Mar. 24, William Pritchard, Esq.

1698. Mar. 10, Rev^d M^r Tho. Kilpin, Rector, bur^d at Newport Pagnel.

1704. Mar. 1, The r^e worshipful Sir William Pritchard, Knt., Ald. of London; æt. 74.

In the north aisle is a brass effigy, and under it the following inscription:

Of your charity pray for the soul of Thomas Malim Gent. and Elizabeth his wife, who died circ. 1530.²

On an elegant marble slab:

In a vault underneath lies interred the Body of S^r Will. Pritchard, K^t and Alderman, and some time since Lord Mayor of London, a most excellent Magistrate, and of exemplary virtue and goodness. He was one of that City's Representatives in sev^l Parliaments, and President of S^t Bartholomew's Hospital, where he erected a convenient apartment for cutting of the stone; and built and endowed a School-House and six Alms-Houses in this Parish. Hee departed this life the 18th Febr^y 1704, in the 74th year of his age.

Besides a charity of 8*l*. per ann. anciently given to the Poor here, Sir William Pritchard, who founded an Alms-House for six poor men, endowed it with 18*l*. a-week to each; and added a School-House, to teach poor children to read, with a salary of 10*l*. per ann. to a Master. The whole benefaction is 23*l*. per ann. having been augmented by Dame Sarah Pritchard, widow, circ. 1718.

1712. July 10, John Uthwatt, Esq., son of Richard Uthwatt, Esq., aged ab^t 23 years.

1718. May 6, The hon. the Lady Pritchard, wife of Sir W^m. Pritchard, Kt., aged ab^t 81 y^r.

1719. Dec. 12, Richard Uthwatt, Esq., aged 61.

1720. Oct. 15, R^d. Uthwatt, an inf^r. s. of Tho. & Cath.

1724. May 23, M^r. Martha Uthwatt, wid^r. of R^d.

1754. Aug. 8, Thomas Uthwatt, Esq.

1754. Aug. 8, Tho^s Uthwatt, Esq. This polite and accomplished Gent. who had travelled through France and Italy, and had been High Sheriff for this Co. having been at times disordered in his mind, cut his own throat, and died a few hours after, at his house in this parish. He left a D^r only, behind him, the wife of Matthew Knapp of Little Linford, Esq.³

¹ This is written on the leaves of an open book, in marble.

² From a Return supplied by the Rector.

³ Cole's MSS. vol. xxxv. p. 159.

LITTLE LINFORD

is bounded, on the North, by Gayhurst; on the East, by Newport Pagnell; on the South, by Stanton-Barry; and on the West, by Haversham: the River Ouse forming its boundary-line towards the east, south, and south-west. It is situated about a mile and a half north-west of Newport Pagnell; and probably derived its name from a ford over a brook, which anciently might have borne the name of Lin. This place, though, as to Ecclesiastical Rights, was originally only a Chapelry to Newport; yet, as to Temporal matters, was distinct from it, and possessed by different Lords or proprietors. On compiling Domesday Book, in 1082, it was reputed a Manor, although valued lower than any parish in this division, and which then consisted of three separate and distinct Hundreds, now united into one, and fixed at Newport, the principal Town in the district.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Survey of this place, as it was given in to the Conqueror, circ. 1086 (at which time it was not included in the same division as Newport and Great-Linford,) was as follows: Eddeva holds Linford of the Bishop of Constans; taxed at four hides (or 400 acres.) The arable is four carucates; two are in demesne, and one mill of 8s. 8d. value: there is a meadow or pasture for four plough-lands; and mast or wood for 100 hogs. It is worth 40s.; and was valued in Edward the Confessor's time at 60s. Edwin, son of Borgret, a Thane or Chief tenant of King Edward, held this Manor.¹

Geoffry, Bishop of Constans, was a Norman of noble extraction, more skilful in arms than divinity; and knowing better how to train up soldiers, than instruct his Clergy. He was an eminent Commander in that signal battle near Hastings, wherein Duke William became Conqueror, and subsequently King of England; for which great service, he had no less than 280 Lordships bestowed on him: he was also in divers other battles against the Danes and English; and being victor, obtained great riches.

But afterwards, rebelling against William II., he was, circ. 1093, deprived of his vast possessions in this kingdom.² On his thus losing the King's favour, divers of his Manors in the County of Buckingham, were bestowed on Fulk Painell, or Paganel, founder of the Priory of Tickford, in the Parish of Newport; among which, appears to have been this, as is evident from the confirmation of the gift of the Chapel of Little Linford, in 1187, to the Monks of Tickford, alias Newport, by Gervase Paganel, grandson to Fulk Paganel, the founder; which Gervase, dying without issue male, this Manor, with other great Estates, passed in marriage with Hawise his daughter and heir, to John de Somery and his descendants; who, from inheriting the Manor of Dudley, Co. Worcester, assumed the title of Barons Somery of Dudley.³

To this John, succeeded Ralph Somery, his son and heir; who, in 1209, had livery of the Lordship of Newport, with its members, which, on his death, in 1211, and on the decease of his only son William, who died in 1221 (6 Hen. III.) in his minority, came to his next kinsman and heir, Roger

¹ Terra Episcopi Constant. In Bonestov Hynd. LINFORDE teñ Eddeva de Epo'. p'. iiii. hid' se defd'. 'Tra. ē. iiii. car'. In dñio sunt. ii^{te} et vi. uilli hāt ii. car'. et añ molū de viii. sol'. et viii. den. p'tū iiii. car'. Silua. xl. porc'. Val' et ualuit xl. sol'. T.R.E. xl. sol'. Hoc ƿ tenuit eadē Eddeva T.R.E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i, fol. 145.

² Ex Collect. MSS., &c.

³ Monast. Anglic. tom. 1, p. 686, n. tom. 2, p. 910.

de Somery;¹ who, in 48 Hen. III., procured licence to make a Castle at his Manor of Dudley;² and in 1275 (54 Hen. III.) obtained a Charter for a Saturday's Market, and a fair for eight days in October, at his Manor of Newport. He died in 1277, and was buried in the Priory of Dudley, of the foundation of his family, leaving issue, two sons, viz., Roger and John: which Roger, deceasing without issue, his Manor of Newport, with the Advowson of Tickford Priory, and other his inheritance in these parts, descended to John, his younger brother; who, likewise departing this life without issue, 29 Dec. 1322,³ his sisters, Margaret, wife of John de Sutton, then thirty-two years of age, and Joane,⁴ wife of Thomas Botetourt, then twenty-nine years of age, were found to be his next heirs. Upon a partition of their inheritance, Margaret had for her purparty, an assignation of the Castle of Dudley; and Joane, the lands in Buckinghamshire assigned her; which Joane, surviving her husband, obtained, in 1327,⁵ a special Charter for a fair at her Manor of Newport; and in 1334,⁶ free-warren in all her demesne lands in Bucks; among which, this Manor of Linford is enumerated.⁷ Three years after which, she died, being, as the Inquisition sets forth, seised of Newport, &c.; leaving issue, John Botetourt, her son and heir; who, in his last Will and Testament (dated on the Festival of St. John Baptist, 1382,) bequeathed his body to be buried in the Abbey of Hales, Co. Salop, before the high Altar; and dying about a year afterwards, his grand-daughter, Joyce, daughter of John his son (who died in his life-time,) and then wife to Sir Hugh Burnell, was found to be his next heir;⁸ and her husband, Sir Hugh, doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance; but she, Joyce, dying 1 Jan. 1406, without issue by him,⁹ Sir Adam Pestat and Joyce his wife, her aunt, and also Maud and Agnes Botetourt, both Nuns (one at Pollsworth, Co. Warwick, and the other at Elneſtow, Co. Bedford, her aunts;) together with Maurice Berkeley; and Agnes and Joyce Wykes were returned to be her cousins and heirs. However, notwithstanding this, her husband, Hugh Burnell, secured to himself this Estate at Little Linford and Newport, &c. for his life, having, for that purpose, in his wife's life-time, levied a fine in 1386:¹⁰ and departing this life 27 Nov. 1421, was buried under a tomb of alabaster, which he had set over his wife (the afore-mentioned Joyce,) in the choir of Hales Abbey;¹¹ being, on his death, returned seised, *inter al.* of Little Linford and Newport Manors, and of the Patronage of two Chantries founded in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Newport Pagnell.¹²

That the heirs of the Botetourts again became possessed of this Manor, on Hugh Burnell's death, seems probable;¹³ for, in 9 Henry V., Sir Adam Pestat and Joyce his wife (the then surviving heirs of Botetourt,) levied a fine of their moiety of Linford-Parva and Newport Manors, and passed the same to William de Birmingham and Joane his wife, and their heirs; which family of Birmingham, in Henry the Sixth's time, conveyed their Estate and interest in these Manors, to James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde and Wilts; on whose attainder and execution, 1st May 1460¹⁴ (on account of his adhering to the House of Lancaster,) King Edward IV. bestowed this Manor, by Letters Patent, dated 5 Jan. 1461, on his brother, George Duke of Clarence; who, losing his favour, and recovering it again, had, in 1471, a second grant hereof, by other Letters Patent, dated 18 June (11 Edw. IV.)¹⁵

But, about sixteen years afterwards, the House of Lancaster prevailing, and King Henry VII. restoring Thomas Boteler, brother to the late James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde and Wilts, to the title of Earl of Ormonde, he recovered this Manor; and forasmuch as he judged, that the family of

¹ Rot. Cart. in Turre London.² Ibid.³ Esc. 15 Edw. II.⁴ Rot. Fin. 16 Edw. II. n. 14.⁵ Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III.⁶ Ibid. 8 Edw. III.⁷ Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 46.⁸ Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. II. m. 7.⁹ Esc. 7 Henry IV. n. 64.¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. II.¹¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 62.¹² Esc. in Co. Buck.¹³ Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. V.; Madox's Formula Anglie. p. 232.¹⁴ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. IV.¹⁵ Ibid. 11 Edw. IV.

Birmingham still possessed some equity to it and the Manor of Newport, he procured Fulk Birmingham, the surviving brother to Sir William Birmingham, to pass them to him in 1495; which he did by deed, dated 27 June:¹ and on the said Earl's death, it came (with Newport and other Manors,) to his daughters and heirs, viz., Anne, wife of James St. Leger; and Margaret, wife of William Bullen (father to Thomas Bullen, who was father to Anne Bullen, mother to Queen Elizabeth);² which Anne St. Leger, deceasing 5 June 1532, John St. Leger, her grandson, was returned to be her heir; and had livery of Little Linford. John St. Leger, on acceptance of lands belonging to Religious houses, particularly the Priory of Canons Leigh, Co. Devon, and other demesnes thereto appertaining, gave up in exchange, this his Estate and Manor at Little Linford, to Henry VIII., in 1544: and thus the Crown becoming possessed of Little Linford, King Edward VI. bestowed the same, as part of her maintenance, on his sister, the Lady Elizabeth; which Princess, on her accession to the Crown, by Letters Patent, dated 29 Jan. 1560,³ granted to Richard Campion and John Thompson, this Manor of Little Linford, with other lands of John St. Leger; and John Thompson departing this life seised thereof, at Husband Crawley, near Abbots Woburn, Co. Beds, was buried in the chancel of St. James's Church, at Crawley, under a sumptuous monument, with this epitaph:

*Hic Jacet Johannes Thompson Armiger Unus Auditorum Curie Seaccarii Regiæ Majestatis; et Dorothea Uxor ejus, qui Johannes obiit tertio die Aprilis Anno Domini 1597, ætatis suæ 76.*⁴

By Inquisition taken at his death, 11 April, 39 Elizabeth, it was returned, that he died seised of this Manor and the Rectory of Little Linford, and also of Great Linford Manor, held by Knight's service of the Crown, in chief; and that John, his grandson, son of Robert Thompson, his son, a lunatic, was his heir, and then of the age of eight years; which John, afterwards made a Knight, marrying in 1607, obtained a private Act of Parliament,⁵ to jointure his wife in this Manor (notwithstanding his father, Robert Thompson's lunacy,) which his grandmother Dorothy (who died, and was buried at Crawley, 21 May 1620),⁶ had been also jointured in; and leaving issue, Sir John Thompson, his eldest son and heir; he, the said Sir John Thompson, by reason, as is said, of his indifferent capacity⁷ (or perhaps mean education and debauched life,) became reduced in his fortune, and was compelled to sell this Manor of Little-Linford; which, by Indenture, dated 7 Dec. 1658, he first mortgaged to William White of Caldecot, Thomas Hacket of North Crawley, and Thomas Kilpin of Newport Pagnell, Gent.:⁸ as he afterwards, by bargain and sale dated 20 April 1670, conveyed the fee-simple to Thomas Kilpin aforesaid; who, having bought out White's and Hacket's claims, nearly re-built the Manor House here: and dying 26 April 1677,⁹ left it to John and Thomas Kilpin, his sons. The elder, John Kilpin, by his deed of bargain and sale, dated 2 April 1684, released and conveyed all his right and interest therein, to Mr. John Knapp, Citizen of London;¹⁰ who, after the decease of Thomas Kilpin, the second brother (who died in April 1699, Rector of Great Linford, and was buried at Newport Pagnell,) purchasing his, Thomas Kilpin's share, about the year 1702, of Thomas his son and heir (then of the Middle Temple,) and thereby becoming possessed of the entire Lordship, laid out considerable sums on the Manor House, which he made a very commodious and handsome seat; and also decently repaired the Church or Chapel; in the chancel of which, he made a vault, for the interment of himself and family.

Mr. Knapp was descended from a family of the same name, settled during many generations in Berkshire, where some of the family still continue. He was twice married: by his first wife, he had

¹ Madox's Formulæ, p. 395-6.

² Inq. 24 Hen. VIII.

³ Pat. 2 Eliz. pars secunda.

⁴ Ex libro Inquisit. vocat Cole penes Petrum Le Neve Arm. in officio Annorum.

⁵ Ex Evidentiis penes Knapp. Fam.

⁶ Ex Regist. paroch. de Crawley.

⁷ Ex informatione & traditione.

⁸ Ex Cartis antedict. Knapp Fam.

⁹ See inscription in Newport Church.

¹⁰ Cartâ penes. antedict. Knapp Fam.

PEDIGREE OF KNAPP OF LINFORD.

JOHN KNAPP, JR.,

JOHN KNAPP, admitted to the Freedom of the City of London—Catherine, (2nd Wife) (d. dau. of Matthew Smytner, M.D., of wedson, Co. Northampton. 2 July 1669, (3 Car. II.); ob. 24 Nov. 1719; bur. at Little Linford 3 Dec. 1719). Will proved in 1710.	id. son of Robert Smytner, successively Bishop of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, mar. in 1680; ob. 2 Oct. 1726, at 70; bur. at Little Linford 13 Oct. 1726.	FRANCIS. mar. to William Bond.
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JOHN KNAPP, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Josias Knapp, of London and Clapham; and Mary, wife of the Hon. John Verney, eld. son of Ralph 2d Vis. of Norwich, by his Widow, Dr. Lee, and Matthew Skynner, Trustees.	MARY = CATHERINE, dau. of Humphrey Knapp, Esq. of Shrewsbury, ob. 7 Dec. 1752, bur. at Shrewsbury.	ROBERT KNAPP, M.D., of Stony Stratford; bur. at Little London 22 Feb. 1763. Ainslie, granted 15 Aug. 1767, to Robert Peers, his grandson.	CATHERINE, dau. of Richard Knapp of Abingdon; ob. before 1759.	GEORGE KNAPP, Clerk in the Chancery Office; living in 1720; ob. before 1759.	DIANA, wife of Sir Timothy Lennox, Kat. of Honour; smith; living in 1755.	ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Whitfield, a Turkish Merchant, wife of 1739; bur. at Little Lenford 19 Oct. 1743.	MARY = MARY, wife of Frederick Lisle, Esq. of Waler, father of King Geo. III. Will dated 27 Aug. 1758; bur. at Little Lenford 5 Oct. 1758.
Will proved 13 Feb. 1747.	Will proved 13 Feb. 1747.	MARY, = JOHN PEERS, of Chislehampton, Oxon.				CATHERINE, ob. in-upt; bur. at Wal-ter 31 March 1761, John Knapp, Executor; proved 12 Oct. 1761.	ANNE, ob. in-upt before 1720 and 1729.
		ROBERT PEERS.					
		JOHN KNAPP, = ANNE . . .		DIANA, Will proved 1 March 1783.			
				ELIZABETH, ob. s. p.			

JOHN KNAFF, ob. 1782, aged 54; bur. at Little Lincoln. Admon. granted 1793; to daughter Sophia and Harriet, his daughters, and the Committee appointed under the Lunacy of Catherine, his Widow.	MATTHEW KNAFF, ob. 1782, aged 54; bur. at Little Lincoln. Admon. granted 1793; to daughter Sophia and Harriet, his daughters, and the Committee appointed under the Lunacy of Catherine, his Widow.	CATHERINE PRINATT, of Thio. Wharton, Esq. of Great Linford, by his wife, Catherine, dau. of Richard Dalton of Walesby, Co. Lincoln: 3 March 1771; Admon. to her two daughters granted 5 May 1794; ob. 15 Feb. 1794; bur. at Great Linford.	PRINATT, of Thio. Wharton, Esq. of Great Linford, by his wife, Catherine, dau. of Richard Dalton of Walesby, Co. Lincoln: 3 March 1771; Admon. to her two daughters granted 5 May 1794; ob. 15 Feb. 1794; bur. at Great Linford.	RAH, 3rd dau. and co-heress of Nathl French, of Anti-cum; ob. 10 Feb. 1794.	ROBERT KNAFF, ob. infans. HUMPHREY KNAFF, ob. 26 June 1789, aged 25. Will dated 8 Dec. 1754. Woughton proved 3 Jan. 1757. Primatt, sole devisee.	DAVID JAMES, of Ampt-hill Co. 1789. Mar. at 20; bur. at Woughton. Pucks. Will proved 1789.	LEAZER, heir. to Mathew Primatt, here success. Married. Will dated 26 Nov. 1764; proved 11 Feb. 1765. Sister Anne, Exe-cutrix. Lived in Clar es-street, Bath. SARAH, ob. un-married.	REV. JONATHAN, of Athen Sturges, Rector of Long Oron, Co. Huntingdon. 1765 and 1767; ob. 1782; s. p. 85. The same day as her brother Matthew.	ANNE, b. 1765 and 1767; ob. 1782; s. p. 85. The same day as her brother Matthew.	CHARLOTTE, dau. to William Primatt; ob. at Bath 21 Feb. 1821; s. p. 85. bur. at Sheafley.
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SONIA, ob. unmarried; bur. at Lin- coln, Ariz. 8 Mar., granted 1795.	MATTHEW KNAPP, Dep't Lieut. for Ducks & Mar., granted 1795. substantiated a Mem- ber of the Middle Temple 11 Mar. 1788; ob. exiles 1795. Will da- vied 13 Aug., granted Admon. 1795. 1841; bur. at Lynchburg, 1795.	PRIMATE KNAPP, b. 1 Oct. 1764; ob. 21 Jan. 1838; bur. at Shelley. Will prob- ated 20 Feb. 1838.	RE- BECCA ANN GOOD- WIN.	JOHN LEON- ARD KNAPP, of Lincolns- Co. Mo., afterwards of Alveston, Co. Gloster, b. May 1767.	LYDIA FRAN- CES, 3rd dau- ter of Arthur Freeman, b. 4 Jan. 1772; mar. 1804, at Barth; ob. 22 Oct. 1839; bur. at Alves- ton.	CARH- PENS, ob. un- married; red; bur. at St. Mi- chel; Bristol.	JOHN MARY, PARN- GENT. living in Eng- land.	LEO- NORA.	JONAS KNAPP, died of fever; 21 Jan. 1795; bur. at St. Mi- chel; Bristol.	SISTER. RES- PECT. living at Carl- ton.	REBECCA KNAPP, b. 1 Oct. 1764; ob. 21 Jan. 1838; bur. at Shelley. Will prob- ated 20 Feb. 1838.	JONATHAN KNAPP.
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ANNA, (1st m.)	MATTHEW MARY	PRIMAT KNAPP, mar.	Hon. and Rev. Chas. Geo = MARY,	ARTHUR J. KNAPP,	LEWIS MARGARET b. at Llanfist. 4 May 1869.
Wife) of Andrew	KNAPP, of Little	Emily, dau. of . . .	Perceval, son of Calver-	b. at Llanfist. 5	FRANCES b. at Llanfist. 4 May 1867; ob. 27 May
Edwin Bur-	Llanid.	Wm., et. . .; ob.	ton, son of Lord Arden,	June 1869.	1867.
rough of		2 May 1834; s.p.	and brother and heir of George	WILLIAM T. KNAPP,	FRANCIS ANN, b. at Llanfist. 24 Aug. 1809; ob. 26
Beggar's		JOHN KNAPP, M.D.,	Jas. Earl of Egmont, Vic-	b. at Llanfist. 8	Oct. 1833; bur. at Alveston.
Hall, Co.		of Edinburgh; mar. Jesse	and Baron Arden,	Jan. 1813; mar.	CATHARINE MARY, b. at Llanfist. 29 Mar. 1811; ob.
		Coff.	and Baron Lovel and Holland.	19 Sept. 1836; at	20 Nov. 1829; bur. at Alveston

husband; mar. 1820; bur. in Israel- beach.	HENRY LEIGH KNAPP, capt., at Stoke New- ington.	MARY ELLIS, bapt. at Little Lincoln.	REBECCA, eb. 1833, infans.	MARY.	WALTON, Bath, Sh. riv. See MARY, dau. of H. Marsh, Esq.	CASTLETON 1848-1854, WAC. ALSTON MAY 1850 eb. 23 July 1828; bur. at Alveston.
MATTHEW GREVILLE SPOWELL KNAPP, land. at Swanbourne.	BENJAMIN ORLANDO PRIMATE KNAPP, land. at Little Lincol.	MARY ANN, bapt. at Haverhill.	SARAH, bapt. at Swanbourne.	ANNA-FRANCES, bapt. at Little Lincol.		

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

That LITTLE LINFORD was originally but a Chapel appendant on Newport Pagnell, has already been noted ; as it has also been shewn, that, with its Mother Church of Newport, soon after the foundation of Tickford Priory, it was given thereto ; so that this Chapel was of very ancient foundation, and erected, in early times, as a Chapel of Ease to Newport ; forasmuch as, by reason of the distance and situation, the inhabitants could not, at all times, attend divine service at Newport with convenience, although not probably, on its first erection, endowed with parochial rights, which might have been to the prejudice of Newport ; but in 19 Edw. I. (1291,) Ecclesia de Newport cum Capella de Linford¹ were joined in the Taxation then made by the Pope, and also valued together ; and in 17 Hen. VIII. it was, with its Mother Church of Newport, bestowed on Cardinal College, Oxon. and taken away with Newport ; and likewise, in 1534,² when the First Fruits and Tenths were, by Act of Parliament, given to the King, it was rated with Newport, and so, no doubt, had been supplied by a Monk, or other ecclesiastic, deputed by Tickford Convent, while that religious house subsisted. After the Dissolution, or resumption of Tickford Priory with the Advowson of Newport by the Crown, the serving the Cure has been on the appointment of the Lessee, Tenant, or Impropriator, and has accordingly gone with the Manor, and been in the Lord's gift, who, on payment of a stipend of 10*l.* per ann. without institution or induction, nominates a Minister to officiate here ; by reason of which, and there being no proper entry in the Bishops's or Archdeacon's Registers, it is impossible to recover the names of all those who have supplied the Cure ; but the following persons occur Curates or Ministers in the years annexed to their respective names, viz. :

RICHARD TAYLER occurs in 1535 and 1546.

Thomas Tutton, Minister in 1581.

Abraham Warwick, 1595.

Richard Durrant, 1605.

William Garnett, 1657.

Thomas Meller, 1684.

John Coles, about 1696.

Robert Woodward, about 1701.

Robert Creed, 1705 and 1714.

Robert Woodward came in a second time, 1715 ; and quitted it in 1729, to

Robert Chapman, who was Minister in 1730.

George Periam, 1757 to 1779.

Edmund Smith, 1780.

William Jenkins, 1780 to 1782.

Joha Wynter, 1782 to 1810.

William Smith, was Curate in 1843.

A true Terrier of all y^e Land, Claims, Rights, and Properties belonging to y^e Curate, Clerk, and Chapel of the Parish of Little Linford, in y^e County of Bucks, and Diocese of Lincoln, given in at y^e Bishop's second Visitation, holden at Newport Pagnell, 25 Aug. 1749 :

Little Linford is neither Rectory nor Vicarage, but a Donative, conceived exempt, formerly belonging to Tickford Abbey, in or near Newport Pagnell, now in the occupation of John Knapp, Esq. There is neither Glebe nor Tithes, nor House belonging to it, but only three Closes, containing twenty-seven acres, more or less, lying in the Parish of Litchborough, Co. Northampton, lately purchased with 500*l.* out of the Augmentation-Office, belonging to Queen Anne's Bounty, and 100*l.* in money, still remaining in that office, till a convenient purchase can be made. The customary allowance was, and is still, 10*l.* per ann. to y^e person officiating, paid by y^e said John Knapp ; and the Clerk hath nothing but what he is pleased to assign him. The Chapel, or Oratory, is without consecrated ground for burials, but in good repair, with decent furniture suitable thereto.

In the Survey in 1534,³ (26 Hen. VIII.) the Tithes of Linford were valued at 3*l.* ; and in the Charter dated 1312, (5 Edw. II.) on confirmation of former grants to Tickford, it was recited, that

¹ Ex MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. et Cotton London ; Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiv. p. 39.

² Ex Coll. in Cur. Primatarum.

³ Rental Prior de Tickford.

Tickford Convent should enjoy the Chapel of Linford, with a certain messuage or grange there, with the tithes and eels of Linford-Mill.¹

In 1712, in the assessment of the land-tax at 4s. in the pound, this parish was rated at, and paid 82*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* to the Royal aid.²

In the reign of Edward III. Little Linford is returned with Gothurst, under the same Constable.

THE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL,

which is a very small building, consists of a nave, with a little chancel at the east end, and an aisle on the south side, and is picturesquely covered with ivy, which clings around its walls and roof, encircling a turret, which contains two bells, on the gable of the west end. It stands on a rising ground, on the verge of the gardens of Linford House, and affords a most pleasing and interesting object in perspective, from the valley towards the south. Its entrances are by a porch on the north side, and by another door opposite to it. There is no consecrated cemetery, the burials taking place at Haversham. Between the nave and aisle are three pointed arches, sustained by piers.

On an ornamented white marble shield :

Arms : Baron & Femme. *See* impaling *Knapp*.

H. S. E.

MATTHEUS LEE, M.D.

Qui natus Northamptoniæ

Educatus in Schola Westmon^r.

Alumnus Regis

Et cooptatus in Ædem X^{ti} Oxoniæ

Literis atq. Scientiis

Uberime instructus fuit & ornatus

Artem Medicam Oxoniæ & Londini

Tanta cum famâ exercuit

Ut Frederici Walliæ Principis

Et illustris Domûs valetudini Regente

Medicus constitueretur Ordinarius.

Erat enim in morbis diagnoscendis sagax ;

In iisdem curandis peritissimus :

In consultando apertus, facilis, gravis.

Uxorem duxit Saram Joh. Knapp Arm.

Filiam natu minimam.

Obiit Sept. xxvj. A.D. MDCCLV.

Æt. LXJ.

Moriens sine prole

Conjugi dilectæ

Quæ hoc monumentum posuit

Et conjugis sorori

Amplas opes annuas legavit.

Et post illarum obitum

Collegas suos Ædis ex X^{ti} Ædis alumnos

Hæredes prope exasse constituit

Ad ingenuæ omnis Literaturæ

Reig^r Physicæ & Anatomicæ Studia

Imperpetuum promovenda.

On the north wall, on an oval of white marble :

Sacred to the Memory of Sophia Knapp, who departed this life the 21st of March 1795.

On a similar marble, west of the window :

Sacred to the Memory of Matthew Knapp, Esq. who departed this life September 8, 1782, aged 54.

On the south wall, on a square marble, bordered :

In Memory of Nathaniel Matthew Knapp, Esq. who died Aug. vii. MDCXCv. æt. xxxv.

On the west south of entrance, on a tablet of white marble :

Arms quarterly. 1. *Knapp*. 2. S. a chev Or. between three wolves' heads erased Arg. 3. Az. two bars Erm. in chief three bezants. 4. as 1. *Crest* : *Knapp*.

P. M. S.

Juxta deposita jacent corpora Johannis Knapp Armigeri et Catharinæ uxoris ejus. Ob^t. Novem. 24, 1710, ætat. 77. Ob^t Octob^r 2, 1726, æt. 70.

Nec non corpora Johannis (filii prædicti Johannis et Catharinæ Knapp) et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus. Ob^t Jan. 14, 1747, ætat. 66. Ob^t Mar. 22, 1749, ætat. 56.

Arms : *Knapp*, with an escutcheon of pretence S. a lion rampant Arg. *Crest* : *Knapp*. *Knapp* impaling Az. two bars Erm. in chief three Suns in glory. *Crest* : *Knapp*. *Knapp* impaling the same, a lozenge. *Knapp* impaling S. a chevron Or. between three griffins' heads erased Arg. 1. and 4. *Knapp*. 2. and 3. the escutcheon of pretence, Lozenge. Arg. a bend between two cotises engrailed S. impaling *Knapp*. *Knapp*, Or. in chief three helmets Proper, in base a lion passant S. *Crest* : A hand grasping a dagger.

¹ Vide Monasticon Anglican. in locis supra Notatis.

² From the Receiver-General's Books.

LOUGHTON,

a village and parish, situated a little northward of the principal turnpike-road, (which crosses the northern part of the County, from the Brickhills to Stoney-Stratford, in the line of the ancient Roman road, called Watling-Street,) nearly opposite to the 49th mile-stone from London, on a little stream, which, running south-west, passes through Bradwell to Wolverton, to join the River Ouse. It anciently consisted of two Manors and two Parishes, each having its respective Church, and distinct possessors, Rectors, and Patrons, under the denominations of Great and Little Loughton, until the union of the two Parishes, and their ecclesiastical consolidation, circ. 1408, in the reign of King Henry IV.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey, the lands here are described in the following manner:

In Lochintone, surveyed in *Sigelai* Hundred, the Earl of Morton had half a hide, which was holden of him by Walter, commonly understood to have been Walter Bolebec, who likewise possessed a large Estate here, holden *in capite* of the King: but this half hide, with half a carucate and one villein, was valued only at 20s.; when he first held it at 5s.; in the time of King Edward at 20s.; and it had been anciently holden by Elmaer, a man of Aluric Fitz-Goding, who could sell it.¹

WALTER GIFFARD held lands here, entered in the Survey (as has been supposed, erroneously) in *Rovelai* Hundred, as holden of him by his subfeudatory, *Ivo*, for four hides and a half. There were four carucates and a half of land. In the demesne two; and five villeins with two bordars had one carucate; and another might have been added to it. There were four carucates of pasture, valued at 20s.; when he first held it, 30s.; and in the time of King Edward, 4*l*. Five Thanes had formerly holden this Manor, and could sell it.²

MAIGNON BRITO held another considerable Manor here, described like the Earl of Morton's lands in *Sigelai* Hundred, as holden under him by two Knights, as five hides, and denominated a Manor. There were five carucates, two in the demesne; and six villeins with two bordars having one carucate and a half, and half a carucate might have been added thereto. There was one servant; and pasture for five carucates. Altogether estimated constantly at 3*l*.; and the like in King Edward's days. This Manor had formerly belonged to Aluric, a Thane of King Edward's, with power to sell it.³

It is related, that the half hide of the Earl of Morton's land here, was, at a later period, held under the Honour of Berkhamstead, by the twentieth-part of a Knight's-fee; which, together with the Manor of Walter Giffard, is presumed to have constituted Great Loughton, being that part which lies westward of the brook; while the five hides holden as a Manor by Maignon Briton, as before described, became part of the Barony of Wolverton.

¹ Terra Comitiss Moritonienis'. In Sigelai Hvd. In Lochintone ten' Walter' de com' dim' hid'. 'Tra. ē. dim' car'. et ibi ē. cū uno uillo. H' tra ual xx. sol. Qdo recep. v. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Elmer' hō Aluric. f. Goding. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom i. fol. 143.]

² Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hvd. In Lochintone ten' Iuo de Waltio. iiii. hid' et dim'. 'Tra. ē. iiii. car' et dim'. In dño sun. 11^{to} et v. uilli cū. 11. bord hnt. 1. car. et alia et dīm pot' fieri. P'tū iiii. car. Val lx. sol. Qdo recep. xxx. sol. T.R.E. iiii. lib. Hoc G tenuer. v. teigni et uende' potuer. [Ibid. fol. 144.]

³ Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Sigelai Hvd. In Lochintone ten' 11^{to} milites de Maignone v. hid p uno M. 'Tra. ē. v. car'. In dñ'is sunt 11^{to} et vi. uilli cū. 11. bord' hnt'. 1. car' et dim' et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi. 1. seruus. p'tū. v. car'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit 111. lib. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc G tenuit Aluric teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

Ivo, who was feudal tenant to Walter Giffard in Loughton, is said to have taken his surname from the place, the name of *Ivo de Loughton* frequently occurring in records of that period: and although the descendants of this family have not been regularly deduced, *John de Loughton* is presumed to have been the founder of the Church, to which he presented his Clerk in 1218 (3 Hen. III.:) and *William de Loughton* and *Agnes* his wife, having, in the same year, given to *Snelshall Priory*, a yardland in Loughton, abutting on *Watling Street*, and lying in *Little Loughton*; the deed being attested by *Simon, Parson of Loughton Magna*.¹

In 1270, (55 Hen. III.) a fine was levied between *John*, son of *John de Loughton*, *Querent*, and *John de Loughton*, *Impedient*, of lands and rents in *Great Loughton*, and of the *Advowson* of the Church, to the use of *John*, son of *John*.²

In 1284, a fine was levied between *John*, son of *John de Loughton*, *Querent*, and *Roger Engaine* and *Agnes* his wife, *Deforcients*, of lands in *Little Loughton*, to the use of *John*.³

In 1294, *John de Loughton* granted his capital Mansion, with all the appendages of a Manor, to *Ivo de Loughton*, his brother, and *Cecilia*, the daughter of *Robert de Stoke Hamond*, whom *Ivo* seems to have married.⁴ No mention is made in this deed, of the *Advowson* of the Church, which appears to have been about this time, separated from the Manor; for, on the resignation of a Rector named *William* (doubtless, the person before mentioned,) his successor was presented by *Joane*, the daughter of *John de Loughton*; and the succeeding presentations were made by the family of *Ardres*.

In 1308, a fine was levied between *Thomas de Loughton*, *Querent*, and *William Kentish*, of *Woketon*, and *Joanna* his wife, *Impedts.* of lands in *Little Loughton*, to the use of *Thomas*.⁵

In 1311 (6 Edw. II.) a fine was levied between *Ivo de Loughton* and *Henry Spigurnel, Knt.*, Lord of *Cosgrove, Co. Northampton*, by which, this Manor passed to *Sir Henry Spigurnel*; to whom, *Alexander de Stoke Hamond*, at the same time, released all his right in this Manor.⁶ And from these circumstances, it may be reasonably presumed, that *Ivo de Loughton* and *Cecilia* died without issue; and that *Alexander de Stoke Hamond* was the heir of *Cecilia*; consequently, his release was necessary to perfect the conveyance of the Manor to *Sir Henry Spigurnel*; because, *Ivo* and *Cecilia* had been enfeoffed in the Estate as joint tenants, by *William de Loughton*, by the deed before cited.⁷

Sir Henry Spigurnel, on the purchase of this Manor, granted it back for life, to *Ivo de Loughton*; but the time of his death, though not ascertained, must have happened before the second year of *Edward III.* (1328;) for, in that year, *Sir Henry Spigurnel* died seised of *Loughton*,⁸ leaving a son, named *Thomas*, the heir of his Estates.⁹

In 1312, a fine was levied between *Thomas de Loughton*, *Querent*, and *Adam Braundes* and *Asceline* his wife, *Deforcients*, of land and meadow in *Little Loughton*, to the use of *Thomas*.¹⁰

In 1324, a fine was levied between *John Finyan*, of *Little Loughton*, and *Agnes* his wife, *Querents*, and *Adam Braundys*, of *Loughton*, and *Asceline* his wife, *Deforcients*, of lands in *Little Loughton*, to the use of *John*.¹¹

¹ This *Simon*, who had been presented to the Rectory about the same time, was, probably, a brother of *John*.

² Ped. Fin. 55 Hen. III. n^o 177.

³ Ibid. 13 Edw. I. n^o 125.

⁴ Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Willmus filius Johis de Loughton, Rector Ecclesie de Magna Loughton dedi concessi et habi presentis carta mea confirmavi Ivoni de Loughton fratri meo et Cecilie fil Roberti de Stokehamund principale messuagium cum t^{ri}s redditibus Nativis et eor^{um} catallis et sequelis pratis pascuis et pasturis similiter cum homag wardis relevijs et exactis quibus cunq, &c., 1294 (22 Edw. I.) [Ex autograph in Mus. Ashmol.] ⁵ Ped. Fin. 2 Edw. II. n^o 29.

⁶ Ibid. 6 Edw. II. n^o 148; Pl. 11 Edw. II. r^o 92.

⁷ Willis's MSS. for the release quoted.

⁸ Esc. n^o 28.

⁹ Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 285.

¹⁰ Ped. Fin. 6 Edw. II. n^o 151.

¹¹ Ibid. 18 Edw. II. n^o 389.

In 1329 (4 Edw. III.) a fine was levied between Thomas de Loughton and Elizabeth his wife, Querents, and John Hutcham, Chaplain, Deforciant, of the Manor of Little Loughton, to the use of John, who granted the same to Thomas and Elizabeth for life; with remainder to Thomas, son of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder to William, brother of Thomas, son of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Robert, brother of William, and the heirs of his body.

In the same year, an entail was made of the Manor of Little Loughton, to the issue of the body of Thomas Loughton and Elizabeth his wife: and about the same time, an entail of Great Loughton, to Eudo de Stoke.¹ A fine was also levied between Eudo de Stoke, Querent, and Adam Braundesse, of Great Loughton, and Asceline his wife, Deforcients, of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Loughton, to the use of Eudo.²

In 1460, (1 Edw. IV.) George de Loughton and Arnethan his wife, passed a fine of the Manor of Loughton-Parva, in order to convey it to a purchaser; and in the seventh year of that reign (1467,) it was conveyed in pursuance thereof, to Thomas Edy, of Stoney-Stratford; from whom it passed to James Edy; who, in 1493, gave this Manor by Will, to Philippa his wife; soon after which, it was held by John Edy; whose daughter, Isabell, carried it by marriage, to John Pigott, of Beachampton, son of Richard Pigott, of Ripon, in Yorkshire, who was a younger brother of that family.³

In 1467 (7 Edw. IV.,) John Edy, of Stoney-Stratford, Esq., confirmed to Richard Earl Rivers, Sir Richard Rivers, his son, &c., his Manor of Loughton, which he had of the gift and feoffment of John Boteler, Clk., and other feoffees of George Loughton and Arnethan his wife, dated 4 April.

Willis states, that "Great Loughton came in the time of King Edward III., to the Ardres, of Turvey, Co. Beds, who held it from 1350 to 1414, when the Rushleys seem to have acquired it, by the marriage of a widow, or heiress of Ardys; and that the family of Lucy, of Haversham, bought Ardys and Rushley's right. In 1557, Thomas Lucy sold his interest to Thomas Hopper; which family conveyed the Manor of Great Loughton to John Crane, in 1612;⁴ and the latter, in 1655, sold it to Ralph Holt; but when Crane conveyed his demesnes at Great Loughton, to Edward Alston, he reserved the Manor to himself; so that the Alstons never were possessed of Great Loughton Manor; and thus this Manor became included and merged in *Little Loughton Manor*. Alston's son sold his demesnes here to Thomas Hanslap, about 1699 (who sold his Estate at Aynhoe, to purchase it;) and dying possessed of this Manor in 1716, it came to his son, Mr. John Hanslap, who was the owner in 1735, and had newly built part of the capital house. So that Mr. Ralph Holt, of Little Loughton, became sole Lord of *the whole Parish*, by his grandfather's purchase of the Manor in 1755."⁵

Thomas Cavendish, of Cavendish, Esq., marrying Alice, daughter and heir of John Smyth, jun., of Cavendish, became possessed, in the reign of King Henry VII. of the Manor of Loughton, Spigurnel, Dagnal, &c.⁶

¹ Cole's MSS.

² Ped. Fin. 4 Edw. III. n^o. 39.

³ Browne Willis's MSS.; and PEDIGREE OF PIGOTT; Harl. MSS. n^o. 1533.

⁴ In the Commons' Journals, 22 Sept. 1647, it was Resolved: That this House doth accept of the sum of 1080*l*. for a fine for the delinquency of John Crane, of Loughton, in Bucks, Esq. His offence was, that he deserted his house, and lived in Oxford, while it was a garrison held against the Parliament, and being there when it surrendered, was to have the benefit of those Articles. His Estate in fee per ann. 218*l*.; for 80 years, per ann. 264*l*. Personal Estate 1505*l*. For which, his fine, at a tenth, was 1080*l*. [Commons' Journals, vol. v. p. 313.; and Willis's MSS. by Cole, in Mus. Brit.]

⁵ Ralph Holt, of Stoke Lyne, in Oxfordshire, is mentioned by Anth. à Wood in his own Life, published by Hearne, in *Cæli Vindicia*, p. 492 and 535. [Cole's MSS.; See also vol. i. p. 316.]

⁶ *Ibid* vol. ix. p. 388 and 390.

A fine was passed in Easter term, 1557, between Thomas Lucy, Deforcient, and Thomas Hopper Claimant, of the Manor of Loughton, and lands there.

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, to whom the Queen had promised an annuity of 200*l.*, out of the concealed lands formerly devoted to superstitious uses, granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, Gent., certain lands and tenements in Bradwell, Loughton, Shenley, Thornborough, Stoney-Stratford, and Stoke-Hammond, at the annual rent altogether of 20*s.*, late belonging to Bradwell Priory.¹

In 1599 (41 Eliz.) Edmund Pigott obtained from George Pigott and Clement Pigott, a release of all their right and interest in the Manor of Loughton. George Pigott was second son of John Pigott of Beachampton, and Isabel his wife.

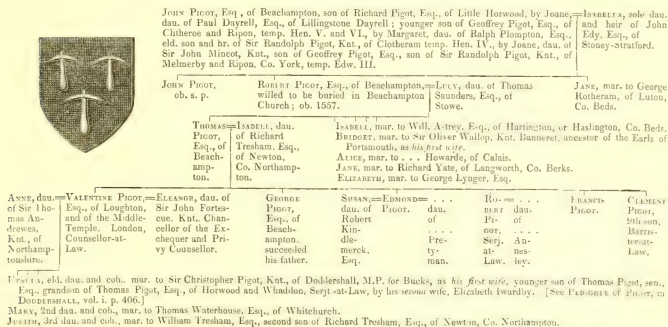
In 1607, (5 James I.) a demise was made of the House in Loughton, called the Church House, to George Salter, which had been concealed from the King.²

Mr. Knapp (says Cole) asserted, that "Loughton Manor, as also Lathbury, remained in the Crown; but this Manor of Loughton, as appears by many evidences, is vested solely in Mr. Holt, as Lord of the whole Parish. The handsome brew-house at Mr. Holt's house, was built by the Cranes."³

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson was holden with the Manor; and in the reign of King Henry III., descending to the family of Loughton, came, with their demesnes, to the family of Edy; and in the reign of King Edward IV., passed, by the marriage of Isabella, sole daughter and heir of John Edy, of Stoney-Stratford, to John Pigott, Esq., of Beachampton, son of Richard Pigott, of Little Horwood; of whose descent from and connection with that very ancient family, the annexed table will assist the reader in tracing:

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT OF BEACHAMPTON AND LOUGHTON, &c.

¹ Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.² Ibid. 5 Jac.³ Cole's MSS.

In 1612, Edmund Pigott and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed this Manor of Loughton, by deed dated 1 Oct. to John Crane, Esq. of Wood Rising, Co. Norfolk, who sold all his right and interest at Loughton, to Ralph Holt, Gent., by deed dated 29 May 1655; whereupon, the latter became seised of the whole Parish; for Great Loughton Manor, which had passed from Ardres to Rushley, and from Rushley to the family of Lucy, was, in 1577, in the possession of . . . Hopper; and he, about 1650, conveyed the Manor to Crane; who subsequently transferred his interest to Edward Alston, Esq. Alston, or his son, sold his right, circ. 1699, to Thomas Hanslap;¹ who died seised circ. 1716, when it descended to his son, Mr. John Hanslap, who was the possessor in 1735. He re-built part of the capital Mansion House at Little Loughton, which was the residence of the Pigotts and Cranes; but when Mr. Crane conveyed his demesnes in Great Loughton to Alston, he reserved the Manor, which never came into the possession of Alston. The Cranes held the Manor only about forty-three years; when Francis Crane, Esq., gave the *Advowson of the Church* to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which Society he had been Fellow, by deed dated 14 Nov. 1678.

The Valor of the Rectory, in Ecton, was 14*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* Here were, in 1710, 58 families and 220 inhabitants. The Land-tax amounted to 156*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

RECTORS OF GREAT LOUGHTON.

SIMON DE LUHTON, presented in 1218, "ad Eccliam de Luhton per Johem de Luhton."

Willhelmus resigned in 1311.

Alanus Kemp, presented by John Loughton the younger, 9 March 1311.

Roger de Brunn resigned; and was succeeded by

Nicholas Rede, presented 5 Aug. 1357, by John de Ardres, of Turvey. On his cession,

Ralph de Idbury was presented 8 Nov. 1357.

John Smith de Stoney-Stratford, presented 6 Feb. 1361, by Isolda, late the wife of John Ardres de Turvey. He exchanged for Shepton Vicarage, Co. Oxon. with

Richard Wilkin, 17 Oct. 1371, who was presented by Alan de Rushley, of Turvey. He exchanged for Ealing Vicarage, Co. Middlesex,² with

Robert Haytefield, or Hatfield, 28 July 1374, who was

presented by Alan de Rushley: and exchanged for St. Andrew's, Hertford, with

John Gerneys, 2 Nov. 1377; who exchanged for Bodyham, Co. Sussex, with

William Pykard 28 July 1382, on the presentation of Alan Rushley: he exchanged for St. Andrew's Ilkethall, in Norwich Diocese, with

William Haton 7 Aug. 1394, on the same presentation: he exchanged for Rougham Vicarage, in Norfolk, with

John Cheney, who was presented by the same Patron, 3 Aug. 1395.

William Thomas, or Torley, Rector of Little Loughton, (who vacated by resignation), was admitted Rector of Great and Little Loughton in 1408, on the consolidation of the two Parishes, which were then united by the consent of the Patron and Parishioners.

RECTORS OF LITTLE LOUGHTON.

REGINALDUS, presented "ad Eccliam de Parva Loughton per Willem fil Hamonis," 1219.

William Harang, pr. in 1231, by Geoffrey de Lucton.

Galfridus resigned; and was succeeded by

Lawrence de Covesgrave, instituted 2 May 1300, on the presentation of Thomas de Loughton Parva. He resigned; and

Galfridus de Covesgrave was presented by Thomas de Loughton, 2 June 1300: at his death,

Barth. de Lucton, or Loughton, instituted 4 Jan. 1305.³ On his cession,

John de Ranardwick was instituted 4 April 1305, on the presentation of Thomas Loughton.

Alanus dictus Kemp, instituted 7 Oct. 1309.⁴ He resigned; and

Roger de Brunn was presented in 1313. He was also Rector of Great Loughton till 1357. On his resignation,

¹ Hanslap sold an estate at Ayho, Co. Northampton, to purchase Loughton.

² This exchange is omitted by Newcourt.

⁴ This is supposed, the same person as Alan Kemp, Rector of Great Loughton in 1311. [W. Cole.]

³ Cole says, in 1305.

William de Loughton was instituted 9 March 1321, on the presentation of Thomas de Loughton.

Mich. de Sharnbrook, instituted 1 Nov. 1332, on the presentation of Thomas de Loughton.¹

John Leger was instituted 13 March 1350; he exchanged for Cosgrove, with

John Cole, 8 April 1358, who was presented by Thomas de Loughton: he resigned in 1352.

Thomas de Linford Magna, instituted July 1352.

Hardulphus de Stanton Barry, presented 3 Aug. 1357, by Thomas de Loughton.

William de Cosby, admitted 6 Dec. 1365. He exchanged for Abbot's Langley Vicarage, Co. Herts,² with

John Alte Halle, Vicar of Abbat's Langley, who was admitted 14 Dec. 1368; he was presented by Rogerum de Luda Dom de Wolverton: he exchanged for Fulham, Co. Middlesex, with

William Capel de Sapcote, 20 Mar. 1369.³

John Giffard resigned in 1386; and was succeeded by

RECTORS OF GREAT AND LITTLE LOUGHTON.

William Torley, presented 27 May 1408, on the union of the two Parishes. At his death,

John Taylor, presented by the Lady Joane de Loughton, ad Eccliam de Loughton Magnam ad Eccliam de Loughton P'vam eidem annexam, 29 Oct. 1409. He resigned; and

Gilbert Bury was presented 16 Dec. 1414, by Thomas Ardys, Esq.; but exchanged for Crowelton, Co. Northampton, with

William Hawkins, 22 Sept. 1418, who was presented by Elizabeth Lady Clinton. He exchanged for Marden Vicarage, in Kent, with

Peter Gunthorpe, 11 March 1421.

John Fuller resigned in 1471: he was succeeded by *William Pope*, who was presented in 1471, by Thomas Loughton and Robert Fysher: he willed, 26 Dec. 1485, to be buried in All-Saints chancel of Loughton Church.

Hugh Parke was presented 22 Oct. 1485, by Thomas Loughton: he died; and was buried here, in 1514.⁴ At his decease,

Richard Stokes, B.D., of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. was presented 20 Dec. 1514, by Robert Pigott, Gent. He built the south aisle of the Church, by a donation of twenty acres of land. At his death,

William Walker was presented 8 March 1546, by Robert Pigott, Esq.

James Caldwell was collated by the Bishop, ratione lapsus, 25 April 1573. He died; and

John Ande, presented 10 Sept. 1386, per Johem de Loughton Dom de Loughton Parva. He exchanged for Boseate, Co. Northampton, with

Elys Wythford, 23 May 1392; who was presented by John de Loughton: he exchanged for Ewhurst, Co. Hants, with

John Nickel, 26 Oct. 1394, on the same presentation; he exchanged for Over-Overton, with

William Dalby, 14 Aug. 1397, on the same presentation; and exchanged for a Chantry in St. Peter le Bayley, Oxford.

John Kirby Malsovus, presented 13 Dec. 1398.

John Gravengere, presented 16 April 1399, by John Loughton.

John Wryte, presented by John Loughton, on the death of John Grainger, 12 Oct. 1407: and exchanged for Goldington, Beds, with

William Torley, 27 May 1408.

George Goodwin, A.M., was presented 22 Feb. 1592, by Thomas Waterhouse, Esq., who married the second daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Valentine Pigott, Esq. He died 26 April 1595.

John Sedden, Vicar of Whaddon, presented 13 Dec. 1596, by George Pigott, Esq.

Nicholas Parsons, A.B., of Clare Hall, Camb., was presented in 1597, by Henry Knyveton; but was set aside; and

Edward Baker succeeded in 1625; being presented by the heirs of Loughton. He was buried here, 25 Feb. 1651.

James Norman succeeded in 1652. He was buried here, in 1682.

Daniel Brattell, S.T.P., presented 1 March 1681, by Trinity Coll. Camb. (to which the Advowson had been given.) He died 5 Feb. 1694; and was buried in Trinity College Chapel: having, by his will, contributed 2*l.* towards the purchase of a new chalice for the Communion; and was succeeded by

George Modd, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College, presented and instituted July 1695. He died in Trinity College, 7 Sept. 1722; and was succeeded by

Leonard Thomson, A.M., who was also Fellow of the same College, presented 19 Sept., and instituted 28 Dec. 1722: claiming, under a clause in the Will of Francis Crane, Esq., dated 14 Nov. 1678, as the son of an inhabitant of Loughton, that, as Fellow of his Col-

¹ Cole's MSS.

² This is omitted by Mr. Newcourt.

³ Ibid.

⁴ In 12 July, 1487, he was presented to Loughton Parva by John Edy, Lord of Little Loughton.

lege, he was entitled to preference and title to this Rectory before any other of the said College, whenever such vacancy arises. He died here; and was buried 12 March 1752: being succeeded by

Philip Young, D.D., instituted 3 April 1752, on the presentation of his College. He was Fellow of Trinity College; Orator of the University of Cambridge; and 23 April 1752, elected Master of Jesus College, in the same University: afterwards made Prebendary of Westminster, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; Rector of Therfield, Herts; and Lord Bishop of Bristol. Upon his elevation to the Episcopal Bench, he let his Living here to his Curate, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths; and in 1758, resigned the Rectory.

Thomas Goodwin, A.M., Fellow of Trinity College, was inducted 17 Feb. 1758. He was a native of Uttoxeter, Co. Stafford; or of Beamhurst, in the Parish of Chicheley, in this neighbourhood;¹ and on his first coming to reside upon his Living, married the daughter of Mrs. Holt, by her first husband, Mr. Hanslap.²

George Fielding, A.M., presented 11 Nov. 1785. He died; and was succeeded by

Kingsman Baskett, A.M., inducted 5 April 1797, on the presentation of Trinity College, Camb.

John Athaves, A.M., instituted in July 1833.³ He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1819; A.M. 1822;⁴ and married, 25 Sept. 1830, Miriam, daughter of John Browne, Esq., of Erith, Co. Hunts.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a body and south aisle, which are leaded; and a tiled chancel. At the west end is an embattled tower, about forty-six feet high, in which hang four bells, all modern, excepting the second, on which is this inscription: "Campana Margareta est nominata."

There are not the least remains of Little Loughton Church, though it stood, as tradition says, (and so it appears, by the digging up of human bones) near the Manor-House, then belonging to Mr. Holt; and the south aisle of Great Loughton Church is reported to have been built out of the materials, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Little Loughton.

In the chancel, are two or three small mural monuments of the Cranes; but the most remarkable, is on an ancient marble, with the half length of a Priest, within the communion-rails; and below: "Hic jacet Hugo Parke istius Ecclie Rector, in Artibus Magister, Sæc Theologie Baccalaureus." He died in 1514, having been made Rector in 1485.

In the entrance into the chancel, is a stone for Mrs. Elizabeth Holt, mother to Mr. Ralph and Mr. Thomas Holt; her name was Younger, and she was a daughter of Thomas Stafford, of Tatenhall. Mr. Ralph Holt's father was grandson to Stafford; but the inscription on the stone is defaced and illegible; as is also the gravestone of Mr. James Norman, who died Rector 1682.⁵

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

In 1525, John Curteys, of Loughton, Willed two bushels of malt to Snellshall Priory; and two bushels of malt to the Brotherhood of Penny-Stratford. There are twenty acres of land given to charitable uses in Loughton, let at 7l. per ann., great part of which is laid out in repairing the Church. But, besides this gift,

Mr. William Binion, in his Will, dated 5 Feb. 1721, bequeathed and devised the house in Loughton, wherein he dwelt at making his Will, to his kinsman, Richard Lewis, his heirs and assigns for ever; and a close of pasture, and an acre of meadow and arable land in Loughton, subject to the payment of 5l. annually to the Churchwardens and Overseers of Loughton, and their successors for ever, without any deduction, to be paid into their hands, on the Festival of the Annunciation of the B. V. Mary, next after his decease, to the putting out prentice some poor boy, born in Loughton Parish; and appointed the Rector of Loughton and his successors, to be assistants to the said Parish officers; and in case of non-payment, he empowered the said officers to enter upon the said farm-house, and lands, and distrain for the same. He died 14 May, and was buried 19 May 1725.⁶

¹ See Cole's MSS., in which are these discordant accounts.

² He bore for his arms, Az. a lion ramp. between three fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Goodwin* impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. two bars Gu. over all a cross fitché Az.; 2 and 3 Az. a chev. Or. between three stags' heads cabossed Arg. [Cole's MSS.]

³ Gent. Mag. vol. ciii. P. 2, p. 173.

⁴ See Benwell Lane, in *QUINTON*, in vol. i. p. 418.

⁵ Willis's MSS. by Cole, in Mus. Brit.

⁶ Ibid.

MIDDLETON KEYNES, OR MILTON KEYNES,

is bounded, on the North, by Willen; on the East, by Broughton and Wavendon; on the South, by Wavendon and Walton; and on the West, by Woughton and the Woolstons: the Ousel, or Little Ouse, passing through it.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

In Domesday Book, it is recorded, that Walter Gifard held in *Mideltone*, in Moslai Hundred, half a hide of land. There was one plough kept, but not found there at the Survey; and one carucate of pasture. It was rated at 4s.; but, in the time of King Edward, at 10s. This land, Oswi, a man of Alric, held, and could sell it.¹

William Fitz-Ausculf held, and Osbert under him, one hide. There was one carucate of land, and one plough; one villein, five bordars, and one servant; with one carucate of pasture. It was valued at 5s.; when he first held it, at 20s; and the same in King Edward's days. This land, Sauuold, a man of Wluuard, *Cilt*, had holden, and could sell it.²

Godric, or Godricus Cratel, held of the King eight hides and a half, for his Manor in Middleton. There were ten carucates of land; in the demesne, two carucates and a half; and another half might be added. There were eighteen villeins, with six bordars, having eight carucates: there were six servants, and one mill of 6s. 8d. rent; and eight carucates of pasture. It was altogether rated, and had been, at 100s.; but, in the time of King Edward, at 8l. This Manor, Queen Edith held.³

It is probable that Milton Keynes formed part of the Royal Demesnes of Edward the Confessor; for it thus appears, by Domesday Book, that Edith, his Queen, held the greatest part of it in dower. This, however, was forfeited to William the Conqueror, after the Battle of Hastings, and was given by him to Godric Cratel, who does not seem to have possessed any other lands than his Manor of eight hides and a half in this place. It is not discovered, respecting the half hide here belonging to Walter Giffard, which was holden by a feudatory tenant named Hugh, and the hide of William Fitz-Ausculf, the Lord of Newport, holden under him by Osbert, what became of the possession of these two small parcels of land: but it appears, from the Inquisitions taken after the death of the possessors of the Honour of Giffard, that a Court Leet of that Honour extended its jurisdiction into Milton Keynes up to a very late period.

The land of Godric Cratel is not to be traced to its several possessors during the reigns of William Rufus, Henry I. and King Stephen; but, in the time of the latter, it was evidently in a family of the name of Berevill; for King Hen. II. on his accession to the Throne, gave this Manor with Amabell de Berevill, the daughter and heir of its former owner, to Hugh de Keynes, or Cahines, whose family

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Moslai Hd'. In Mideltone ten' Hugo de Waltio' dim' hid'. Tra' ē. una cañ. 1.; n' est ibi. Pt'ū 1. cañ. Val. iiii. sol'. T.R.E. x. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit hō Alrici Osui et uendē potuit. [Lib. Censual, Tom. i. fol. 148.]

² Terra Willi Filii Ausculfi. In Mideltone ten' Os'b'tus de Willo 1. hid'. Trā ē. 1. cañ. Ibi. 1. uills et v. bord' et 1. seruus. Pt'ū 1. cañ. Val. v. sol'. Q'do recep. xx. sol'. et tn'tū. T.R.E. Hanc trā tenuit Sauuold' hō Wluuardi^{out} et uendē pot. [Ibid. 149.]

³ Godricus Cratel ten' de rege. viii. hid' et dimid' p. uno ̄ in Mideltone. Trā ē. x. cañ. In d'nio 11. cañ. et dīm. et dīm. pot' fieri. Ibi. xviii. uills cū. vi. bord' h'nt. viii. cañ. Ibi. vi. serui. et 1. molin' de vii. sol'. et viii. den'. Pt'ū. viii. cañ. Int' totū ual et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E viii. lib'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Eddid regina. [Ibid. 153.]

had rendered eminent services to the Empress Maud in the Civil Wars between that Princess and Stephen, particularly at the Battle of Lincoln, in 1141, where one of them was the principal cause of King Stephen having been taken prisoner by the Earl of Gloucester.¹

Among the returns of Knights' Fees made to King Hen. II. on the marriage of his daughter, in 1165, Hugh de Keynes states Milton to consist of two parts (that is, two third parts) of a Knight's fee, and that he held it by the gift of the King, who had bestowed it on him, together with his wife, as her right and inheritance.² He appears, from the several scutages entered on the Pipe Rolls, to have holden it till near the end of the reign of John, about which time he died; and it is conjectured that his wife survived him; for, in 1222, (5 Hen. III.) Lucas de Keynes, his son, did homage for this Manor, and paid his relief, as for lands which came to him by inheritance from his mother, Anabell de Berevill,³ when he became the Lord of Milton, which, from his family, obtained the appellative name of Keynes, to distinguish it from two other places of similar name, in the County of Bedford, not far from this neighbourhood; which, belonging to the families of Ernys and Bryant, were afterwards called Milton Ernest and Milton Bryant.

In 1239, (24 Hen. III.) a fine was levied between William, son of Hugh (Keynes), *Potent*, and Ralph le Page, and Sibilla his wife, *Tenant*, of lands in Milton, to the use of William;⁴ and in the same year, another fine, between Thomas, son of Hamon Malvoisin, *Querent*, and Luke de Keynes, and Sibilla his daughter, and Amicia de Hereford, *Deforcients*, of rents in Middleton, whose right in the premises the said Thomas released to Sibilla and her heirs; and in 1245, (30 Hen. III.) another fine was levied between Roger Mauvesyn (Malvoisin, for this variety in spelling the name occurs in the same document), *Querent*, and Luke de Keynes, *Deforcient*, for Lands in Middleton, to the use of Luke.

Lucas de Keynes held this Manor until his death, in 1262, (45 Hen. III.);⁵ and John de Keynes, son and heir of Lucas, discharged his relief, and did homage for this Manor in the same year in which his father died,⁶ and was the third Lord of Middleton Keynes of this family.

In 1278, (7 Edw. I.) a fine was levied between Robert de Keynes, *Querent*, and John de Keynes, *Deforcient*, of the Manor of Middleton Keynes, to the use of Robert, who granted the said Manor to John and Maud, for their lives. In 1283, (11 Edw. I.) John de Keynes is said to have died seised of the Manor of Middleton Keynes. In 1349, (23 Edw. III.) Philip de Aylesbury appears to have died seised of Middleton Keynes Manor.

In 1371, (45 Edw. III.) the Earl of Oxford died seised of Calverton Church, and of Knights' fees in Great Linford, Wolston, Crawley, Wavendon, Broughton, and Milton.

In 1372, (46 Edw. III.) Ralph Earl of Stafford, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, are said to have died seised, *inter alia*, of Knights' Fees in Milton, Broughton, &c.⁷ In 1387, (10 Ric. II.) Hugh Earl of Stafford likewise died seised, *inter alia*, of Leets in Broughton, Milton, &c.⁸ In 1399, (22 Ric. II.) William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, also died seised, *inter alia*, of Leets in Broughton, Wolston, Milton, &c.;⁹ and in 1403, (4 Hen. IV.) Edmund Earl of Stafford is presumed to have died seised, *inter alia*, of a Leet in Milton.¹⁰

In 1409, (10 Hen. IV.) Roger de St. Maur, and Mary his wife, are said to have died seised, *inter alia*, of an Estate in Milton.¹¹

¹ Rot. Pip. 5 Hen. III. and Dugd. Bar.

² Rot. Pip. and Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. III.

³ Rot. Fin. 45 Hen. III.

⁴ Esc. 10 Ric. II.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid. 22 Ric. II.

⁷ Lib. Nig.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 24 Hen. III. no. 25.

⁹ Esc. 45 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Ibid. 4 Hen. IV.

¹¹ Honour of Gloucester.

¹² Ibid. 10 Hen. IV.

In 1410, (11 Hen. IV.) Sir John de Aylesbury, Knt., appears to have died seised, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Middleton Keynes; as did also his son, Thomas de Aylesbury, in 1418, (6 Hen. V.); and in 1419, (7 Hen. V.) Catharine, the wife of Thomas Aylesbury, had the Manor of Middleton Keynes assigned her in dower. In 1424, (2 Hen. VI.) Hugh, son and heir of John, son and heir of John de Aylesbury, is said to have died seised of this Manor. In 1429, (7 Hen. VI.) Margery, wife of John Shelton, likewise died seised of a third part of Middleton Keynes Manor; and in 1437, (15 Hen. VI.) Catharine, wife of Sir Thomas de Aylesbury, Knt., seems to have been seised, *inter alia*, of another third part of the said Manor.

The Manor continued, during three generations, in her son, Thomas Aylesbury, grandson of John Aylesbury, and great-grandson of Thomas Aylesbury; who, leaving only daughters on his decease, in the reign of Hen. VI. it was, by Inquisition, found, in 1439, to descend to Humphrey Stafford¹ and Thomas Chaworth, Knights, in right of their wives, Eleanor and Elizabeth, daughters and heirs of Thomas Aylesbury aforesaid; and so afterwards, upon a division of lands, was allotted as Stafford's inheritance, who had here, for some generations, a seat and Manor-House, which was standing in the last century; mention being made, in the Parish Register-book, of the interment of Ralph Stafford, Esq. 13 June 1630.

The same Inquisition sets forth, that Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt., has the right of presenting to Milton, *jure hereditario Alianora uxor ejus*, being one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Knt. deceased; and that Sir Thomas Chaworth, Knt. has the next turn, by marrying another daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury.

In 1473, a fine was levied between John Graye, Esq. Roger Hebbes, and Gilbert Ippeswelle, *Querents*, and John Berd, and Alice his wife, *Deforcients*, of messuages and lands in Middleton Keynes, to the use of John Graye.²

In 1489, King Henry VII. granted to Sir Edward Poynings, Knt. *inter alia*, the Manor of Middleton Keynes, the Advowson of the Church, all those lands and tenements called Bordes, and that Manor called Stafford's Manor, alias Bury-Bassets, late belonging to Humphrey Stafford, attainted, *habend.* to him and the heirs-male of his body for ever, from 21 Aug. 1486.³

In 1502, (18 Hen. VII.) a fine was levied between Thomas Babington, Robert Brudenell, Thomas Jakes, and Robert Nevill, Claimants, and John Ormonde, and Joan his wife, of a moiety of the Advowson of the Church of Middleton Keynes.⁴

In 1546, Humphrey Stafford, son and heir of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. who died 22 Sept. (37 Hen. VIII.) had, *inter alia*, Milton Manor.⁵

In 1565, a grant was made to Thomas Sidney and Nicholas Haliwell, of a cottage next to Milton Keynes church-yard, belonging to St. Alban's Monastery.⁶

It seems, likewise, that about 1573, John Stafford, Esq., was found possessed of Milton or Middleton Keynes Manor.⁷

By an Inquisition, taken 17 July 1638, it appears that William Stafford died 4 July 1637; and had issue, Edward Stafford, Esq. who died under age, 8 May 1638, seised of the Manor of Milton, alias Middleton Keynes; leaving issue, Charles, his son and heir, then thirteen years and seven months old; and another son, named William.⁸

¹ Sir Humphrey Stafford, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, and was Governor of Calais, was slain by Jack Cade, in 1450 (28 Hen. VI.)

² Ped. Fin. 14 Edw. IV. no. 31.

³ Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. VII. Test. 22 Sept.

⁴ PEDIGREE OF KEYNES, in Dugd. Warw. vol. i. p. 611; also another PEDIGREE OF KEYNES, in Hutchins's Dorsetshire.

⁵ Esc. 37 Hen. VIII.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 7 Eliz.

⁷ Esc. 15 Eliz.

⁸ Esc. in Cur. Ward. 14 Car. I.

Sir Thomas Aylesbury had a son named John,¹ who also had a son named Hugh, who died s. p. 2 Hen. VI.; whereupon his aunts became his heirs, viz. Isabella, wife to Sir Thomas Chaworth; and Eleanor, wife of Humphrey Stafford of Grafton.²

Sir William Chaworth had a daughter named Joane, wife to John Ormond, who left three daughters and heirs, viz.: Elizabeth, married to Sir Anthony Babington; Anne, married to William Mering, who died s. p.; and Joane, married, first, to Thomas Denton, or Denham, of Eythorp, Co. Bucks; and afterwards to . . . Fitzwilliam.

From the Staffords, after about two hundred and fifty years' possession, it came into the family of Finch, Earls of Nottingham; and was purchased, in 1678, by Heneage Baron Finch, of Daventry, afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Chancellor of England, and his son Daniel (afterwards Earl of Nottingham), who were joint purchasers; from whom it descended to the Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and came into the possession of the Right Hon. George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, K.G.; at whose death, this estate passed, under the provisions of his Lordship's Will, together with all his estates in Buckinghamshire, to his natural son, George Finch, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson and Right of Patronage appears to have passed with the possession of the principal estate; and in 1605, Sir William Stafford, Mr. Denham, and Mr. Babington, were returned to be Patrons of the Living. Denham and Babington had derived their title from Chaworth, whose family had been founders of a Chantry Chapel annexed to this Church, in the reign of Hen. VI. for the celebration of masses for the souls of their ancestors, the Aylesburys; but the edifice was, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, converted into a School; and the Right of Presentation having been sold to John Nurse, was, by him, conveyed to Ralph Smith the elder; by whose son, or representatives, it was transferred to the Earl of Nottingham, and thus re-united to the possessor of the estate.

The Valor of the Rectory, in 1534, (26 Hen. VIII.) was stated at 20*l.* there being then 31 families and 170 inhabitants; and was rated to the Land-tax at 33*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* in a return made to the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Parsonage-House, which is very commodious, was built by the Rev. William Wooton, B.D. Rector.

RECTORS.

EDMUND DE HAMDEN is the first discovered by Willis. *Halter de Keynes* occurs Rector about 1291. He died in 1330, and probably built the chancel; there being, until very recently, his arms emblazoned in the east window, viz., Barry of six, Vaire and Arg. At his death,

Peter de Wallingford was instituted 3 Dec. 1330, on the pres. of Sir Philip de Aylesbury. He died; and

Edmund, or Egidius de Hamden, was instituted 11 Jan. 1337, on the presentation of Sir Philip de Aylesbury. He was dispensed with, *per triennium*, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Richard de Noveers was instituted 17 Aug. 1348, on the death of Egidius Hamden. He died; and

William de Tours was instituted 4 Sept. 1349, on the presentation of the King, on account of the minority of Thomas Aylesbury. At his death,

Roger de Stortford was instituted 2 Oct. 1361, on the pres. of John de Aylesbury. He was succeeded by

John Eyre, alias *Megin*, instituted 4 Sept. 1404, on the presentation of John de Aylesbury. He died Rector in 1423.

Adam Babynton, Presbyter, was instituted 30 April 1423, on the death of Megin, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Chaworth, and Isabella his wife, and Humphrey Stafford, Esq. and Eleanor his wife, daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas Aylesbury. He died 8 Nov. 1427; and was buried in the chancel.

¹ In the Will of John Aylesbury, Esq. proved 15 Oct. 1423, he directs his burial in All-Saint's Church, Middleton Keynes. [Cur. Prerog.]

² Thoroton's Notts.

John Dalton succeeded in 1427.¹ After his death,

William Ballard was instituted 3 Oct. 1439, on the presentation of Sir Humphrey Stafford, who was returned to have an alternate right of presentation with Sir Thomas Chaworth, in right of their respective wives. He resigned in 1441, to

John Saunders, who was instituted 27 Nov. 1441, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Chaworth, in exchange with Ballard, for the Rectory of Swynarton, in the diocese of Litchfield. He held it not long; for

Laurence Pyppynghton was instituted 10 March 1444, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Chaworth, in right of his wife. He was Rector in 1477; and was succeeded by

Thomas Rogers, but his institution is not in the Lincoln Registers. At his death,

Christopher Chysinal, or *Cherrinal*, was instituted 3 Dec. 1501, on the presentation of Edmund Lord Grey de Wilton.

William Paulden, or *Pollen*, was instituted 14 Jan. 1510, on the presentation of Sir Edward Poynings, Knt. who was returned to be Patron in 1523.

John Smith, B.D. was instituted 11 March 1539, on the presentation of William Gonson and Richard Butler, *pro hac vice*, concessionarie Johanna Fitzwilliam.²

John Sawnderson was instituted 18 Feb. 1549, on the death of John Smith, on the presentation of the Queen. He occurs Rector in 1556.

Francis Babington was instituted about 1559 or 1560. He was Rector of Lincoln College, Oxon. and was compelled to go beyond seas, being a Roman Catholic. He was also Rector of Adstock; and quitted this Living in 1565.

Hugh Charnock, A.B. instituted (on the deprivation of Babington) in 1565, on the presentation of Humphrey Stafford, Esq. He was buried here 20 March 1584.

Ralph Smith, B.D. instituted 26 Aug. 1585, on the presentation of John Nurse, George Mace, and Michael Colles, Gent. by grant of the Advowson for this turn, from the Patron. He was buried here 31 May 1638; and was succeeded by his son,

Ralph Smith, S.T.B. instituted 2 June 1638, on the presentation of Martha Smith, widow (his mother), by reason of the right of Patronage granted to her late husband and herself, "*divisum et conjunctum*," by John Nurse, the Patron; and was buried here 3 March 1656.

Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. succeeded in 1637, and took out the King's title 14 Dec. 1660. He was the father of Francis Atterbury,³ Rector of Middleton, alias Milton,

¹ A person of both his names was collated 4 June 1417, to the Prebend of Stowlonga, in Lincoln Cathedral, of which he was in possession in 1433.

² This Joane Fitzwilliam was grand-daughter to Chaworth. Her first husband was Denham; her second, Fitzwilliam.

³ Francis Atterbury was born 6 March, and baptized 17 March 1662, at Middleton Keynes, being a younger son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Milton Keynes. He was brought up at Westminster School; thence removed to Christ Church, in Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his studies, and became an able and strenuous advocate for the Protestant Church Establishment. His genius, improved by study, with a noble spirit to exert his talents, did not remain unnoticed; and having taken his degrees in Arts, was, soon after his leaving the University, appointed Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary; and afterwards made Preacher at Bridewell, and Lecturer of St. Bride's, London. In 1700, he was preferred to be Archdeacon of Totness in the Cathedral of Exeter, and Canon Residentiary, as a reward for his endeavours to retrieve the Synodical Rights of the Clergy. When the University of Oxford conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, by diploma, *without performing exercise or paying fees*, the vote of that learned body expressed, that it was for his happily asserting the rights and privileges of the English Convocation. Upon the accession of Queen Anne, he was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and, 2 Oct. 1703-4, installed Dean of Carlisle, and presented to the Rectory of Shepperton, Co. Middlesex; afterwards appointed Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation. About this period, Dean Swift, in a temporary residence at Chelsea, describes several interviews with the Dean of Carlisle, who then lived opposite to Swift's lodgings. Atterbury remained at Chelsea during three or four years; the Register of that Parish containing entries of the burial of "Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, 20 Aug. 1701;" another, of "Francis, son of Francis Atterbury, D.D. and Dean of Carlisle, and Catharine his wife, baptized 24 June 1703; and of Osborne, his youngest son, who was baptized 23 April 1705." In 1711, he was promoted to the Deanery of Christ Church, in Oxford, which he seems to have been desirous of obtaining for a considerable time, and to have been disappointed by its not having been earlier conferred upon him. He was installed at Christ Church 27 Sept. 1711, on quitting his Deanery of Carlisle. In 1713, he was advanced to the See of Rochester, on the death of Bishop Spratt; and had license to hold the Deanery of Westminster with it, as did his predecessor. He was in great favour with Queen Anne; and it was supposed that, if a vacancy had happened, she would have conferred the highest office in the Church upon the Bishop; but the tide of favour was upon its ebb; and when King George succeeded to the Crown, this Prelate received some personal marks of disrespect, and entered into a violent opposition to the Court, both in and out of Parliament. His uncommon abilities and assiduity rendered him

in Northamptonshire,¹ and was born in that County; Student of Ch. Ch. circ. 1647, then sixteen years of age; submitted to the Parliamentary Visitors; took his Degree of A.B. 23 Feb. 1649; A.M. 1 March 1651, by dispensation from the Chancellor; became a Preacher in the time of the Usurpation; Rector of Middleton Keynes; Chaplain to Henry Duke of Gloucester 25 July 1660, and D.D. 1 Dec. following; also Rector of Great Resington, Co. Gloucester, 1654; and re-instituted 11 Sept. 1657. He died in December 1693, being drowned near his own habitation, in returning from London, whither he had gone to attend law-suits, and was buried at Middleton. He was the Author of—*A Good Subject*; or, *The Right Test of Religion and Loyalty*, from Prov. xxiv. 21, 22; preached at the Summer Assizes at Buck-

ingham; Lond. 4to, 1684. The Ground of Christian Feasts, with the right way of keeping them; preached at a meeting of several natives and inhabitants of the County of Bucks, at St. Mary le Bow, 30 Nov. 1685; Lond. 1686. Babylon's Downfall; or, England's Happy Deliverance, &c.; being the substance of a Sermon at Middleton, 17 Feb. 1688, and at Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor, &c. 28 June 1691; Lond. 1691, 4to.²

William Wootton, or *Wotton*, B.D., was inst. 14 Dec. 1692, and inducted 20 Jan. 1693, on the presentation of Daniel Earl of Nottingham. He was the son of Henry Wootton, Rector of Wrentham, in Suffolk, an eminent Scholar, and born there 13 Aug. 1666; educated by his father, and manifested remarkable talents and precocity of genius; of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, April 1676,

a very troublesome antagonist to the Ministry, and he was accused of a treasonable correspondence; but there existing, at that time, no law for the punishment of such intercourse, it was resolved to make a special law, to deprive him of his preferments, and to send him into exile. A Bill of Pains and Penalties was accordingly brought into Parliament, and received the Royal assent in 1723; in consequence of which, the Bishop, within one month, embarked for France, and landed at Calais. He continued to reside abroad, principally at Paris, until his death, 15 Feb. 1731-2, when his body was brought to England, and interred privately in a vault, which he had prepared before his banishment, in Westminster Abbey, over which was placed no memorial; but the following words were inscribed on the urn which contained his bowels: "In hac Urna sunt cineres Francisci Atterbury, Episcopi Roffensis." [Godwin, p. 541; Hist. Rochest. p. 185, et seq.; Hasted's Kent, vol. iv. p. 147, 8vo ed.; Willis's Hist. Cathed. vol. i. p. 304; Ibid. vol. ii. p. 144; Faulkner's Hist. of Chelsea.]

The following account of the Publications of Dr. Francis Atterbury, is taken from the Memoirs of his Life, Character, Conduct, and Writings, by Thomas Stackhouse, A.M. 2nd edit. Lond. 8vo, 1727:

In 1692, when Student of Christ Church, he had preached before Queen Mary, on the 29th of May, a Sermon on The Duty of Praise and Thanksgiving, which, in all probability, recommended him to be Chaplain to their Majesties. It was his Discourse on The Power of Charity to Cover Sin, that induced the Governors of Bridewell Hospital to choose him their Preacher, and afterwards recommended him to the Lectureship of St. Bride's. The Author of the Memoirs characterises this Discourse, in another part of his Pamphlet, as containing "an unwarrantable singularity in doctrine," and "a palpable mistake of the sense of the text," (p. 19.) In 1700, he published *A Vindication of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of the Convocation*, which gained him great applause among his brethren, and proved a successful step to his preferment. In 1701, he preached before the House of Commons, and gave such an accurate description of our Constitution, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, and such a fine commendation of King William, as was a great means to continue him Chaplain after the Queen's death, and when others were removed from that honourable office. Queen Anne, upon her accession, made him her Chaplain, and advanced him afterwards to the Deanery of Carlisle, very probably for the amiable character he had given her in his Sermon before the House of Commons, on the 8th of March 1703-4. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester, made him Archdeacon of Totness, and Canon Residentiary of Exeter, 1707, for the reason he assigns in his elegant Dedication to that Prelate, and wherein he has made him an ample amends. "These favours," says he, "were not the effects of importunity, or the just rewards of domestic service: they sprung not from dependence or acquaintance, being bestowed on one who was little known to your Lordship, otherwise than by his honest endeavours to revive the Synodical Rights of the Clergy; whereof you, my Lord, have been all along, to your great honour, the avowed Patron and Defender." Sir John Trevor, a great discernor of men and their abilities, was so struck with his fame, and charmed with his eloquence, that he made him Preacher at the Rolls Chapel in 1709. The Convocation of the Clergy chose him unanimously their Prolocutor in 1710, in thankful remembrance of the honour he had done them, when he magnified their office, and evinced the dignity of the Priesthood, in a florid Discourse before the Sons of the Clergy, not many months before. His elegant and pathetic Sermon on the Death of Prince George, designed to move the passions, and calculated for the consolation of the Queen, gained him the Deanery of Christ Church, in 1711. When the Queen, in 1713, promoted him to the Bishopric of Rochester, it is not unlikely that the remembrance of the same Sermon pleaded in his favour, and mightily befriended the Earl of Oxford's recommendation. [Memoirs of Dr. F. Atterbury, p. 51, 52, 53.]

¹ Wood's *Athenae*, vol. ii. p. 910.

² Ibid. p. 911.

"infra decem annos nec Hammon de nec Grotio secundus;"¹ A.B. 1679; invited to London in 1680, by Burnet, then Preacher at the Rolls; assisted Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, in making a Catalogue of his Library; Fellow of St. John's, Camb.; B.D. 1691; obtained Holy Orders, and the sinecure of Llandrillo, in Denbighshire; afterwards Chaplain to Daniel Earl of Nottingham, then Secretary of State, the Patron of this Rectory; in 1705, promoted to a Prebend in Salisbury Cathedral; in 1707, made D.D. by Archbishop Tenison. He retired into Wales in 1714, and there assisted Browne Willis in compiling Memoirs of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, in 1717, and of Llandaff, in 1719. He died 13 Feb. 1726, at the house of his daughter's husband, the Rev. William Clarke, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, at Buckstead, in Sussex, and was buried there. He was the Author of—Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning, dedicated to the Earl of Nottingham, 1694; 2nd Ed. 1697, with Bentley's Dissertations on Phalaris, at the end. A Defence of the Reflections, &c. in Answer to the Objections of Sir William Temple, and others; with Observations upon The Tale of a Tub, re-printed with a 3rd edition of the Reflections; 1705, 8vo. An Abstract of Agostin Scilla's Book concerning Marine Bodies found Petrified in several places at Land, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1695. A Vindication of the Abstract, &c. subjoined to Dr. John Arbuthnot's Examination of Woodward's Account of the Deluge, 1697. The History of Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius, to the Death of Severus Alexander, dedicated to Bishop Burnet, 8vo. The Rights of the Christian Church, a Visitation Sermon, preached at Newport Pagnell, 1706. A Short View of Hickes's Thesaurus, 1708. Miscellaneous Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees, 2 vols. 8vo, 1718. A Sermon on the Divinity of the Son of God, from Mark, ch. xiii. ver. 32, printed 1719. A Sermon, in Welch, preached before the British Society in 1722. An Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Thomas Stanley, published at Eysenach, 1722. In the Bibliotheca Literaria: An Account of the Caernarvon Record, a MS. in the Harleian Library, 1723; which was published again, posthumously, under the title of Cysreithjau Hywel 'Dha, ac erail; ceu, Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Boni, & aliorum Walliæ principum, Latina, notis & glossaria illustravit Gulielmus Wottonus, fol. 1730. A Discourse concerning the Confusion of Languages at Babel, 8vo, 1730. Advice to a Young Student, with a Method of Study for the four

first years; also anonymously. A Letter to Eusebia, 1707. The Case of the present Convocation considered, 1711. Reflections on the present posture of Affairs, 1712. Observations on the State of the Nation, 1713. A Vindication of the Earl of Nottingham, 1714. His memory is said to have chiefly distinguished him from others, and his superiority to have consisted in that faculty. He never forgot any thing, and therefore became immensely learned. He suffered under the satirical pen of Swift, in the Battle of the Books, and Tale of a Tub;² who seems to have been a partizan in the politics of his time, and is supposed to have been not generally esteemed for his conduct.³

William Edwards, S.T.P. (Comitis Regiis 1728), of Christ Church, Camb. instituted 28 April 1727, on the presentation of Daniel Earl of Nottingham. At his decease,

Joseph Drake, A.M. was inducted 29 Oct. 1744. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.M. 1721; and was succeeded by

William Hardy, A.M. instituted 23 April 1752, on the presentation of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, but died before he had taken possession. He was of Christ Coll. Camb.; A.M. 1745.

John Lowth, A.M. inducted 16 March 1753, on the presentation of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He was of Emanuel College, Camb. and also held a Living in Rutlandshire, which he quitted on accepting this Rectory. He died 4 Jan. 1761, and was buried here; being succeeded by

Heneage Dering, D.D. inducted 29 May 1761, on the presentation of Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He was the younger of the two sons of Henry Dering, S.T.P. Dean of Ripon, and Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; by Anne, daughter of John (Sharp) Archbishop of York, and brother of John Dering, A.M. Rector of Helgay, in Norfolk; descended from the Derings of Wickins, Co. Kent, of which was Christopher Dering, Esq. of Charing, fifth son of John Dering, Esq. of Surrenden-Dering, by Margaret, sister of Thomas Brent, Esq. Lord of the Manors of Charing and Wilsborough, in Kent, who died in 1612, and bequeathed a considerable estate to the above-mentioned Christopher Dering, his nephew. Heneage Dering was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; appointed Curate of Crundal in 1754, but resigned in the same year; was made Prebendary of Canterbury on the death of Dr. Taylor; and, 23 May 17 . . . created D.D. by Diploma of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in June 1802, aged 34,

¹ Camb. Regist.

² Swift's Works, vol. ii. p. 168, 182, 280, 407, 413.

³ Biog. Dict. WOTTON, vol. xv.

and was buried at Milton. *Arms* : 1 and 4, Or. a saltire S. with a chief Az. 2 and 3, Arg. a fess Az. in chief, three pellets.¹

Lambton Loraine, LL.B. was inducted 8 Nov. 1802, on the presentation of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. He was a younger brother of Sir William

Loraine, Bart. and was of Christ Coll. Camb.; LL.B. 1776; also Rector of Normanton, Co. Leicester. He died in 1821; and was succeeded by

Edward Jones, A.M. who was instituted in Aug. 1821, on the presentation of George, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, K.G.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to All-Saint's, and was built in the reign of Edw. III. consists of a nave with two aisles, covered with lead; a chancel, with an aisle or chapel, on the north side, tiled; and in the middle of the fabric, an embattled tower, containing four modern bells. On the south side of the chancel, are three trefoil-headed arches, with a stone sedile, divided by circular columns, with plain capitals; and the eastern arch separated into two, by a smaller column, which, in the tracery, forms a quarterfoil in the spandril between the two cinquefoil-headed arches. Above, were a series of six small shields, but two of them have been broken off. The columns between the larger arches sustain the table of one of the windows. The eastern window of the chancel retains some of its original handsome tracery, with trefoils and arches.

The Communion-Table, which is enclosed with a square balustrade, has behind it a wainscot screen, with the Commandments, &c. painted thereon; and the Royal Arms, in relief, are placed on the north side of the chancel, which is fitted up with seats, and used as a School-Room. The Pulpit, which stands in the middle of the south side of the nave, is square, and has a covering, with the date "1715." The Communion-Plate, a flagon and paten, were presented by Mr. Smith. The Font has its basin ornamented with slender pillars.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel :

The Reverend Heneage Dering, D.D. forty-one years Rector of this Parish, and thirty-six Prebendary of Canterbury, died the 17th day of May 1802, in the 83^d year of his age.

On a slab in the pavement of the chancel, near the south-west angle :

In Memory of Mary, Wife of the Rev^d John Lowth, A.M. who departed this life Nov^r 3^d 1767, aged 63 years.

On a small tablet, against the north-west pier of the nave, at the entrance into the chancel :

In the vault beneath are deposited the Remains of Isabella, Wife of the Rev^d Lambton Loraine, LL.B. Rector of this Parish, obit 10 Aug. 1818, ætat. 63; and of the Reverend Lambton Loraine, who died 3 July 1821, aged 68.

On a slab in the floor :

The Rev^d Lambton Loraine, LL.B. third son of Sir Charles Loraine of Kirk-Harle, in the County of Northumberland, Bar^c 19 years Rector of this Parish; died 3^d July 1821, aged 68 years.

On another :

Here lies the Body of Joseph Drake, Clerk, some time Rector of this Parish, who dyed Oct. 21st 1751, aged 51 years. As also of Nathan Drake, Clerk, some time Rector of the Parish of Little Wolston, and son of the said Joseph Drake, who dy'd Sept^r 13th 1765, aged 33 years; and of Francis Drake, younger son of the s^d Joseph Drake, who dy'd July 18th 1765, aged 27 years.

On a tablet near the east end of the nave, on the north side of the entrance into the chancel :

By an Indenture of Bargain and Sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated 13th June, 36 Car. 2, the Earl of Nottingham, for the consideration therein mentioned, granted unto certain Persons therein named, an annual Fee-farm Rent or Pension of Two Pounds out of the Rectory of Astwood, Co. Bucks, in lieu of sixteen shillings a-year chargeable out of the Manor of Milton, otherwise Middleton Keynes, in trust for the Poor of this Parish, in like manner as the said sixteen shillings a-year was or ought to have been disposed of, which said annual rent or pension is vested in the Reverend Lambton Loraine, Rector, William Head, William Ratcliffe, Rowland Alston Kent, Samuel Pinkard, Thomas Poulter, and Gilbert

¹ Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. vii. p. 438; Will of Robert Brent, who died in 1612, in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury.

Pickering, inhabitants of this Parish, their Heirs and Assigns, upon the Trusts and for the purposes aforesaid.

Extracted by us, 30 Sept. 1819.

LAMBTON LORRAINE, Rector.

WILLIAM HEAD, Churchwarden.

In the windows of the chancel, and other parts of the Church, are these arms :

1. Barry of six, Vaire and Arg. *Keynes*. 2. Gu. ten billets Or. *Cowdrey*. 3. Arg. a fess bet. two chevrons Gu. *Chaworth*. 4. Or. three chevrons Gu. *Clare* (or *Amandeville* ?) 5. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. *Chetwode*. 6. Or. two lions passant Az. *Somery*. 7. A lion ramp. Gu. within a bordure bezanté. *Earl of Cornwall*.¹

In the middle of the chancel lies an ancient stone, for Adam Babington, Rector. He had before been Rector of Coveney, in the Isle of Ely, to which he was presented 4 Aug. 1408. The stone is of blueish marble, in which is his effigy in brass, in his Priest's vestments ; and under his feet this inscription :

*Hic jacet Adam Babington quondam Rector istius ecclie, qui obiit octavo die mensis Novembr' Anno Dni Millo cccc. vicesimo septimo. Cujus aie p'picietur Deus. Amen.*²

Arms : Ten bezants ; in chief a label of three points.

On the north wall, near the screen, is a neat mural monument of white marble, with this inscription :

Gulielmus Edwards, S.T.P. hujus Ecclesie per annos post decem Rector, et Ecclesie Lincoln Canonicus, obiit decimo die Junii Anno Dom. 1744, ætatis sue 54. Hoc monumentum Amoris Pignus soror Catharina posuit.

On the south side of the chancel is a freestone, with this inscription :

Subtus conditur Elizabetha uxor Ludovici Atterbury, Thoma Giffard Armigeri filia ; ob. xxi. die Feb. A.D. MDCXVII.

Within the rails, and under the altar :

*Hic jacet Ludovici Atterbury, S.T.P. hujusce ecclesie Rectoris quod Reliquum. Obiit vii. Dec. A.D. MDCXXIII.*³

On the north wall, by the communion-table, is a neat plain mural monument of white marble, with an urn at top, a cherub at the bottom, and this inscription on the table :

Near this place lieth interred the Body of the Rev^d Mr. John Lowth, A.M. Rector of this Parish, who departed this life Jan. 4, 1761, aged 53 years ; and also Mary, his Wife, who departed this life Nov. 3, 1769, aged 63 years.

On a small stone in the chancel :

Here lyeth interred M^{rs} Mary Lindesey, Wife of Mr John Lindesey, Minister of Blandford, and daughter of Mr Thomas Clarke, Minister of Haselbury, in Dorsetshire, who died 29 Sept. 1680, in the 65th year of her age.⁴

On another stone, this inscription :

Elizabetha Rogeri Jamesii Reigatensis Arm. F. Gulielmi Hamond S. Albauensis Arm. Conjux : tali patre, talique marito dignissima : quum virgo, uxor, vidua, omnes vitæ humanæ partes ita impleverat, ut etiam exornasset. Patientia mirbo gravissimo duo conflictata piam tandem animam Christo reddidit Cal. Apr. A.D. MDCCL. ætat. LV. Gulielmus & Anna Wotton optimæ novereæ hoc gratitudinis sue monumentum P.

The REGISTER begins in the year 1559.

¹ Several of these Arms are borne in the Chaworth quarterings, in Thoroton's Notts.

² Close to Babington's Monument, on the left, or north, lies buried Mr. Drake, late Rector of Wolston, and Curate of Thorney ; and close to him, another Brother in Orders, who died of a consumption, as his brother did, and about the same time ; their Father, the Rector, being buried under Mr. Babington's grave-stone, as Cole was informed by Mr. Dering's servant. [Cole's MSS.]

³ He was drowned, by passing the Bridge at Newport, during a great flood.

⁴ Dr. Thomas Lindesey, Primate of Armagh, was her son.

MOULSOE, OR MULSHOE.

This Parish is bounded, on the North, by Newport Pagnell and North Crawley; on the East, by Cranfield, Co. Beds.; on the South, by Broughton; and on the West, by Willen and Middleton Keynes, from which places it is separated by the small river Lovet.

The soil is, in general, a deep loam; but in some parts a stiff clay: and the Parish contains about 1600 acres of land; being about eight miles in circumference.

The Village stands on a conspicuous eminence declining towards the east. The place is very irregularly built; and the roads in the vicinity were formerly very bad.

In 1712, the Parish contained 67 families and 270 inhabitants; but the population, in 1811, was reduced to 243, and has not since materially altered. The Land-tax, in 1712, amounted to 147*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* at 4*s.* in the pound; and the Assessment to the Property-Tax, in 1813, to 340*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Moulsoe had been divided among eight Thanes, in the time of Edward the Confessor; and was given by the Conqueror, to Walter Giffard, afterwards Earl of Buckingham; under whom it was holden by a feudatory tenant, named Richard, and estimated at ten hides. The land was sufficient for seven ploughs: in the demesne was one; and seven villeins, with nine bordars, had six. There was one servant, and pasture for five plough-teams; wood for one hundred hogs. It was worth 6*l.*; when he first held it, one hundred shillings; but in the time of King Edward, 8*l.* The eight Thanes who formerly held it, might sell their land. One of them was a man of Aluin, who held two hides for his Manor: Ulf, a man of Asgar, the Master of the Horse,¹ two hides for a Manor: Algar, a man of Edward Cilt, one hide and a half for a Manor: Else one hide; Turchil one hide; Lodi one hide; Osulf one hide; and Elric half a hide.²

Moulsoe descended from Walter Giffard, to his son, the second Earl of Buckingham, who held the seigniority until his death, in 1164: and it is presumed, that it was retained, with the rest of the Giffard's land, by King Henry II.; who, excepting some partial alienations of particular Lordships, kept possession until the end of his reign, in 1189; and on the partition of the inheritance, after the accession of Richard I.,³ Moulsoe fell to the share of the Earl of Pembroke. On the division of his mediety, among the five daughters of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, in 1246, it was included in the share of Joane, wife of William de Valence,⁴ daughter of Joane Mareschal, by Warine de Monchensy, in the reign of Edw. III.; and passed by inheritance, to the Talbots, in right of Sir William or Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife,⁵ daughter and co-heiress of John Lord Comyn,

¹ Perhaps, this interpretation of the title *Stalre*, may be boldly conjectural. It is used in want of a better and more appropriately descriptive term.

² Terra Walterij Gifard. In Moslai Hvnd. ƿ Ricard ten' de Waltio MOLESHOE. ƿ. x. hid. se defd'. Trā. ē. vii. car'. In dñio. ē. una et vii. uilli cū ix. bord'. hnt. vi. car'. Ibi. i. feruus et p'tū. v. car'. Silua c. porc'. Int' tot. ual. vi. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol'. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc ƿ tenuer. viii. teigni et uende' potuer. Vn' ho' Aluin'. ii. hid tenuit p' uno ƿ et alt' Vlf hō Asgari stalre. ii. hid p' uno ƿ et Algar hō Eduuardi cilt. i. hid et dim' p' uno ƿ Elsi i. hid. Turchil i. hid. Lodi i. hid Osulf. i. hid. Elricus dim' hid. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.] ³ See CRENDON, vol. i. p. 201.

⁴ Aymer de Valence, the last male of that family, was murdered in France, in 1323 (17 Edw. II.)

⁵ Esc. 46 Edw. III. n^o 66, Cal. vol. ii. p. 323.

of Badenagh, niece of Aymer de Valence, and continued in their descendants, until it became the property of the Crown, in the reign of Henry VI.

During the whole of this period, Moulsoe was holden under the chief Lords by feudatory tenants; but whether descended or not from Richard, whose name is preserved in Domesday Book, has not been ascertained. The next notice of it, which has been traced in records, is in the Testa de Nevile, a record of the first years of the reign of Henry III., where it is stated, that Fulk Cowdray paid scutage for it as for one Knight's fee; that it was of the old feoffment, or tenure, of the time of Henry I.; and that he held it of the Earl Marshal, who held in chief of the King.¹ As his tenure had its origin in the time of the first Henry, it is probable that he was a descendant of the Richard mentioned in Domesday Book.

Fulk Cowdray continued in the possession of this Manor till his death, in 1251 (36 Hen. III.,) when it was holden of the Honour of Marshall, as parcel of the Honour of Giffard.²

Peter Cowdray, his son and heir, succeeded to his inheritance, and was the next Lord of Moulsoe.³

In 1294, a fine was levied between William Hodel, of Moulsoe, Querent, and John de Paddlesworth, and Alice his wife, of messuages in Moulsoe.⁴

In 1307, a fine was levied between Clemence, Abbess of the Church of St. Elen, of Elnewstowe, Querent, and Roger Percy and Alice his wife, Deforcients, of lands and woodlands in Moulsoe, to the use of the Abbess and Church of Elnewstowe.⁵

In 1310, a fine was levied between Thomas, son of Thomas de Cowdray, and Lucy his wife, Querents, and Thomas de Cowdray, Deforcient, of the Manor of Moulsoe; which Thomas granted to his son Thomas and Lucy, and the heirs of their bodies. Sir Thomas Cowdray held Moulsoe in 1330 and 1333 (7 Edw. III.)⁶

In 1343, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, died seised of Knights' fees in Linford, Little Wolston, and Moulshoe.⁷

PEDIGREE OF COWDRAY.

FULK DE COWDRAY, ob. 36 Hen. III.

PETRE DE COWDRAY, ob. 31 Edw. I. [Rot. Orig. 31 Edw. I., ro. 15; Cal. vol. I. p. 128] = AGNES . . . [Ibid. 34 Edw. I., ro. 7, vol. i. p. 148.]

PETER DE COWDRAY,

THOMAS DE COWDRAY settled Moulsoe on his son in 4 Edw. II.; viv. 19 Edw. II.

THOMAS DE COWDRAY, son of Thomas, ob. 23 Edw. III. = LUCY

RICHARD DE COWDRAY.

FULK DE COWDRAY, Chival., viv. 41 Edw. III. = JOANNA [Rot. Fin.]

¹ Testa de Nevil, p. 29 and 63.

² Esc. 36 Hen. III. n^o. 11.

³ Petrus de Cowdray sum fuit ad respond Dnō Regi quo warō clamat hre visum franciplegiū de tenentib suis in Mole-showe et quo warō clamat hre weyf et esse quietus de sectis comitatū et hundros sn' lie' &c. Et Petrus p Robm Heregherd atturn' suū p breve Dñi Regis patens qui pñs est in Hib'n' venit et dicit qd Man'iū illud est de feodo Marescallie Angl'. Et dicit qd quando Marescall' fuit p'tita tunc Will's de Valence et Joha ux' ejus receperunt s'vic' illius Man'iū p'pte sua quod quidem Man'iū idem Petrus nunc tenet de eodem Will'o de Valenc'. Et dic' qd' ip'e et antecessor' sui semp' fuerunt visum franciplegiū de tenentib suis in eadem villa et semp' fidant in seysina de weyf. Et qd' fuerunt quieti de sectis com' et hundros et hoc a temp'e quo non extat memoria. Et ita istis libatibz hucusq' usi sint sine in Drupcōe, &c. et hoc paratus est verificare, &c. Requis' si heat furcas vel tumbrellū, dicit qd' non sed dicit qd' temp' Henr' Reg' pr'is Regis nunc habuit furcas et tumbrellum. Et requis' si aliquid dat Dn'o Regi p' p'deo visu et si teneat p'dem visum in p'sentia balli Regis dic' qd' non sed dicit qd' p'dcus Will's de Valenc' recipit de p'deo visu duos sol' p' annū. Et Gilbs de Thornton, qui sequitur, &c. &c. Postea a die Sci Mich, &c. Deinde datus est ei dies, &c.

⁴ Ped Fin. 23 Edw. I. n^o. 255.

⁵ Ibid. 1 Edw. II. n^o. 19.

⁶ Ibid. 4 Edw. II. n^o. 84.

⁷ Esc. 17 Ed. III.

In 1364, a fine was passed between William de Moulsoe, Clk., Querent, and Fulk Cowdray, Chivalr and Joanna his wife, Deforcients, of the Manor of Moulsoe, which Fulk and Joanna granted to William during the life of Fulk.

In 1397, Ralph Lord Talbot and Anchoreta his wife, were seised of the Manor of Moulsoe:¹ and in 1399, Gilbert Talbot, Chivalr was, by Inquisition, found to have died seised of a rent charge in Moulsoe, of 13s. 4d. per ann.²

In 1416, a fine was levied between John Moreton and Johanna his wife, Querents, and Robert Moreton and Johanna his wife, Deforcients, of messuages, lands, and rents in Moulsoe and Broughton; which Robert and Joan granted to John and Joan, and to the heirs male of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of the body of John; remainder to Thomas, brother of John, and to the heirs of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Johanna, wife of Robert.³

In 1419, Gilbert Lord Talbot, Chivalr died possessed of Moulsoe, leaving issue, a daughter only, who died two years after him, s. p.⁴

In 1463 (2 Edw. IV.) Moulsoe Manor was given to John Brame, being parcel of the lands of Sir Robert Whittingham, Knt., of Penley, Co. Herts, attainted, who had willed it to his son Richard, in 1452; and it was afterwards given by King Edw. IV. in 1477, to Thomas Grey.⁵

In 1496, a fine was levied between Sir John Verney, Knt. and Margaret his wife, who was daughter and heir of Robert Whittingham, of this Manor of Moulsoe.⁶

In 1508 (23 Hen. VII.) a fine was levied between John Mordaunt and others, Querents, and Richard Everton and Agnes his wife, Deforcients, of lands in North Crawley and Moulsoe.

In 1529 (20 Hen. VIII.) a fine was levied between Walter Mershe, Thomas Moore, Knt., William Wassingham, John Williams, Richard Jerveys, and John Asteley, Querents, and Thomas Routhall, Deforciant, of 20 messuages, 500 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of wood, in Moulsoe and Stoney-Stratford, to the use of Walter.

In 1543, King Henry VIII. by an exchange of lands with John Mershe, obtained this Manor,⁷ and annexed it to the Honour of Ampthill.⁸

In 1560, Queen Elizabeth recites, that she had, by Indenture, demised to Robert Power, all the Manor of Moulsoe *cum pert.* for 21 years, at the rent of a red rose, and 10l. 13s. 8d. per ann., which Indenture being cancelled, she re-granted the premises, late annexed to the Honour of Ampthill (except the Advowson,) *habend.* from Michaelmas last past, for 31 years, at the rent of a red rose.⁹

The Queen recites her grant of Moulsoe Manor *ut supra*, to Robert Power, Gent.; which Letters Patent formerly granted by her being surrendered to be cancelled by Richard Stonely, Gent., she re-granted the premises to him for 21 years, at the rent of 8l. for the Manor; and other premises granted, 16l. 17s. 8d. This Patent gave him the disposal of the Advowson; and mentioned, that part of the premises were exchanged with J. Mershe, by Hen. VIII., and by him annexed to the Honour of Ampthill.¹⁰

The Queen recites, that she demised, 29 May, 1570, *inter al.* to Richard Stonely, Gent., the site of Moulsoe Manor; and two closes, containing 12 acres, 136 acres of arable, 10 of meadow, a

¹ Esc. 20 Ric. II.

² Ibid. 22 Ric. II.

³ Ibid. 4 Hen. V. n^o. 22.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. iv. n^o. 85; and Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. IV.

⁶ Ped. Fin. 12 Hen. VII.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 12 Feb.

⁸ In 1534, there was land worth a mark per ann. belonging to Lavendon Abbey; but it is said, that the Temporalities of Lavendon Abbey at Moulsoe, were only 3s. 3d.; and, in another account, only a very small sum. Mr. Willis, however, in his MSS., says, that the pension of the Abbey of Elstow, from this Rectory, was a mark.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 2 Eliz. p. 12, Test. 5 Aug.

¹⁰ Ibid. 12 Eliz. p. 10.

messuage, 3 acres of land, and 15 acres of pasture, and 17 of arable; a messuage; 19 acres of arable; a messuage and close, and 3 acres of meadow and 5 of arable; a close called Paine's Close; a messuage and close adjoining, 60 acres of arable, and a close called middle yard; another messuage, and three crofts and 20 acres, and one close near the Lord Mordaunt's wood, and 81 acres of land; another messuage, and 3 closes and 50 acres of arable land; with several cottages, and divers tenements, with their appurtenances; all which premises were parcel of her Majesty's possessions before her accession to the Crown, and were before, parcel of the possessions of John Mershe, Gent., exchanged with Henry VIII., and to the Honour of Amptill annexed, except certain woods, Court-leets, Advowsons, &c. *habend.* to Richard Stonely, from Michaelmas then next, for 21 years, redendo for the Manor of Moulsoe, *cum pert.* 8*l.*; and for the other premises 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The reversion of which premises, she demiseth to Robert Power, with the several rent, after the expirations of Richard Stonely's term, to him for his life, and to his executors and assigns, for 40 years after.¹

The Queen recites her demise of Moulsoe Manor for 45 years; the reversion of which, she granted to Sir John Spencer, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee.²

King James I. granted, *inter al.* to William Lloyd and Thomas Gooch, of London, all those lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures *cum pert.* in Moulsoe, Co. Bucks, in the occupation of T. Matthews, part of the possessions of the late Monastery of Lavendon, in this County, of the annual value of 13*s.* 4*d.*, *habend.*, to them, their heirs and assigns for ever.³

THE RECTORY.

The Advowson belonged to the Convent of Goring, Co. Oxon. before the reign of King John; and was leased in 1 John, to the Mordaunts; and on the expiration of the term, coming to the Crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Spencer.

In the first ecclesiastical taxation, this Benefice, in 1291, was valued at five marks, pensions being then payable to Goring Priory 60*s.*; to the Abbess of Elnstow 30*s.*; and to the Priory of Newton-Longueville 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1534, the Rectory was assessed at 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In Queen Elizabeth's time,⁴ the Advowson was excepted out of a royal grant of the Manor, &c.; but in a renewal, about ten years afterwards,⁵ on a surrender of the lease made to Robert Power, of the Manor, the disposal of the Advowson was included in a new Patent, to Richard Stonely, Gent., for 21 years: and the like was renewed in 42 Elizabeth;⁶ the reversion being bestowed on Sir John Spencer, Knt.; from whom it passed to the the family of Compton.

The Manor and Advowson continuing in possession of the Comptons, Earls of Northampton (by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, Knt.,) until, in 1801, Spencer Earl of Northampton, sold the Estate to Robert Lord Carrington; from whom, in 1738, it descended to his son, Robert John Carington, Lord Carington, its present possessor and Patron.

Chapel Close was exempted from payment of tithes before the inclosure of this Parish; and has marks of a building in it, supposed to have been a Chapel.

About 230 acres of glebe land, and all tithes commuted by an allotment under an Inclosure Act, and the land allotted thereupon, are exempted from payment of poor-rates.

THE MANOR HOUSE has been immemorially destroyed; but, according to tradition, stood on the south side of the Church.

¹ Rot. Pat. 19 Eliz. Test. 7 May.

² Ibid. 42 Eliz. p. 17, Test. 14 March.

³ Ibid. 7 Jac. I. p. 29, Test. 8 Jan.

⁴ Ibid. 2 Eliz. p. 12.

⁵ Test. 29 May, 12 Eliz.

⁶ Test. 14 March, 42 Eliz.

RECTORS.

NICHOLAS DE BLADINGTON, was instituted in 1233, on the presentation of the Prioress and Convent of Goring. *Thomas de Estol* resigned in 1305.

William de Lotegarshah, instituted 7 Jan. 1305.

John de Ringwood, instituted 7 Jan. 1307.

Henry de Wodmanecote occurs in 1330 and 1346. At his death,

William de Stamford was instituted 4 July 1349. He resigned; and

William Wyte de Crawmersh was pres. 15 Aug. 1352.

William de Moulshoe quitted it for Harlow, in Essex.

John de Rouceley, inst. 8 June 1361. On his cession,

Edmund de Fulbeck was instituted 11 Nov. 1361. He died; and

Henry de Briddel was instituted 13 Sept. 1363.

Thomas Golde inst. 23 Aug. 1375. He died; and

John Magot was instituted 20 Sept. 1409; and exchanged for Keovill, (Yeovil?) Co. Wilts, with

John Hole, 14 Aug. 1421.

Robert Vent, presented circ. 1430: he exchanged for Chigwell, Co. Essex, with

Thomas Parson, 14 Dec. 1434.

John Halbyn.

William Tingrith, presented 5 May 1455: he resigned, being old and infirm; and was succeeded by

Michael Daddesley, instituted 8 Sept. 1483, on the presentation of John Daddesley, the Patronage being assigned to him for this turn, by the Convent of Goring. On his death,

John Crosse was instituted 15 Nov. 1518, on the presentation of John Mordaunt, Esq., by a grant from the Priory and Convent of Goring. He resigned to a kinsman,

John Crosse, A.M., instituted 18 June 1530, on the presentation of Sir John Mordaunt. At his death,

William Hemings, LL.B., was instituted 20 June 1533, on the presentation of John Lord Mordaunt.

Robert Allen, presented by the same Patron, in 1556. He died; and

Thomas Cooke was instituted in 1568, being presented by George Mordaunt, Esq.

Henry Wilcocke, A.M., presented and instituted 12 July 1579, by the same Patron, ex concessione Lodovici Dni Mordaunt. He was buried here, 3 Oct. 1613. His successor was

Richard White, A.M., instituted 29 Nov. 1613, on the presentation of Sir William Compton, and occurs Rector in 1640; being succeeded by

Francis Press, instituted 7 Dec. 1640, who was also Rector of Castle Ashby, where he was buried, 7 Feb. 1663. On his sequestration,

William Wells, (in the Register, called Minister) succeeded. He is said to have been buried here, 2 Sept. 1656.

James Jolliff intruded in 1656, and held it till 1660, when he was called Curate, and perhaps, licensed; after whom,

Francis Press was restored for a short time, but did not long survive; for, on his death,

George Goodman was lawfully instituted 18 March 1662, on the presentation of James Earl of Northampton, the rightful Patron. He was buried here Sept. 1695; and was succeeded by

Robert Lazonby, presented Oct. or Nov. 1695, by Mary Countess Dowager of Northampton;^a and exchanged for St. Antholin's, London.

Joshua Hotchkiss, A.M. (of Magdalen Hall, Oxon., 18 Jan. 1670,) was instituted 2 June 1696, on the presentation of the same Patron; and was buried here, 30 Sept. 1726.

Brett Backwell, B.D., instituted 7 April 1727, on the presentation of George Earl of Northampton. He died in 1755.

Joseph Payne, Clk. brother of the Countess Dowager of Northampton, presented on the death of Backwell, and inducted 6 April 1756. He resigned in 1766, for a Living in the West of England.

James Gardiner was instituted in 1766, on the same presentation. He resigned; and

Charles Thompson, A.B., was presented by Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, and inducted 2 Nov. 1773. He died in 1787.

Gabriel Dufour, A.M., inducted 15 March 1787, on the same presentation; and was succeeded by

Thomas Cautley, A.M. He was of Jesus College, Camb.; A.B. 1786; A.M. 1790: also Vicar of Sawton, Co. Camb. from 2 Oct. 1786.

Richard Cautley was presented in 1831; and is the present worthy Rector. He was also Curate of Deaking, Co. Northampton.

¹ Sir John Spencer was returned Patron in 1605.

^a Mary, eldest daughter of Baptist Noel, Visc. Campden, by his third wife Hester, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Wotton.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the assumption of the B.V.M. (the village feast being regulated by that festival,) consists of a nave, with a coved roof; two aisles, covered with lead; and a lofty chancel, tiled. The mullioned windows are disfigured, and partly closed; and there are neither rails nor ascent to the Communion-Table. At the west end, is a square embattled tower, containing four bells, of which, three are modern: the tenor inscribed, "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum.*" Here is also a clock; but there is no painted glass or arms, with the exception of the emblems of the Crucifixion, in the north aisle. Willis supposes the building of about the close of the reign of King Edward III., or the beginning of that of Richard II. In the north wall is an arch: but few monumental inscriptions remain, except for some of the later Rectors.

In the north aisle, the windows are of two lights, with trefoil heads, and a slipped trefoil in the spandril.

The Pulpit was, in 1823, removed from the eastern pillar on the south side of the nave, to the pier between the nave and chancel, which has greatly improved the conveyance of the sound of the preacher's voice.

The Font, which has been broken, is reduced in height, stands on a square base, with a sculptured head at each of the superior angles: supporting a large plain bason.



At the upper end of the north aisle of the chancel, is a large gravestone of grey marble, on which are the effigies of a man in brass, in armour, with his wife: under the man, were four

sons: and under the woman, six daughters (now gone:) there was an inscription round the verge, which is torn off; and of four coats of arms at the corners, one only remains. There is no tradition to whom this belongs; but, by the remaining coat of arms, which is a cross between four martlets, with two roses in chief, impaling a fess between three crescents, it is probable, was placed here to the memory of one Routhall and his wife, whose name was Lee; and who died in the time of Henry VIII. Thomas Routhall was possessed of considerable lands in Moulsoe in 1529, whose father was, perhaps, Richard Routhall; which Richard, in his last Will and Testament, proved in 1528, appointed to be buried in St. Ann's Chapel, in the Church of our Lady at Moulsoe. It is conjectured that an image of St. Ann stood near this tomb, as the remains of a pedestal and figure have been hewn almost even with the wall.

In the chancel, is an ordinary ancient stone that has had a brass on it; and in the south aisle is another, with a cross.

In the north wall:

Sacred to the memory of William Levi, who died April 14th 1823, aged 45 years. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord."

In the western window, on the north side, are the remains of a coat of arms:

Quarterly: 1. . . . 2. An annulet Or. 3. Gu. a cross Vert. 4. . . . Over all a ribband in bend Arg.

Within the communion rails, on a slab:

William Bluitt Cautley, died 4 Oct. 1790.

The gravestone of the Rev. George Goodman is raised about a foot and a half above the ground on the north side of the chancel, with this inscription inlaid on an ancient stone, in a lozenge:

Here lyeth the body of George Goodman, late Rector of this place, who departed this life the 12th day of September 1695, having been 32 years Rector.

THE REGISTER commences in 1560; but, according to Willis, is "very imperfect, and not half the entries put down: several years wholly omitted, and illegible in some places."

Baptism.

Lewis Mordaunt, bapt. June 11, 1570.¹

Marriages.

Anthony Annesley & Catharine Stevenson, mar^d. Mar. 24, 1639.

James Jolliffe, Minister, & Anne Odel, mar^d. Mar. 24, 1659.

George Goodman, Rector, & Eliz. Cave, mar^d. Aug. 2, 1664.

Burials.

Edw. Mowyer, Clerk, bur^d. 1560, June 29. He was Curate, or perhaps, Parish Clerk.

THE FREE SCHOOL was endowed by the Will of Mary Countess Dowager of Northampton, in 1719, with *8l.* per ann.; and *5l.* given by the same benefactor, to be distributed annually on St. Thomas's day. Her Ladyship, who held this Manor in dower, was grandmother of Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton.

Mr. Hotchkis's epitaph is the same, mentioning his being Rector thirty years; that he was aged eighty-one years; and was buried here, 30 Sept. 1726.

Another person of the same name, and likewise a Clergyman (supposed to have been his son,) was also interred here, as appears by the following inscription:

The Rev. Mr. Joshua Hotchkis. He died July y^r 31 1749, aged 52 years.

On another slab:

Samuell Goodman, dyed the 18th of May 1720.

Hen. Wilcocks, Rr. bur^d. 1613, Oct. 3.

Two Parliament Soldiers, bur^d. 1643.

Will. Wills, Min^r. bur^d. Sep. 2, 1656.

M^r. Joshua Hotchkis, Rector, bur^d. Sep. 30, 1726.

In 1528, Richard Routhall willed to be buried in St. Ann's Chapel, in our Lady's Church at Moulsoe: witness, Sir John Hodson.

In 1542, John Bryer willed a Legacy towards making a steeple at Newport Church.

In 1549, an acre of land given to maintain a light in the Church, was taken away by the Crown.

¹ George Mordaunt, Esq., of Moulsoe, had two sons, Lewis and John. He was the fourth son of John Lord Mordaunt; and presented to the Living in 1568. [Cole's MSS.]

NEWENTON, OR NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE,

situated about three miles from Olney, on the turnpike-road from that town, through Clifton Reynes to Cold Brayfield, into Bedfordshire, is bounded, on the North, by Lavendon; on the East, by Cold Brayfield and Bedfordshire; on the South, by Astwood and Hormead; and on the West, by Emberton.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

It appears to have been, at the Domesday Survey, included in Lavendon, and to have been part of the lands of the Countess Judith; after whose possession of the estate, like most others in this part of the country, a family deriving their name from the place, appears to have holden it in the reign of Hen. I.; and there are numerous records proving the possessions of the Blossomvilles in that reign, and in the reigns of King Stephen, King John, and their successors. The Blossevilles, or Blossomvilles, gave lands in Brayfield to the Nunnery of Harold, Co. Beds: as early as the reign of King John, they were Patrons of Newington Church, and held possession of this Estate until the year 1265, (49 Hen. III.)

In 1203, (4 Joh.) a fine of lands here was passed between William Knight, *Potent*, and Clement, son of William, and Robert de Blossomville, *Tenants*, of lands in Newton, to the use of Clement; and in 1209, (10 Joh.) another fine of lands here was passed, to confirm the gift made to the Priory of Harold, of demesnes in Brayfield; as likewise by Gilbert de Blossomville, in 1254, (39 Hen. III.) in which year John de Newton gave lands in Newton Blossomville to Jordan, Abbat of Lavendon. In 1264, (49 Hen. III.) Lady Alice de Blossomville, and John Druel, joined in a fine of lands and messuages here, to Simon de Blossomville, for life; Alice (elsewhere called Amice) being, as is presumed, the heiress of the Blossomvilles, and then married to Sir John Druel, Knt. who thus became possessed of the estate; of which he and his descendants, continuing in possession, exercised the right of patronage to the Church in 1264, 1291, 1298, and 1323; but Nicola, daughter and heir of William Druel, being married to Sir Thomas Swinford, Knt. carried the inheritance into another family. Sir Thomas Swinford, Knt. and the said Nicola, after the death of Simon Druel, Parson of the Church in 1355, presented to the Rectory; and in 1358, (13 Edw. III.) passed a fine of the Manor and Advowson to William de Burgh and John de Newnham, Clerks, and Sir Thomas de Swinford, Knt. who appear to have transferred their rights to Ralph Lord Basset, of Drayton, who was in possession in 1370, (13 Edw. III.) and died seised in 1389; whereupon this estate¹ descended to

¹ Temp. Edw. III. The limitations of the fine passed by Basset of Drayton, were, to Margaret, daughter of Ralph Basset, and to her second son, by Edmund Stafford, and his heirs-male; and in default of such heirs-male, to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick; Ralph, his eldest son, being provided for by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester. This second son was Richard Stafford.

SIR RICHARD STAFFORD, second son of Edmund Stafford, by Margery, dau. and = MAUD CAMVILLE, heir of Lord Basset of Drayton; ob. circ. 36 Edw. III.

RICHARD, eldest son, ob. 4 Ric. II. [Esc. No. 51.] =

EDMUND, son and heir, a Priest, thirty-six years of age 4 Ric. II.; Bishop of Exeter, &c.; ob. s. p.

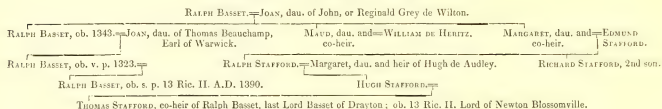
SIR THOMAS STAFFORD, Knt. =

THOMAS, ob. s. p. circ. 20 Ric. II.

CATHERINE, mar. to Sir John Ardenre, Knt.

Thomas Earl of Stafford, his next heir¹, who died in possession thereof in 1392;² as did Nicholas Bradshaw, in 1424.³

PEDIGREE OF BASSET AND STAFFORD.

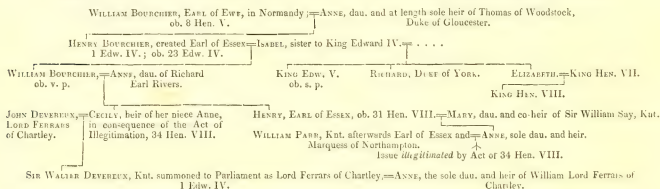


In 1427, (5 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed between Sir John Reynes, Knt. and Alice his wife, Querents, and Hugh Bredfull, Clerk, Deforcient, of the Manors of Clifton Reynes and Newton, near Clifton, to the use of Hugh, who granted the same to Sir John Reynes, Knt. and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; with remainder to the heirs of the body of Sir John; and remainder to his right heirs.

Sir John Reynes, Knt. of Clifton Reynes, is said to have died in 1428, (the next year) seised of the Manors of Clifton Reynes and Newton;⁴ and in 1460, (38 Hen. VI.) Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was, by Inquisition, found to have died seised, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Clifton and Newton;⁵ as did Constance, Countess of Wiltshire, in 1475,⁶ who was daughter and heir of Henry Green, of Northamptonshire, and widow of John Stafford, youngest son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of Wiltshire 9 Edw. IV.; after whose decease, and the death of his wife and sons, this estate descended to Edward Duke of Buckingham, (being a purparty of the lands of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, slain at Northampton in 38 Hen. VI.) who, according to some accounts, gave it to Sir Walter Devereux, Knt. According to others, it was sold by his representatives to the Duke, and then given to Sir Walter Devereux.

King Hen. VIII. in 1524, granted by Patent, dated 1 May, to Sir Walter Devereux, Knt. Lord Ferrars of Chartley, and to the heirs-male of his body, the Manor and Advowson of the Church of Newton Blossomville, which Henry Earl of Wiltshire held for life, and had come to the Crown on the attainer of the Duke of Buckingham; and in 1535, the Lord Ferrars received a pension from Lavendon Abbey, at its dissolution, for lands holden in Newton Blossomville by that Convent.

PEDIGREE OF THE ANCESTRY OF SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, KNT. SUMMONED TO PARLIAMENT 1 EDW. IV. AS LORD FERRARS OF CHARTLEY, UNTIL THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.



¹ Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. and Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 381.

⁴ Ibid. 6 Hen. VI.

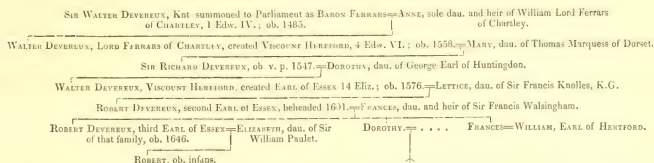
⁵ Ibid. 39 Hen. VI.

² Esc. 16 Ric. II.

³ Ibid. 2 Hen. VI.

⁶ Ibid. 15 Edw. IV.

PEDIGREE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF DEVEREUX, LORD FERRARS OF CHARTLEY,
VISCOUNTS HEREFORD, EARLS OF ESSEX, UNTIL TEMP. CAR. I.



Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, granted to Thomas Crompton and Henry Lindley, Esqrs.¹ this estate, by whom it was soon afterwards sold to the Right Hon. Lord Henry Mordaunt, who died seised 13 Feb. 1608; and was succeeded by John Lord Mordaunt, who was created Earl of Peterborough; by whom it was given, in 1610, to his kinsman, Lewis Mordaunt, Esq. who, by lease and release, in August 1649, sold this Manor and Advowson to Thomas Farrer, Esq. of Cold Brayfield; in whose descendant, William Farrer, Esq. it remained in 1735; and his grandson, Farrer Grove Spurgeon Farrer, Esq. also of Cold Brayfield,² succeeded to the possession, which still remains vested in the same family.

THE RECTORY

was, in 1534, returned at 8*l.* 8*s.* per ann.; and in the reign of Queen Anne, at the clear value of 72*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The Land-Tax, in 1712, was 74*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* In 1534, a pension was paid to Clifton Church of 12*d.* per ann. this place being probably an ancient Chapelry to the former.

RECTORS.

GALFRIDUS, first Rector, died, and was succeeded by *William de Middleton*, presented 1264, by the Lady Alicia de Blossomville. He died; and

Robert de Richmond was presented 3 April 1291, by Sir John Druel, Knt.; and on his cession,

William Druel was presented 11 Oct. 1298, by Sir John Druel, Knt. He died; and

Robert de la Hege was presented 5 May 1323, by the Lady Amicia Druel. He resigned; and

Simon Druel was presented 2 May 1340, by Sir Thomas Swinford, Knt. At his death,

Richard Page was presented 1 Aug. 1355, by Sir Thomas Swinford, Knt. He resigned; and

Richard de Bromlegh was presented 6 Sept. 1364, by John de Newenham, Clerk. He exchanged for Tindale Rectory, with

John Capell, 14 Oct. 1364; who, in about one month, exchanged with

Alan Rayson, instituted 26 Nov. 1364, on the presentation of John de Newenham, Clerk; and resigned in favour of

John Waryn de Buckley, who was presented by John Newenham, Clerk, 3 June 1367. He exchanged for East Haddon Vicarage, Co. Northampton, with

William Hardy, presented 26 Oct. 1370, by Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton. He exchanged for Skidbrooke Vicarage, with

Thomas de Birmingham, who was presented 17 Aug. 1387, by Ralph Lord Basset. He exchanged for Bier-ton Vicarage, with

Hugh atte Feld, 25 Feb. 1390, on the presentation of Elizabeth Beauchamp.

Thomas Bradshaw was presented 20 March 1398, by the King.

John Ward was presented 25 July 1400, by Nicholas Bradshaw.

John Hannes resigned in 1455; and was succeeded by *Henry Whitston*, A.B. presented 13 Feb. 1455, by

Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. On his cession,

Robert Proctor was presented 28 Jan. 1457, by *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*.

William Leighton was presented 29 Sept. 1462, by Sir

¹ Rot. Pat. 39 Eliz.

² See COLD BRAYFIELD.

John Stafford, son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. On his cession,

John Thomas was presented by John Earl of Wiltshire, 26 Jan. 1471.

Thomas Thomas succeeded in 1483. He became, in 1499, Rector of Akeley, in exchange with

William Bradfield, LL.B. presented 31 March 1499, by Edward Earl of Wiltshire. He died; and

Robert Gilbert was presented 6 April 1502, by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. He resigned; and

Richard Roper was instituted 15 Nov. 1503, by Henry, brother of Edward Duke of Buckingham.

John Hogebyns, presented 28 Dec. 1553, by Anthony Cave, Esq. He died; and

Ezekias Browne was presented and instituted in 1567, by Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

John Price, instituted 22 March 1577, by William Lord Burleigh, (perhaps in Devereux's minority.)

William Lucas, A.M. was presented 11 Feb. 1595, by Thomas Lucas, *Servientis* Rot. Com. Essex. He occurs Rector in 1607 and 1617. He resided at Turvey, where he was also Rector. In 1605, the Lord Mordaunt was returned to be Patron.

John Crowther, A.M. was inst. 23 June 1635, on the pres. of John Earl of Peterborough. He died; and

John Barton, A.M. was admitted 27 Oct. 1637, on the same presentation. He died; and

Richard Bulkeley, B.D. was presented 22 March 1641, by John Earl of Peterborough.

Peter Purchas called himself Minister in 1650.

John Boddington succeeded circ. 1652; occurs Rector in 1660; and died in 1677.

Samuel Manning, A.B. was presented 12 Oct. 1677, by Thomas Farrer, Esq. At his death,

Robert Neville was presented 17 July 1694, by William Farrer, Esq. He was also Rector of Astwood.

He was of Ch. Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1689; A.M. 1693; and was succeeded by

William Warburton, A.M. presented 13 Sept. 1726, by Dionysius Farrer, Esq. He was of Cambridge; A.M.; Comit. Reg. 1728; D.D. by Royal Mandate, 20 Jan. 1760.¹ In June 1728, he was instituted to the Rectory of Burnt Broughton, Co. Lincoln, on the presentation of Sir Robert Sutton. In 1737, he was designated A.M. on the publication of his Divine Legation of Moses. The connexion of this very eminent and learned Prelate with Buckingham seems to have ceased before he had acquired much eminence or popularity, viz. after about four years' incumbency here;² when, upon his cession,

William Salisbury, A.M. instituted 5 Aug. 1730, on the presentation of Dionysius Farrer, Esq. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1725; A.M. 1729; S.T.B. 1737. He resigned; and

William Coles, A.M. was instituted 3 Jan. 1752, on the presentation of William Farrer, Esq. He was the son of Charles Coles, Rector of North Crawley; was educated at St. John's Coll. Camb. and became a Fellow; but, accepting a Living in Norfolk, in the gift of that Society, vacated this Rectory, and was succeeded by

Matthew Keate, Clerk, inducted 4 Nov. 1754, on the presentation of William Farrer, Esq. of Brayfield. He died, and was succeeded by

Baumont Dixie, A.M. instituted 15 March 1763, on the presentation of William Farrer, Esq. of Brayfield. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1726; A.M. 1731; and, on his cession, was succeeded by

Robert Harris Hurst, Clerk, inducted 17 Feb. 1773, on the presentation of William Farrer, Esq. of Great Ormonde-Street, Co. Middlesex.³ At his decease,

William Cowling, A.M. was presented 22 July 1814, on the presentation of John Wolfe, Clerk, of Cranley, (Crawley?) Co. Surrey.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave, with a north aisle and north chancel, extending to the whole length of the building, all tiled, excepting the nave, which is covered with lead; and at the west end, an embattled tower, containing three modern bells. Neither painted glass nor arms remained in the time of Willis; nor any monuments, excepting two inscriptions on brasses, annexed to ordinary sepulchral slabs.

¹ He is said to have been made D.D. in 1741; and there is a story of Pope having refused the Doctorate in Laws at Oxford, in consequence of Warburton not having been encouraged to hope for that honour, when suggested by the Vice-Chancellor Leigh, in the visit of Pope and Warburton to Oxford.

² See Life of Warburton, and List of his numerous Works.

³ His second son, Rowland Hurst, was a celebrated Bookseller and Printer at Wakefield, Co. York, where he died 22 Oct. 1823, æt. 47, sole Proprietor and Publisher of the *Wakefield and Halifax Journal*. His eldest daughter died in February 1808, æt. 42, in or near Beaconsfield.

NEWTON, OR NEWINGTON LONGUEVILLE,

is situated on the South-east verge of the Hundred of Newport, near Cotteslow Hundred; being bounded, on the North, by Bletchley and Water-Eton, in the Township of Fenny-Stratford; on the East, by Great Brickhill, from which it is separated by the tortuous course of the River Ouse; on the South, by Stoke Hammond, Drayton Parslow, and Mursley; and on the West, by Whaddon and the Chase there.

The soil is a very deep stiff clay, intermixed with coarse sand. In the strata of gravel and sand, are found round masses and pebbles of various kinds of sand-stones, flints, lime-stone, and quartz. Among the fossil remains, are abundance of *Gryphæa incurvata*, and some few ammonites in gravel.

The Parish is about one mile and a half in length, and contains about sixteen hundred acres; which remained, from time immemorial, in the proportions of about 92 acres 3 roods 7 perches, ancient enclosure, and 1490 acres 2 roods 31 perches open and common field.

The roads, before the improvements made since the inclosure of the Parish, in 1840, were so deep and miry, as to have been, not only difficult, but in many parts absolutely impassable for carriages. In Willis's statistical account in 1740, he states, that the village then contained about 80 families; that the agricultural contents were computed to have comprised 57 yard-lands, of which, thirteen belonged to the Parsonage: that there were, in 1744, seven ale-houses here: and the assessment to the Land-tax was 116*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; although, in 1711, it had been assessed only at 108*l.* 10*s.*¹

In 1815, the Property-tax assessment was 285*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*: the number of inhabitants amounted, in 1821, to 486, and has since progressively, but not very rapidly increased.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

NEWTON LONGUEVILLE is described in the Domesday Survey, as the land of Walter Giffard; but there is some error either in the original entry, or more probably in the printed copy, its insertion being in *Mosclai*, instead of *Sigelai* Hundred, in which latter Hundred it is graphically situated.

Walter Giffard held it in his own hands, and was taxed at ten hides. There were twenty carucates of land: in the demesne four hides and four carucates; and twenty villeins with eight bordars had eight carucates. There were eleven servants, and six carucates of pasture. It was altogether valued

¹ In September 1818, a calamitous and accidental fire broke out, which consumed and destroyed several cottages; but a very liberal subscription was raised for the relief of the distress thereby occasioned, to the amount of 362*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; to which, George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G., the Rev. Robert Wetherell, B.C.L., the Rev. Gilbert Herbert, the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxon., Gilbert Flesher, Esq., and many of the neighbouring parishes liberally contributed. Sir Andrew Corbett, Bart., Edward Harmer, Esq., of Stock Grove, the Rev. Robert Wetherell, and Gilbert Flesher, Esq., formed a Committee for the relief of the sufferers: and Mr. Flesher having given a supply of timber to erect a gallery in the Church for singers, which was unfortunately consumed in the fire, generously contributed a second supply, to be placed at the distribution of the Committee for the like purpose. Mr. Flesher also, at the solicitation of the inhabitants, who had been long celebrated for the harmonious ringing of their "*five merry bells here*," consented to bear the expence of re-casting the old bells into six; which was accordingly effected by Taylor, Bell-founder at Oxford, for about 80*l.*; the new bell being gratefully inscribed with the name of the donor, and Mr. Flesher's high spirit of generosity placed on record, by a liberal imitation of that public spirit which had formerly actuated his predecessor, Browne Willis, at Bletchley and Fenny-Stratford.

at 12*l.*: when he first held it 10*l.*; and the same in King Edward's days. This Manor had been holden by Edward *Cilt* in the Saxon times.¹

Walter Giffard, who, in the Neustria Pia, is styled Earl of Buckinghamshire, the founder of a Benedictine Priory at Longueville, afterwards dedicated to St. Faith, to which he gave his Manor of Newington, in Bucks, and made it a cell to the same Priory, thence called Newington Longville,² is said to have died in 1102; and in another place, is called *second* Earl of Longueville, and mentioned as the husband of Agnes, and father of Gantier (Walter?) Giffard, third of the name.

From this discrepancy of dates, may probably have happened, the foundation of the Cell to that Abbey being referred to an earlier period than really belongs to it. The fact being, that the first Walter Giffard, follower of the Conqueror, and the undoubted founder of the Priory at Longueville, near Dieppe, died circ. 1104; that Agnes his wife, who was likewise buried with him in Normandy, was the sister of the Bishop of Eureux, and mother of Walter Giffard, the second Earl of Buckingham, co-founder of Nottley Abbey, who, with Ermengard the Countess his wife, by a Charter, specially ratified and confirmed to the Monks of Longueville, all the lands, Advowsons of Churches, and other gifts, which their father, Walter, the first Earl, and their mother, the said Agnes, had bestowed upon that religious house, to which they likewise added many other Churches and Advowsons of their own free gift, and in perpetual alms, for the health of the souls of the said Walter and Agnes, and of Walter and Ermengard; including the whole of Horwood, excepting the fee of Durand, *cum pert.* the Church of Whaddon with all its appurtenances, and also the tithes of the wood and everything thereunto belonging; the whole of Newton, excepting the fee of Odo, and all the customs and issues belonging to the wood of Whaddon, viz., all necessary provisions towards the sustentation of the Monks (at Snelshall,) their buildings, fences, fuel, &c., as to his own foresters, without molestation, and pasturage in his woods, rendering annually for the same one load of oats, as had been customary in his mother's time: and at Weston (Underwood,) whatever his father had holden there, and the Church, *cum pert.* and the tithes of the demesne; and the like at Wichenhams, and whatever his father had holden there, excepting the fee of William and Ralph de Leon and Botereux; also the Church of St. Mary of Wichenhams, *cum pert.*, and the tenths of the Lordship and St. Faith's Church, with all its appurtenances; and the land of Retollehage (Radnage?) also the land of Reppes: also the Churches of the Holy Trinity and St. John: and in Akeley, and many other places therein enumerated; and also all the tenths of his Lordships and demesnes in Buckingham, Bourton, Maid's-Morton, Lamport, Lillingstone, Leckhampstead, Beachampton, Singleborough, Bradwell, Loughton, Moulsoe, Bletchley, Bow Brickhill, Biddlesden, Mursley, Swanbourne, Litcote, Chilton, Wootton, Dorton, Easington, Addingrave, Policot, Edgecot, Dumaune, Fulksworth, Ramerton, Chicksand, the Hospital for the Poor at Longueville, which had been given to the Monks there; the Church of Stokeby, with all its appurtenances and tenths of that Lordship; the Church of Stratton, Co. Norfolk, *cum pert.*; and all the tenths of the Lordship of Caversham, Co. Oxon.³

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Sigelai Hynd. \mathfrak{O} Ipse Walteri' ten' Nevtone. p. x. hid. se defd. 'Tra. ē. xx. caſ. In dñio. iiii. hidæ. et ibi sun'. iiii. caſ. et xx. uilli cū. viii. bord hāt. viii. caſ. Ibi. xi. serui. et p'tū. vi. caſ. In totis ualent' ual xii. lib. Qdō recep'. x. lib. et t'ntd. T.R.E. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Eduard cilt. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 147.]

² Monast. Auglic. Tom. iii. p. iii; Kennet's Par. Antiq. vol. i. p. 94; Gutch's Edition of Wood's Hist. vol. xiii. p. 183.

³ Prioratus de Newinton Longavilla aliena in agro Buckinghamensi, Cella Abbatissæ S. Fidis de Longavilla et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam Elemosinam omnia quæcumque Walterus Giffardus pater meus et mater mea Agnes eisdem Monachis dederunt pro animabus eorum; et illa quæ Ego Walterus Giffard et uxor mea Ermenger eisdem Monachis pro animabus nostris; videlicet, Horwudam totum, excepto feudo Durandi, et omnia quæ ad ipsum Horwudam

In 1316 (10 Edw. II.,) a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and meadow in Newton Longueville, between Hugh de Stretle and Agnes his wife, Querents, and Robert Fraunceys, Deforcient, to the use of Robert Fraunceys; who granted the same to Hugh and Agnes, for their lives, with remainder to Robert, son of Hugh and Agnes, remainder to the heirs of his body.

Hugh Despenser, Banneret, son of Hugh Despenser, jun., departed this life 8 Feb. 23 Edw. III., seised of the Advowson of the Priory of *Neuenton Longueville*; with divers lands in Oxfordshire, &c.¹

In 1372 (46 Edw. III.,) Ralph Earl of Stafford and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Audley, Earl of Gloucester, died seised, *inter alia*, of the Advowson of Newton Longueville.

In 1399 (22 Ric. II.,) Gilbert Talbot, Chivalr died seised of the Manor of Newton Longueville, and the Rectory, and a portion of tithes there, at the rent of 4*l.*, late part of the possessions of Newton Priory, to which, no doubt, he was the lessee: and in 1414, Richard de Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, died seised of the Advowson of Newton Longueville Priory.²

Henry Rochford, in 1401, had order from King Henry IV. to pay 50 marks out of the Lordship of Newton Longueville, in Bucks (which he farmed of the King) to Sir Thomas Eppingham.³

pertinent, in terra et in bosco, et Ecclesiam ejusdem villæ cum omnibus pertinentiis, et decimam de dominio. Ecclesiam de Waddona cum omnibus pertinentiis et decimam de dominio. Decimationes quoque de bosco, pannagii et vivariorum et omnium quæ de nemore meo exeunt; et dominica Monachorum animalia per omnia quietia sint sicut mea propria; et libere pascantur et sine molestia ubicunque mea propria pasci debent in bosco et extra. Similiter Neuentonam totam cum omnibus pertinentiis, excepto feodo Odonis; et omnes consuetudines suas liberas in bosco meo de Waddon, scil. omnia quæ necessaria sunt Monachis ad domos edificandas, et ad sepes et ad ignem suum et hominibus Monachorum similiter monstrantibus eis forestariis meis, absque omni molestia, et prioribus hominum suorum pasturam in bosco meo; Reddendo inde annuatim unam mensuram Avena, qualis constitutum fuit tempore matris meæ. Apud Westonam quicquid pater meus habuit in eadem villa et Ecclesiam ejusdem villæ cum omnibus pertinentiis; et decimam de dominio: Similiter apud Wichingham quicquid pater meus ibidem habuit excepto feodo Willielmi et Radulphi de Leonibus et Boterli. Ecclesiam S. Mariæ de Wichingham cum omnibus pertinentiis et decimam de dominio, et in eadem villa Ecclesiam S. Fidis cum omnibus pertinentiis et terram de Retollege; terram quoque de Reppes quæ reddit decem millia allecium, et quietudinem parcationis meæ, quæ habebam apud Wichingham, eis clamo quietam in perpetuum. Apud Norwic Ecclesiam S. Trinitatis, et S. Johannis Akileiam totam cum pertinentiis suis in bosco et in plano, et decimationes omnes de dominio, et Ecclesiam ejusdem villæ Ecclesiam de Herlenton cum omnibus pertinentiis et decimam de dominio cum uno hospite. Decimam etiam Domini de Bodingesham et ibidem hospitem unum. Apud Mendon decimam de dominio, et hospitem unum infirmariæ Monachorum; Ecclesiam de Withenham cum omnibus pertinentiis, et omnes decimas de dominio. Hanneæ villam, et quicquid habui in ea, excepto feodo Willielmi Cockerel et Roberti Breivilla, quod eis dedi pro servitio suo. Ecclesiam de Hannee cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et omnes decimas de dominio; et in majori Hannee duos homines, Hugonem et Tokin, redditentes annuatim xx. sol. Omnes quoque decimas de Dominio Buckingham, Burton, Morton, Lamport, Lillingston, Lechamptede, Bechampton, Singleburg, Bradewell, Lufton, Molesho, Blechelai, Briehelle, Bidelesdon, Murslai, Suaneburne, Litecote, Chilton, Wutton, Dorton, Hesington, Edengrave, Policote, Achecot, Dumaune, Fulksworth, Ramerton, Chikeshande Hospitali pauperum de Longaville, quod eisdem Monachis dedimus. Ecclesiam de Stokebi cum omnibus pertinentiis, et decimas de dominio: Ecclesiam de Stratton cum pertinentiis. Omnes etiam decimas de dominio de Kaverham. Volo autem et præcipio quod predicti Monachi omnia hæc prædicta ita libere, et quietè, et honorificè, et integri teneant, sicut pater meus Walterus G. et Ego eadem unquam liberius et melius tenuimus. Volo etiam ut præfati Monachi et homines sui liberi et quieti sint de me et hereditibus meis ab omni exactione et tallagio, et omni adjutorio et omni re omnino. Et si forte homines Monachorum aliquando in forisfactum inciderent, emendatio forisfacti Monachorum erit. Hijs testibus, Rogero Comite de Clare, Ricardo fratre ejus, Hugone de Bolebec, Radulpho de Langetot, Julia Giffard, Hugone de Nuers, Willielmo de Radeham, Godefrido Buteri, Eustachio de Bodekesham, Antonie de Rivilli, Bernerio de Herwod, Pagano de Dorton, Gerardo de Greinvill, Willielmo Anglico. [Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 1036-7.]

¹ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 102.

² Esc. 2 Hen. V.

³ He was brother of Sir Ralph Rochford, of Walpole, Co. Norfolk, and of a family of great consequence and authority about that period. Their arms variously borne by the different branches, were, quarterly, Or. and Gu. in a bordure indented: others gave the same within a bordure S. bezante: others, with an annulet in the first quarter: others, with a fleur de lis. Their crest (at least of the Norfolk branch,) was "a man's head, with a *prolix* beard thereon, a high Aluvin cap, on a wreath mantled Erm." [Bloomfield's Norfolk, vol. ix. p. 108.]

The dissolution of foreign Priors having taken place, King Henry VI., by Letters Patent, dated 18 Aug. 1444, gave to New College, Oxon., the Manor of Newton Longueville, and the chief part of the lands and possessions of the late dissolved Priory:¹ the Priory Estate here, at the Dissolution (26 Hen. VIII.) being valued at 44*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per ann. clear.²

THE MANOR HOUSE

is, in fact, only a plain substantial building, near the north side of the Churchyard; and built, probably, on part of the foundation of the ancient Priory. It was undoubtedly, erected after the Estate had come into the possession of New College; the arms of that Society being cut in stone over the front door: and, together with the Manor-farm, of about 350 acres (of which, only fifteen were in the ancient enclosure,) has been, from time to time, occupied by a lessee of the College. In 1826, there was a lease for twenty years, in the accustomed manner, renewable every seven years, from Michaelmas; and the house has been constantly inhabited by the lessee tenant.

THE GALLOWS.

It has been considered remarkable, that there should have remained here, until of late years, gallows for the execution of criminals.³ Mr. Cole explains the real cause of this feudal privilege to have been the continuance of the jurisdiction of the Abbey after the suppression of the foreign Priors. This instrument of capital punishment appears to have been suffered to remain, although King Edward I. had removed the cognizance of the higher offences from the Courts Leet and Courts Baron (the trial of felonies ceasing to be exercised by the Lords of Manors and their Stewards,) and transferred the privilege to the Justices Itinerant at the General Assizes for Counties; and it not being in the power of this Parish, as forming only a part of the foreign jurisdiction of the Abbey at Longueville, to remove such rights, they were still exercised by the *foreign* Stewards, until the dissolution in 1415 (2 Hen. V.); when, the Estate, being given to New College, in Oxford, was allowed to remain in the same manner as Great Brickhill, Addington, and other towns, which had belonged to the powerful family of Molyns; who, in the reigns of the first Edwards', had had influence sufficient to obtain from the Crown, this then formidable distinction and pre-eminence; and which, Mr. Cole observes, were very common in France.⁴

THE RECTORY,

before the modern Inclosure, which was effected in 1839 and 1840, under the *Voluntary Act of Parliament*, consisted of 11 ac. 3 r. 25 p. dispersed in the common fields; the whole extent of the Parish being about 1600 acres. The Valor, in Ecton, was 20*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

¹ Lysons's Bucks; and Willis's History of Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 32.

² Bishop Tanner's account of this House is very meagre; for he states, that he could discover the names only of the following Priors: William, in 1236; John de Pannevile, or Pagnell, in 1277; Richard, in 1297; William de Talley, in 1306; and it is said, that the bequest to New College was at the particular instance of Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, as in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1036.

³ In March 1814, a barbarous murder was perpetrated in this village, on Mr. Verney, an old inhabitant, who kept a chandler's shop, and was discovered at an early hour in the evening, very severely wounded in his head and various parts of the body, inasmuch, as to have expired in about twenty minutes, without being able to give any account of the murderer; the appearance of the wounds indicating, that they had been inflicted by a mallet or hammer; but, notwithstanding the most active exertions to discover the offender or offenders, and the apprehension of one man upon suspicion, who was subsequently committed for trial at the County Assizes, but no proof has been found of the culprit; and the affair has thus rested, during more than thirty years, in total obscurity. It is remarkable, that no robbery of the person or of the premises of the deceased, had been attempted.

⁴ Cole's MSS. vol. xxxviii. p. 286, Mus. Brit.

RECTORS.

RALPH DE CROPPERY died in 1278. He was also Rector of Stoke Hammond and of Great Horwood; and was succeeded by

Nicholas Fitz-Nicholas, instituted 3 Aug. 1278, by procuration from the Prior of Longueville.

Roger Lucas, or *Lucy*, occurs Rector 1330. He resigned in 1343; and was succeeded by

William Fits-Nicholas de Huitte de Fenny-Stratford, instituted 5 June 1343, on the presentation of the King, by reason of the Temporalities of the Priory of Newton Longueville being in the King's hands, on account of the French War.

Stephen Godericke, ordained Sub-Deacon, was presented 23 May 1377, by Bishop Arundell, at Dodding-ton, in the Isle of Ely. He was Fellow of King's Hall, Camb.; and exchanged for Hengrave, in Norwich Diocese, with

John Fisher, 27 Sept. 1388, on the presentation of the King; who exchanged for Brynton Rectory, in Norwich Diocese, with

John Wisbeach, 3 Sept. 1398.

John Wilowe was presented 16 June 1406, (7 Hen. IV.) by the King. He occurs Rector in 1430; and was succeeded by

John Strensham, who died Rector in 1455.

John Jeffry, A.M. instituted 27 Dec. 1455, on the presentation of New College, Oxon. to which the estate of the Priory had been given; and by that title and right, all subsequent Rectors have been since presented and instituted. At his death,

Walter Hill, A.M. was instituted 4 Feb. 1473. In 1475, he was made Warden of New College; and in 1479, quitted this Living for Hardwick Rectory,¹ but survived until 1494; and, on his cession, was succeeded by

William Grocyn, presented 19 April 1479, by the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon. He was born in 1442, in the City of Bristol. His learning was profound; and he was greatly distinguished, by having been the Tutor and Friend of the celebrated Erasmus. He was also Godfather to Lilly the Grammarian, and Author of a Latin Epistle to Aldus Manutius, prefixed to Lincæ's Translation of Proclus de Sphæra. In 1504, he held the Living of Sheperton, in Middlesex. His early education had been at Winchester College; and he afterwards travelled into Italy, where he greatly

improved himself in the Learned Languages; and on his return, taught Greek and Latin in the University of Oxford, by a method not before attempted. He died in 1522, aged 80, and was buried at the end of the Stalls in the Great Chancel, called the High Choir, in Maidstone Church, Co. Kent; having been, during about sixteen years, Master of the College of All-Saints, founded in that town by Archbishop Courtenay.² On his resignation,

Richard Makett, A.M. was instituted 8 March 1504, and was succeeded by

John Young, A.M. instituted 23 Sept. 1525. He was a native of this village; educated at Winchester College; whence he removed to New College, Oxon.; and was, in 1482, Perpetual Fellow. In 1502, being then D.D. and Rector of St. Martin's Church, in Oxford, he quitted his College, and was soon afterwards, by the interest of Cardinal Wolsey, made Dean of Chichester. In 1517, he was Titular Bishop of Gallipoli, in Italy; and in 1521, was chosen Warden of New College, Oxon. and appointed Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He died 28 March 1526, and is supposed to have been buried under a marble slab in the Chapel of New College, which he had caused to be laid there some time before his death, with an inscription containing his name, but a blank left for the insertion of the time of his decease, which was not afterwards filled up.³

Henry Cole, LL.D. Warden of New College 1542, who took this Benefice on the death of Young, was instituted 14 Sept. 1545.⁴ He had been educated at Winchester School, and, circ. 1530, became Fellow of New Coll. Oxon.; afterwards travelled into Italy, and studied at Padua. In 1540, he was created LL.D. at Oxford; and, resigning his Fellowship, settled in London, and was admitted an Advocate in the Court of Arches, and Rector of Chelmsford, Co. Essex. He was also Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Salisbury. Having complied for some time with the Reformation under King Edw. VI. towards the close of that reign, he was disgusted, or changed his opinions, resigned his Wardenship and this Rectory, as he had, some time before, his Living of Chelmsford. On the accession of Queen Mary, he shewed himself a zealous Papist; was made Archdeacon of Ely (in the room of Dr. Cox, who had retired beyond sea); and, 13 July 1554, was Provost of Eton, of which College he was also Fellow. He was

¹ See HARDWICK, vol. iii. p. 365.

² Hasted's Kent, vol. iv. p. 310, 8vo. edit.; and Wood's Athenæ, by Bliss, vol. i. p. 30.

³ Wood's Athenæ, vol. i. p. 663; and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 60.

⁴ Wood's Athenæ, Oxon, vol. i. p. 196.

one of the Divines who disputed publicly at Oxford with Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Ridley and Latimer; and preached the Sermon immediately before the burning of Archbishop Cranmer, 21 March 1556-6. In December following, he was made Dean of St. Paul's, London; about which time he quitted the Archdeaconry of Ely. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, he was again appointed, with others, on the side of the Papists, to dispute publicly, before the Privy Council, with the Protestant Divines; but afterwards, refusing to comply with the Reformation of Religion, was fined, imprisoned in the Fleet, and died in confinement in December 1579.¹ He was, on his resignation, succeeded by

Thomas White, LL.D. instituted in 1552, afterwards Warden of Winchester College, as he had previously been of New College; and, on his cession,

Maurice Bullock, A.M. was instituted 1 May 1557. He died 1558.

Sextus Quartermaine was instituted 23 Dec. 1558. He was of New Coll.; A.M. 1554.² His Will was dated 8 July 1613, and ordered his burial in the chancel, where he was interred 27 July 1613. He was succeeded by

William Twisse, B.D. who was instituted 18 Sept. 1613. He exchanged with

Nathaniel Giles, A.M. of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. for Newbury, Co. Berks, who took possession of it 29 Oct. 1620; D.D. 1625.³ About 1628, he removed to Clinnor, Co. Oxon, though he kept this Living till his death, in 1655.

Henry Winnington, A.M. became Rector in 1655; but, not thinking his title sufficient, took out a legal presentation 1 Aug. 1661. He was buried here 1678, in the chancel; and was succeeded by

Edward Young, LL.B. 2 Jan. 1678. He exchanged it for Upham, Co. Hants, with

Joseph Lavington, A.B. who was instituted 1 Dec. 1680. He was buried here 9 Sept. 1709; and succeeded by

John Lydiatt, A.M. instituted 22 Dec. 1709, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New Coll. Oxon, of which Society he was Fellow. He took his Degree of A.M. 10 July 1696; "but," says Cole, "having holden this Living about a year, he quitted it, on account of ill treatment by his sordid parishioners." He was succeeded by

Richard Ridge, LL.B. instituted 1 March 1710. He was also of New Coll. 13 Jan. 1699; and was succeeded, after his death, in the West Indies, by

James Edmonds, A.M. instituted 13 June 1727. He

was also of New Coll.; A.M. 15 Jan. 1721; and Vicar of Winslow from 1726 to 1765.⁴ Cole mentions, that "his parishioners were very perverse," and, "by a troublesome and expensive law-suit, contributed to drive him distracted." After several years, he retired into Suffolk, and resided in the house of Dr. Howell, (formerly of St. John's Coll. Camb.) near Bury St. Edmund's; and at his death, in April 1765, was succeeded by

Anthony Nourse Sanderson, B.C.L. who was inducted 3 Aug. 1765, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New Coll. Oxon, of which he was a Fellow. He had taken his Degree of B.C.L. 13 June 1759; and, dying, was succeeded by

William Glasspole, A.M. of New Coll. Oxon, who was inducted on the same patronage, 8 July 1795; and, at his decease, was succeeded by

Thomas le Mesurier, A.M. inducted 11 July 1799, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon. He was a native of the Island of Guernsey; descended from a family of note long settled there; and received the rudiments of his education at Winchester College; whence he removed to New College, Oxon, of which Society he became a Fellow; A.M. 1782; but relinquished his Fellowship, on being presented to this Rectory. He married Margaret, daughter of James Bandinel, D.D. of Jesus College, Oxon, by whom he had a numerous family. He became a very active vindicator of the Doctrines and Discipline of the Established Church against the encroachments and pretensions of the Roman Catholics; and is said to have thus acquired the patronage of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1812, bestowed upon him the valuable Rectory of Houghton le Skerne, Co. Durham. He died at Seaton Carew 14 July 1822, aged 65; having been the Author of several Letters in the Churchman's Magazine, Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical works, besides the following:—A Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims, as set forth in the Petition, with a Postscript; 8vo, 1805. A Sequel to the Serious Examination; 8vo, 1807. A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, held at Stoney-Stratford on Friday, 27 May 1806; printed at the Oxford University Press; 8vo, 1807. A Reply to certain Observations of the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, on the Sequel to the Serious Examination; 8vo, 1807. The Nature and Guilt of Schism considered, with a particular reference to the Reformation; in eight Sermons, preached at the Bampton's Lec-

¹ Bentley's Ely, p. 277.

² Wood's Fasti, vol. i. p. 80.

³ Ibid. p. 232.

⁴ See vol. iii. p. 547.

tures; 8vo, 1808. Supplement to the Reply to Dr. Milner's Observations; 8vo, 1809. The Doctrine of Predestination and Assurance Examined, in a Sermon preached before the Bishop of Lincoln; 8vo, 1809. The Doctrine of the Eucharist Considered, as maintained by the Church of Rome and the Church of England; 8vo, 1810. On the Authority of the Church and of the Holy Scriptures; an Address to the Roman Catholics; 8vo, 1810. A Plain Statement of the Roman Catholic Question; 8vo, 1812. A Counter Address to the Protestants of Great Britain, in Answer to the Address of Charles Butler, Esq.; 8vo, 1813. An Assize Sermon, preached at Durham; 8vo, 1814. The Invocation of

the Virgin Mary and of the Saints, shewn to be Superstitious and Idolatrous; a Sermon, preached before the Archdeacon of Durham; 8vo, 1815. On his resignation, he was succeeded by

Robert Wetherell, LL.B. presented in 1813, by the Warden and Scholars of St. Mary College of Winchester, Oxon, commonly called New College. He held this Rectory until his death, 20 Oct. 1842, being also Prebendary of Hereford: and was succeeded by

James Raydon Hughes, A.M. Fellow of New College, Oxon, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of New College, and inducted 24 March 1843, who is the present Rector.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Faith (the feast being kept the Sunday after 6 Oct. O. S.,) stands on a gentle eminence near the middle of the village; and consists of a nave, not very high, with two aisles, a square tower at the west end, a chancel at the east end, and two porches to the aisles. The south aisle is of equal length with the nave: the north aisle, as long as the nave and the chancel. The walls are embattled. Willis describes two stone effigies at the east end of the chancel, exteriorly; one of which, at the east end of the north or College aisle (so called from the appropriation of this part of the edifice to New College, by which, the Manor and all of the lands formerly belonging to the Priory here, are now possessed;) and the other, directly above the east window of the chancel, which Browne Willis calls the statues of St. Faith, the Patron Saint of the Church, and of Death.

The windows of this Church consist of three or four lights, divided by cross mullions, from a series above them of double the number in the lower tier, cinquefoil or trefoil-headed; and beneath, low obtuse pointed arches. The eastern window of the chancel is more elaborately finished, having four cinquefoil-headed lights in the lower story, divided by mullions; and eight in the upper division, trefoil-headed, terminating above with three slipped trefoils in the spandrels, under a low obtuse pointed arch. There are three clerestory windows on each side of the nave: and the north aisle has three windows on its side, and one at each end, originally correspondent with the others, but some of them altered in modern reparations, particularly the window at the west end. At the west end, is a door into the belfry; and another door on the south side of the chancel. The nave and aisles have, on each side, two pointed arches, resting on piers, at the east and west ends, with a circular column between them, the capitals ornamented with sculptured figures of animals and foliage.

The south-eastern pier is perforated in the shape of a window: the north-east pier still retaining the passage which formerly led to the rood loft, with many of the spiral stairs.

In the south aisle, near the east end, is an escalloped bason for a piscina, under a trefoil-headed arch, with plain pointed moulding or cornice; and close to it, a square cavity or recess in the wall, having a wooden door with an iron bolt; which cavity, as well as the piscina, are bounded by a pair of pointed arches, resting on two piers with demi-circular pilasters, and one circular column between them, having square foliated capitals.

Between the nave and the chancel, is a lofty obtuse pointed arch, ornamented with a row of sculptured quaterfoils, resting on demi-octagonal columns, the capitals of which are decorated with sculpture; and particularly on the northern side, where is a large winged figure, with a scroll across his breast.

In the north wall of the chancel, near the east end, is a square cavity or recess, with a door to it;

and on the opposite side, a piscena under a cinquefoil-headed arch, having seven small shields or escutcheons of stone affixed to it, three plain shields within the recess, and four above it; of which, one is charged with two cheveronels between three roses, being the arms of the founder of New College, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Nearly contiguous to the piscena, is a smaller niche, with three flowered finials or pinnacles affixed to the wall between the columns which belong to the arches, and also two corbelled heads.

In the north aisle are three large brackets or corbels, carved as if for supporting lights; and another at the east end, near the side of the window, carved with a grotesque half-length of a human being, thrusting the points of his fingers into his mouth, monstrously extended, and gaping hideously.

The roof of the chancel, nave, and aisles, is ceiled with wainscot handsomely wrought, divided into compartments; the beams carved, and some of them partly gilt. At the intersections of the beams of the roof, are roses and other devices well carved in oak; and on a shield attached to one of the beams of the chancel, are the arms of Wykeham; and at the east end, two whole length figures, sitting, as corbels to the beam.

All that part of the north aisle which is parallel with the chancel, is considered Manorial, and is enclosed within an open screen of timber: the western part of the aisle being separated by a range of window-shaped arches, with cinquefoil heads, and between them, a door to correspond. Within this aisle, (which opens into the chancel by a spacious arch with an obtuse point, the lower part of it being divided by a screen of open wainscot,) are three pews; one towards the east end, smaller than the rest, and composed of massive timber near two inches in thickness. There are besides, several seats in this inclosed part of the aisle, which has been occasionally used as an apartment for instructing the children of the Parochial Sunday School; which was endowed by the late Rev. Robert Wetherell, the Rector.

The Font, which stands under the easternmost of the two arches, between the nave and the south aisle, is large, and as ancient as the foundation of the church. Its form is that of a cone; without ornament or sculpture, excepting four frets; which, interchangeably crossing the extremities of each other, form a kind of lozenge net-work over the surface. It is supported by a circular pedestal, rising from a base, which is scalloped by eight semi-octagonal projections: the foot considerably worn by those who have approached the Font. Within the bason, which is very capacious, evidently for immersion, and lined with lead, is a modern vase of artificial stone. The cover, which is of oak, is an octagonal pyramid, divided into compartments, which, amongst other carvings, have the lion and the unicorn as royal supporters, of the time of King James I.

The Pulpit, which is square, is affixed to the south-east pier of the nave, so that its front is placed diagonally towards the north-west angle of the Church.

The Communion-Table has a covering of cloth; and the rails, which enclose it, form a passage at each end for the admission of communicants to the north and south sides of the chancel, as well as in front, and is elevated two steps above the rest of the floor.

The Communion-Plate, consisting of a paten, chalice, and flagon of silver, were presented by Mrs. Margaret Fuller, daughter of Alden Fuller, Esq. Lord of this Manor.

In the chancel stands an ancient chest, carved in compartments, having three locks: and another old chest is in the north aisle, used for parochial purposes; and a table, which probably, was removed out of the chancel in the time of Cromwell's Protectorate.

Near the entrance into the Manorial-Pew, used by the Lessee of New College, Mr. James Roberts, or his tenant, in the western part of the aisle, is a large squared stone, apparently the basement of a cross.

The length of the chancel is ten paces; of the nave, thirteen paces. Breadth of the nave, about twenty feet; and of the aisles, about twenty-five feet.

The Church is stated to have been built about the reign of Henry VI., after the Patronage had been transferred to New College; Willis supposed, out of the ruins of the Priory, which had stood very near, if not upon the same site; and the chancel certainly was, for the arms of Wykeham are carved on the roof, and on the piscina.

On a very small mural urn, or sarcophagus, on the north side of the chancel, are the following words:

Anne Elizabeth,
Daughter of the Rev^d. Thomas Le Mesurier, some time Rector of this Parish; and of Margaret his wife; was born on the 26th of August 1811; died on the 28th of Feb^r. 1813.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

On a lozenge of stone in the pavement:

Anne Elizabeth Le Mesurier,
Feb^r. 28th 1813.

In the floor, near the entrance into the aisle appropriated to the Manor, is a large sepulchral slab, long since deprived of its brasses.

On a slab in the floor, near the east end of the chancel, on the south side:

To the Memory of the Rev. Anthony Nourse Sanderson, LL.B., Rector of this Parish 30 years, who died 15th Jan^r. 1795, in the 65th year of his age.

On another slab, in the north aisle:

Here lieth the Body of M^r. Alden Fuller, late of this Parish, who died January the 2^d. 1727, aged 57.

THE REGISTER begins in 1560, and has been regularly continued until the present time; some few leaves only appearing to have been damaged or destroyed, as if accidentally. Amongst other entries. are the following:

"Bee it known, y^e Nathaniel Gyles, Parson of Newton-Longville, did read y^e 29 of Octob^r. 1620, publickly in the same Church, in y^e midst of Divine Service, y^e 40 articles agreed upon by y^e Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and y^e whole Clergy in the Convocation held at London, in y^e yeer of our Lord 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of opinions, and for the establishing y^e consent touching true religion. In witness whereof, we, whose hands are under-written, doe subscribe, Oct. 29th 1620. John Longford, Sextus Cook, John Hawkins, young^r. Rich. Berrington, Churchwardens."

On a mural monument on the north side of the Church, near the communion table, is the following inscription:

Within this chancel lie the remains of
Robert Wetherell, Clerk, B.C.L.,
Formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford,
Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral,
and for 28 years Rector of this Parish.
He was born Sep^r. 20th 1768, and died Oct. 20, 1842,
in the 75th Year of his Age.
Beloved by all from his earliest youth,
for his gentle spirit
and the simplicity of his manners;
He became by study, and with the maturity of a strong
and well-disciplined mind,
An accomplished Scholar and sound Divine.
In the relations of social life,
He was a sincere friend and judicious adviser;
A kind neighbour; the peaceful and upright man.
In his Pastoral duties,
He was ever faithful, diligent, and charitable;
In his domestic character, amiable, and attaching
in himself, the humble, pious, and exemplary Christian.
With the deepest sense of regard
For a most affectionate and indulgent husband,
This Tablet is erected by his afflicted Widow.

NEWPORT PAGNELL

is situated nearly in the centre of the Hundred to which it belongs, the Town being one of the most considerable in size, and in the extent of its population, in the County. It is ecclesiastically the head of a Rural Deanery, the site of a very ancient Castle, a Market-Town of great note, and on the course of the River Ouse, one of its principal streams, over which it has two Bridges; one, of modern design and highly ornamental, being constructed of cast-iron, at the southern entrance into the Town from London; the other, an old stone-bridge, with a low parapet, on the Great North-Western Road, leading to Sherrington, Olney, and the County of Northampton. This Town is fifty miles distant from London, five miles from Olney, six miles from Stoney-Stratford, six miles from Fenny-Stratford, fourteen miles from Buckingham, nine miles from Woburn, and thirteen miles from Bedford.

The Parish is bounded, on the North, by Gayhurst, Tyringham, and Lathbury; on the East, by the latter, and Crawley; on the South, by Moulsoe and Willen; and on the West, by Great and Little Linford. It is partly intersected by a branch of the Grand Junction Canal.

The old Topographers have given various accounts respecting the precise situation of Newport. Baxter was inclined to place the *Lactodorum* of the Romans here, "*Nova Porta Paganelli hodiernum est Lactodorum.*" In Salmon's Survey of England, in 1728, he supposes the name, *Nova Porta*, to countenance the notion of a military way, very commonly known throughout this part of the country by the appellation of *The Port-Way*: but which the Bishop of Cloyne is disposed to ridicule as a *dream* of Salmon; and fixes *Lactodorum* at Towcester, in Northamptonshire, instead of Newport, as better accordant with the distances laid down in the Itinerary of Antoninus.

It is clear, that the Roman Akeman Street passed through Newport from Stoney-Stratford and Stanton-Barry to Bedford; and the name of Port-Field has been conjectured to belong to contiguous land, which had some relation to this ancient way, called Port-Way. It is also a traditionary report, that Newport was one of the towns which suffered, in 1010, from the predatory incursions of the Danes, when Buckingham, and many other places, especially towards the verge of the County of Oxford, were burnt and destroyed by the ravages of those assailants in their predatory advances towards Bedford.

The road from Newport Pagnell is, in some parts, a dead flat, with hedge-rows on each side; in other parts, quite open, the ascents frequent, but gentle: sometimes a distant scene opens, to enliven the foreground, though without presenting any striking instance of a beautiful landscape.¹ A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Newport in November 1795. It was generally observed by all the inhabitants; but the Neptune public-house was agitated in a particular manner, the bells there being made to jingle, and a great alarm excited, but happily without injury to persons or property.²

In September 1797, the floods in the neighbourhood of Newport Pagnell exceeded any before known there; and, besides the destruction of several persons by drowning, occasioned the loss of many animals and much farm-produce. All the houses near the River were inundated; many families confined to the upper chambers; all intercourse between different parts of the town confined to the use of boats; and, during fourteen hours, no person could pass into or out of the town by any other conveyance.

¹ Tour through the Midland Counties, 1790.

² Gent. Mag. vol. lxx. P. 2, p. 965.

From the position of Newport on the Maps, and its distance from the Chiltern Hills, it seems quite impossible to refer, without something like ridicule, to the manifest absurdity of the old doggerel lines of the ancient Bard, in which the course of the little rivers, Ouse, or Ousel, and Lovatt, were described as "coming ambling in," and "entwining themselves," as celebrated in the *Poly Olbion*,

THE MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey, the Manor is described in the old Hundred of Sigelai, holden by William Fitz-Ausculf, and retained in his own hands; being rated at five hides, nine carucates of pasture; in the demesne, four carucates of land, and four ploughs kept, and five villeins, having five carucates; the Burgesses having six carucates and a half, and five hides, besides other labouring tenants. There were nine servants, and two mills of forty shillings rent; pasture sufficient for all the plough-teams, and ten shillings rent; woods for three hundred hogs, and two shillings rent; and formerly four shillings from the farmers of the Manor among the woods; and from all the rest of the occupants annually, rents of one hundred and sixteen shillings and fourpence; altogether, rated at 20*l.* and valued in King Edward's time at 24*l.* This Manor had been holden by Ulf, a Thane of King Edward.¹

It is merely an idle conjecture, with respect to the Burgesses having been those inhabitants of walled towns *only* who sent representatives to Parliament; it being evident that, in the present, as in many other instances, no writs of summons had ever been issued at these early periods; although it is not to be denied, that *Burg* was used as a term to signify a place of more than ordinary importance.²

William Fitz-Ausculf likewise held another Manor in *Ticheford*, a portion of Newport, but entered in the Survey in the old Hundred of Mouslei, (not in Sigelai, like the preceding estate), and also in his own hands, taxed as five hides. In this Manor there were eight carucates of land; in the demesne, two carucates, and two ploughs were employed; and five hides of pasture; there were six villeins, with four servants, having six carucates of land, and five of pasture; woods for fifty hogs. There were five socmen, paying 2*7s.* valued at 100*s.*; when he first held it, at 6*l.*; and the like in King Edward's time. This Manor had been holden by Ulf, a Thane of King Edward; and there were five Thanes, who held three virgates and a half, and could sell them to whom they would.³

William Fitz-Ausculf also held in Caldecote, three hides and one virgate. There were two carucates of land; in the demesne, one; and another might have been cultivated. There was one villein, and one mill of eight shillings rent; and a certain Knight there held half a hide, with half a carucate, and a carucate of pasture; woods for one hundred hogs; valued, and so had constantly been, at forty shillings. This was denominated a Manor, and had been holden by two men of Ulf, who might sell it.⁴

¹ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Sigelai Hvynd'. \mathfrak{O} Ipse Wills ten' NEUPORT p. v. hid' se deifd'. Tra' ē. ix. car'. In d'nio 1111. carucate terre et ibi sunt 1111. car' et v. uilli hu't v. car'. Burgenses hu't vi. car' et dim' alios q' hōm ext'. v. hid' laborantes. Ibi ix. serui et 11. mol. de xl. sol. P'tū om'ibz car' et x. sol. Silua ccc. pore' et 11. sol' et adhuc 1111. sol' de ho'ibz. q' maner' in silua et in om'ibz. alijs redditibz p' annū reddit c. sol' et xvi. sol' et 1111. denar. In totis ualent' ual xx. lib. et ualuit. T.R.E. xxiiii. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Vlf teign' R.E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 149.]

² See vol. i. in the History of Burgh, or Brick-Hill, in Bernwode Forest.

³ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Mosleie Hd. \mathfrak{O} Ipse Wills ten' TICHEFORDE, p. v. hid. se deifd. Tra. ē. viii. cař. In dño, 11^{to}. carucates trē et ibi 11. carucē. P'ter. v. hid'. Ibi vi. uilli cū 1111. seruis hnt vi. cař. P'tū v. cař. Siluē 1. pore'. Ibi v. soc'h' reddunt xxvii. sol. Val c. sol. Q'do recep vi. lib et t'n't'd. T.R.E. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Vlf teign. R.E. et ibi fuē v. teigni qui 111. uing' et dim de hac trā tenuer et cui uoluer uendere potuer. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. fol. 149.]

⁴ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Caldecote ten' Wills 111. hid' et i. uing'. Tra ē. 11. cař. In dño ē. una. et alia pot' fieri. Ibi i. uills et i. molin' de viii. sol. et qda miles ibi h't dim' hid' cū dim' car'. P'tū 1. car'. Silua c. pore'. Val et ualuit sēp xl. sol. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuer' 11^{to}. hōēs Vlf et uende' potuer'. [Ibid. tom. i. fol. 149.]

In Caldecote also were two hides and a half, said to have been the land of Lewin de Newenham, and certainly holden either under him, or immediately of the Crown, by Suerting, who had in his demesne one hide and a half. There were two bordars, and one carucate of pasture, valued at twenty shillings. This land, Gowi, a man of Aluric Fitz-Goding, had holden, and could sell it.¹

The land of the *Earl of Morton*, recorded in the Domesday Survey, in Sigelai Hundred, is thus recorded:—In Caldecot, Alured held four hides and one virgate of the Earl for a Manor. There were four carucates of land; in the demesne, one and a half; and half of another might have been added. There were two vassores, paying 32s. 6d. rent, and one villen and five bordars, with two carucates; one servant and one mill, paying five oræ and 4d.; two carucates of pasture; woods for twenty-four hogs, and twenty-eight pence, by custom; altogether worth, and had been always taxed at 3l. This Manor, four Thanes of King Edward had holden, and could sell it to whom they would.²

THE CASTLE,

undoubtedly of great antiquity, was not erected until after the Conquest; and although its site may be still traced, history has preserved no authentic account of its foundation, which may be conjectured of the time of Hen. I. According to Leland, its remains were inhabited by the immediate successor of the Paganells, John de Somery, before the reign of King John; the name of Castle-mead, and the evident site of this ancient fortress, on that part of the Hill on which the present Church stands, affording the only clue to assist the curiosity of the inquirer respecting Newport Castle, of which the last visible remains were wholly demolished in the Civil Wars of King Charles I.³

¹ In Caldecot ten' Suerting 11. hid' et dim'. Tra' ē. l. car'. Ibi ē. una et alia pot' fieri. In d'nio l. hida et dim'. Ibi 11. bord' et p'tū l. car'. Val et ualuit sēp. xx⁶ sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Gouui ho' Aluric filij Goding et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 153.]

² Caldecot in Newport. Terra Comitiss Moritoniens'. In Sigelai Hd'. In Caldecot ten' Aluered' 1111. hid' et l. uirg. de com' p. uno 12. Trā ē. 1111. cař. In d'ño est una et dim' et adhue dim' pot' fieri. Ibi sunt 11⁶ uauassores redd xxx. 11. sol et vi. den' et un' uills et v. bord' cū 11. cař. Ibi un' seruus et l. molin' de v. ores et 111. den' p'tū 11. cař. Silua xx111. porc' et xxviii. den' de cōuetud'. In totis ualent ual et ualuit sēp. 1111. lib. Hoc 12 tenuer' 1111⁶, teigni T.R.E. et uende' potuer' et dare cui uoluer'. [Ibid. tom. i. fol. 146.]

³ On the 18th of December 1643, an Ordinance was made, stating, that "the Lords and Commons, taking into their serious consideration the great importance of the town of Newport Pagnell, in the County of Buckingham, to the safety of the country adjacent, and of all the associated Counties under the command of the Earl of Essex, do ordain and order, that the said Town shall be strongly fortified and furnished with all necessary provisions for a garrison; and that the Counties of Bedford, Hertford, Northampton, Cambridge with the Isle of Ely, Suffolk, Norfolk with the County and City of Norwich, Huntingdon, and Essex, and the Three Hundreds of Newport, shall joine in the charge of the said Garrison and Fortifications, for the raising of 1000l. viz. :—in the County of Bedford, 187l. 10s.; Hertford, 125l.; Northampton, 125l.; Huntingdon, 45l.; Cambridge with Ely, 80l.; Suffolk, 125l.; Essex, 125l.; Norfolk with the City and County of Norwich, 125l.; and in the Three Hundreds of Newport, 62l. 10s.: That if the said Fortifications shall arise to more than 1000l. the same shall be raised in the Counties and Hundreds above said, according to the proportion aforesaid: and in the said Counties and Hundreds, the monthly sum of 4000l. :—Bedfordshire, 750l.; Herts, 500l.; Northampton, 500l.; the Three Hundreds of Newport, 250l.; Huntingdon, 180l.; Suffolk, 500l.; Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, 320l.; Norfolk and City and County of Norwich, 500l.; Essex, 500l.; and that the first month shall be accounted from 1 Dec. 1643, last past: That the County of Bedford, within fourteen days after passing this ordinance, shall send into the said Garrison 225 able and armed men for souldiers; Hertford, 150; Northampton, 150; the Three Hundreds of Newport, 75; Huntingdon, 45; Cambridge with Ely, 105; Suffolk, 150; Essex, 150; Norfolk with Norwich, 150, like able men; all men so sent in being 1200, to be put into one regiment, under the command of such Governor and Officers as his Excellency shall appoint, and shall be from time to time recruited for the keeping of the said regiment full according to the proportion specified: That the committees for the weekly assessments already established by Parliament, or any two or more of the said committees respectively, shall have power to leaue and raise the money for the fortifications and maintenance of the said Garrison, for provision of arms, ammunition, and other incident charges, with the best equality they,

William Fitz Ausculf received Newport from the Conqueror, as part of his Barony of Dudley, together with the Manors of Tickford, Crawley, Chicheley, Hardmead, Emberton, and others in this County, as well as many other Lordships in other Counties, constituting the fee of Newport, of the Honour of Dudley. The exact time of his death is unknown; but his lands were, soon after his decease, vested in Fulk Paganel, from whom this Town obtained its distinguishing appellation of Newport Pagnell.

Historians have mostly agreed, that the lands of William Fitz Ausculf descended to Fulk Paganel by inheritance; and some affirm, that he was a son of the former William; but Willis was inclined to believe, that the lands came to the Crown by the death of William Fitz Ausculf, without an heir, or were forfeited by rebellion, and passed to the family of Paganel by a new grant, in the reign of William Rufus; for, in the Red Book of the Exchequer, the lands of Richard de Somery, who inherited those of Gervase Paganel, are placed among the fees which had belonged to the King, instead of the lands which had descended by inheritance from the time of the Conqueror's Survey.¹

Fulk Paganel founded the Priory of Tickford, and made it a Cell to the great Abbey of Marmontier, in Normandy. He bestowed upon it the Manors of Newport and Tickford, with many others; and all the Churches on his lands in this neighbourhood, with the exception of Tyringham. His death was probably about the commencement of the reign of Stephen. For, in the fifth year of that King, Ralph Paganel, his son and heir, took part with Maud the Empress; and was by her made Governor of Nottingham Castle, William Peverell, its Lord, having been taken prisoner while fighting on behalf of the King.² As no further mention occurs of him after the reign of Stephen, it may be concluded, that he died before the accession of Henry II.

Gervase Paganel, the eldest of his sons, succeeded him; and in the 12th of Henry II. (1165,) on the assessment of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, certified his Knight's fees to be fifty of the old feoffment, and six fees and a third-part of the new feoffment.³ He married Isabell, daughter of Robert de Bellomonte, Earl of Leicester, and widow of Simon St. Liz, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, by whom he had a son, Robert, who died in his life-time; and a daughter, Hauise, the wife of John de Somery.⁴ He died between the 2nd and 6th of Richard I.; for, in the former of those years, he paid the scutage of Wales; and in the latter year, the scutage then levied on the

or any two or more of them respectively, can, upon each several parish, township, or place, &c. according to the rule of weekly assessments for the Parliament's Army, and shall send forth their warrants to the High Constables, or such other persons as they shall think fit, &c. with power to enforce obedience to their commands, and to enable them to *presse* such able men as they shall see good for the said service, according to an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, &c.: That a Treasurer shall be chosen by the committee of the several Counties, who shall give his personal and constant attendance in the said Garrison, and for his pains have an allowance of 5s. per diem, and with appointment of Muster-Masters, with like allowance: That the Field Officers and Captains shall make up their recruits of arms out of the pay of the officers and soldiers of the companies in Garrison; and the Governor of Newport to *compel all the inhabitants of that Town, able of body, within the line, to list themselves under command*, and do duty in time of siege, alarm, and assault only; and the said Governour, and any three of the Committees of the said Garrison, shall have power to charge the richer sort of inhabitants with so many arms, for arming the poorer sort, as they shall be of ability to provide; and *if any disobey, he and the Committees shall have power to put them and their families out of the Garrison*: also to have power to appoint a Mayor of the Town of Newport to receive and give orders, and to command the Townsmen, in time of siege, alarm, or assault, and with an allowance of 9s. per diem; the aforesaid sum of 4000*l.* a-month being allotted for 300 horse, with their officers, during such time as they shall continue for the safeguard of the garrison, and the preservation of the parts and Counties adjacent, &c. [Ordinance of Parliament, printed in four leaves small quarto, for John Partridge, 20 Dec. 1643. JON. BROWNE, Cler. Parl.]

¹ Lib. Rub. 12 and 13 Johis.

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 431.

³ Lib. Nig. Scac. fol. 139.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 442; and PEDIGREE by Blome.

fee of Newport, was paid by Ralph de Somery.¹ During the continuance of the family of Paganel, Newport seems to have remained amongst the demesne lands of the chief Lord, and not to have been demised to any feudatory tenant.

Hause Paganel had been married to John de Somery, but he died before her father; for in the 6th of Richard I. (1195,) Ralph Somery, the issue of this marriage, paid a fine for livery of the lands of his grandfather, till the King's return out of Germany; and he also paid all the scutages charged on the fee of Newport during the remainder of that reign, and the first ten years of the reign of John.² His mother survived her husband till the 10th year of King John (1209,) when her son, Ralph Paganel, paid a fine to the King of one hundred pounds and two palfreys, for seisin of the Manor and Town of Newport Pagnell, which he had holden by demise from his mother, from the time of King Richard; and in the same year, he did his homage to the King for all her lands.³ He lived till the 12th of John, and then made a return of his Knight's fees;⁴ but died in that year; for Margaret his wife, gave to the King a fine of 300 marks, to have an assignation of dower.⁵

His eldest son, called William Percival de Somery, was the heir of his inheritance, but in his minority, and in wardship. Upon the collection of the scutage of Bitham, in the 5th year of Henry III. (1220,) he was acquitted of it, probably, on the grounds of personal service in the King's army. He died in the following year.⁶

Nicholas de Somery, his only son, was his heir; but being a minor, his wardship was given to the Earl of Chester: he died in his minority, and unmarried, in 1228.⁷

Roger de Somery, uncle of Nicholas, and brother of William Percival de Somery, succeeded to this inheritance on the death of his nephew, in 1229; and did his homage in the same year.⁸ This Roger de Somery was, in 17 Henry III. summoned to Court, to take upon himself the order of Knighthood, according to the custom of those times, which summons he did not obey; whereupon, a writ went to the Sheriffs of the several Counties in which his lands lay, to seize them into the King's hands, as a punishment for his contumacy in disobeying the commands of his Sovereign.⁹

The King thus becoming possessed of the Manor and Lordship of Newport Pagnell, bestowed it on William Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and Ida his wife, to form part of her dower if she survived him.¹⁰ Ida was a near relation of Henry III. (first cousin of the half blood,) being the daughter of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, in right of his wife; which William, was a natural son of Henry II. by the fair and celebrated Rosamond Clifford.

William de Beauchamp obtained from the King many privileges at his Manor of Newport. In the 39th year of Henry III. (1254,) he held this Town by all the same ancient customs and tenures which Gervase Paganel and Hause Paganel had formerly done: he was excused from the payment of hidage, and from Suit at the County and Hundred Courts, by special grants of exemption; and had Court Leet and Assize of Bread and Beer in Newport, as fully as the Prior of Tickford had in that place.¹¹ He died about the 44th of Henry III. (1260,) and is believed to have holden Newport at the time of his decease.

¹ Rot. Pip. 2 and 6 Ric. I.

⁴ Lib. Rub. Scac. 12 and 13 Johis.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 13 Hen. III. in MSS. Cardig.

⁹ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 613; and Madox's Exc. p. 354, citing Fin. 17 Hen., from which the following is taken:

"Quia Rogerus de Somery ad hoc festum Pentecostia proximo præteritum non venit ad Regem, ut eum cingulo Militiæ eingeret: Mandatum est Vicecomite Wigornie quod Honorem de Duddely et alias terras ipsius Rogeri in ballivâ suâ sine dilatione capiat in manu Regis et eas salvo custodiat, cum omnibus catallis in eis inventis, Ita quod nihil inde amoveatur donec Rex aliud inde præceperet. Teste Rege apud Wenloch vij. die Junii." [Rot. Fin. 17 Hen. III. m. 5.]

¹⁰ Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III.

¹¹ Ibid.

² Ibid. temp. Ric. I. and Johis.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 613.

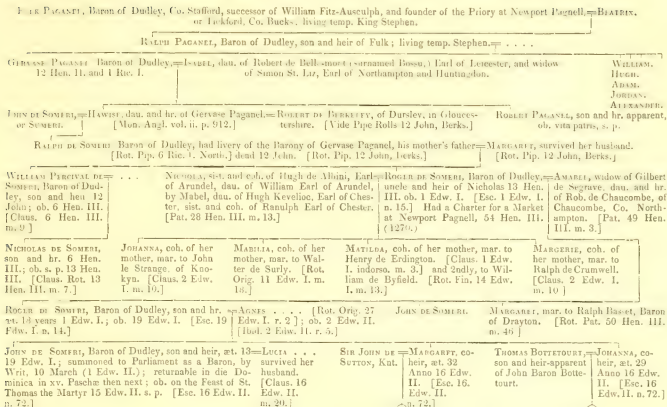
³ Ibid. 10 Johis.

⁶ Ibid.; and Rot. Claus. 6 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid.

PEDIGREE OF PAGANEL.

From Blore's Rutlandshire, and other authorities.

Armo: Arg. a bend S. Paganell. Or. two lions passant in pale, Az. Someri.

Roger de Somery survived the expiration of the grant of Newport to William de Beauchamp; and having in the mean time reconciled himself to his Sovereign, he again obtained possession of his paternal inheritance. In 1270 (56 Hen. III.) he had a grant of a weekly market on Saturday, at his Manor of Newport Pagnell, and of a yearly fair for eight days, to commence on the vigil of the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist.¹ In the wars between Henry III. and his Barons, towards the latter part of this reign, he was a steady adherent to the Royal party; and received many instances of favour.² He married, first, Nichola, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, by whom he had four daughters, who became the co-parceners of their mother's inheritance. His second wife was Amabel, daughter and heir of Robert de Chaucombe, of Chaucombe, in the County of Northampton; by whom he had Roger, his eldest son and heir, who succeeded him; another son named John; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Ralph Basset, of Drayton. He died in 1272 (1 Edw. I.) seised of this Manor, to which there belonged thirteen Knight's fees and a half;³ and was buried in the Priory of Dudley.⁴

¹ Rex Archiepiscopis &c. Sal. Sciatis Nos concessisse et hac carta nra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nro Rogero de Somery, quod ipse et heredes sui in perpetuum habeant unum Mercatum sing. sept. per diem Sabbati apud M' sum de Newport Pagnell Com. Bucks. et unam Feriam sing. ann. per octo dies duratur. viz. in vig. in die et in crast. Sti Luce Evangel. et per quinq. dies sequentes nisi Mercatum illud et Ferie &c., &c. Test. apud Westm. 12 die Februarii. [Rot. Cart. 54 Hen. III.]

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 613.

³ Esc. no. 15.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 613.

Roger de Somery, his son and heir, was 18 years of age at the death of his father.¹ This Roger de Somery was, in 14th Edw. I. called upon, by Writ of Quo Waranto, to defend his claim to very extensive privileges here and in many of the neighbouring Manors. In 1286 (10 Edw. I.) he attended the King into Wales. He had married a lady, whose name was Agnes, who survived him, but of what lineage, is unknown; and died in the 19th of Edward I. seised of this Manor, leaving Roger, his eldest son and heir, then 13 years of age;² another son named John, also a minor; and two daughters, Margaret and Johanna; the former afterwards married to Sir John de Sutton, Knt., and the latter to Thomas Bottetourt, son and heir apparent to John Baron Bottetourt.³

PEDIGREE OF BOTTETOURT, BARONS OF NEWPORT PAGNELL, &c.

From Vincent's MSS. in Cole. Arm.; Blore's Rutland, and other authorities.

Arms: Or. a Saltire engrailed, S.

GEOFFREY DE BOTTETOURT,

WILLIAM DE BOTTETOURT, of Weobly Castle, in the Parish of Northfield, in Worcestershire,

JOHN DE BOTTETOURT, Lord of Mendesham, Co. Suffolk, summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ, 10 Mar. 1 Edw. I., returnable in xv. Pasche then following [Claus. I. Edw. II. indorso m. 8.] ob. 18 Edw. II. [Esc. 18 Edw. II. no. 56.] He was seised at his decease, jointly with Matilda his wife, of the Manor of Dilewich; a third part and a ninth-part of the Manor of Watons; one Manor, and half of another in Rouhale; a third-part of the Manor of Kerington; a mill; four virgates and thirty acres of land in Broomham; and a third-part of the Barony of Bedford (to which Barony, the office of Almoner to the King at his coronation is appurtenant; and in respect of the possession of another third-part, of which, the ancestors of the Marquess of Exeter have performed that office;) the Manor of Mendesham, Co. Suffolk; with numerous other Manors in Co. Essex. [Esc. 18 Edw. II. no. 56.]

THOMAS DE BOTTETOURT, son and heir of Roger de Somery, and sister, of Weobly Castle, in the Parish of Northfield, in Worcestershire, son and heir apparent, living 11 and 16 Edw. II.; ob. v. p.

OTTO, ROBERT.

JOHN DE BOTTETOURT, of Gucstret, ob. 1376. Inghthorp and Belcamp Otho, Co. Essex; ob. 1339.

JOHANNA, mar. to Robert, son and heir, apparent of Robert Baron Fitz Walter, or was contracted to be married to him. [Pat. 33 Edw. I. p. i. m. 13.] ELIZABETH, mar. to William Baron Latimer. [Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 51.]

MATILDA, dau. of John de Grey, Baron Grey of Rothesfield. JOHN DE BOTTETOURT, of Weobly Castle, in Worcestershire, grandson and heir of John, at. 7 in 18 Edw. II. [Esc. 18 Edw. II. no. 56.] summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 39 Edw. III. to 7 Ric. II.; ob. 4 Apr. 2 Ric. II. (1386.)

JOYCE, aunt and heir of Hugh de la Zouch, of Mortimer, who died s. p.

JOHN DE BOTTETOURT, son and heir of John, died before his mother. [Morant's Essex.]

JOHANNA, one of the daughters (and in her issue a co-heir) of John Gerton, of Lees Hall, in Essex, and Bakewell, Derbyshire, died v. p.

ELIZABETH, mar. to Baldwin Freville, of Tanworth Castle, Knt., ob. 11 Ric. II. [Esc. 11 Ric. II. no. 27.] perhaps, was only contracted to him. BALDWIN FREVILLE, of Tanworth Castle, Knt., ob. 2 Hen. IV. [Esc. 2 Hen. IV. no. 41.]

JOHN DE BOTTETOURT, son and heir apparent, ob. v. p. 46 Edw. III. He had the Manor of Linford-Purva granted to him and his wife, by John de Bottetourt, of Weobly and Joyce his wife.

ALICE, dau. of afterwards, mar. to Sir Thomas de Harcourt, Knt. [Esc. 17 Ric. II.]

MATILDA, a Nun at Pooleworth. ACYES, a Nun at Elmslow. SIR THOMAS DE KERINGTON.

JOHANNA, dau. of Thomas Greene, Knt. MARGARET, mar. to Reginald de Motoun, or Mitton. JOHANNA, mar. to Will. de Birmingham.

JOYCE, grand daughter and heir of John de Bottetourt, and wife of Hugh Burnell [Rot. Fin. 2 Ric. II.] ob. s. p. 1 Jan. 7 Hen. IV. [Esc. 7 Ed. IV.]

MAURICE BERKELEY, Knt.

JOHANNA, dau. of Sir John Dinham, Knt. JOHN WYKES, SA.

BALDWIN FREVILLE, ob. infra statum. s. p. 7 Hen. V. ELIZABETH, mar. to Thomas de Ferrars, 2nd son of William de Ferrars, Baron of Groby.

MARGARET, mar. 1st, Hugh Willoughby, Knt.; 2ndly, Rich. Bingham, Knt.

JOYCE, mar. to Roger Ashton, Esq.

MAURICE BERKELEY, Knt., coh. of Joyce Burnell. [Esc. 7 Hen. IV. no. 14.]

AGNES, coh. of Joyce Burnell. [Ibid.] JOYCE, coh. of Joyce Burnell. [Ibid.]

The Wardship of Roger de Somery was given to John de St. John.⁴ He died unmarried; and the last time his name occurs in records is in 35 Edw. I. when the Manor of Prestwood, in Staffordshire,

¹ Esc. 1 Edw. I. n^o 16.

² Esc. n^o 14.

³ Blore's Rutland, p. 90.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 613.

and the custody of the Walk of Ashwood, in the Forest of Kynfare, were granted to Agnes de Somery, and Roger her son.¹

John de Somery was, soon after this time, if not earlier, possessed of his father's inheritance. In 4 and 10 Edw. II. he was employed in the Wars against Scotland; and in the 15th year of the same reign, was joined in commission with Ralph Lord Basset, of Drayton, to seize the Castle of Kenilworth, belonging to the Earl of Lancaster, then in rebellion. He died on St. Thomas's Day, the same year, without issue; leaving Lucia, his widow, who held this Manor for her dowry.² The time of her death is unknown.

John de Somery, who died in 1323, was the last male of his family; and, having no issue, his inheritance was divided between his sisters; Margaret, wife of Sir John de Sutton, Knt.; and Johanna, wife of Thomas Bottetourt; Newport Pagnell being included in the purparty of Johanna de Bottetourt.³ She survived her husband, and died a widow in 1338, (12 Edw. III.) seised of the Manor of Newport Pagnell.⁴

John de Bottetourt, of Weobly Castle, Co. Worcester, her only son, succeeded to this Manor on the death of his mother; did his homage for her lands the same year, and had livery of them, though he had not then made proof of his age.⁵ In 16 Edw. III. he attended the King in his expedition into France, and again in 1348. He was also employed in the Wars of France in the 29th year of the same reign, and in those of Gascoigny in the 33rd and 40th.

John Bottetourt dying without issue, the Manor descended to Hugh Burnell, who married his cousin and heir, Joyce Bottetourt. He died seised thereof 27 Nov. 1421, and of Little Linford Manor, and of the Advowson of the two Chantries in the Church here; but, having no issue by his wife, in whose right he possessed this estate, Sir Adam Peshall, and Joyce his wife, the then surviving heirs of Bottetourt, claimed their inheritance, and passed a fine, 9 Hen. V. of one-third part of this Manor, and of Little Linford,⁶ conveying their estates to William de Birmingham, and Joane his wife, and their heirs; which family, temp. Hen. VI. soon after they had obtained possession, sold their estate and interest in the remainder of the Manors of Newport Pagnell and Linford, to James Boteler, Earl of Ormonde; on whose attainder and execution, 1 May 1460, on account of taking part against King Edw. IV. that King bestowed this Manor, circ. 1464, on Richard Nevil, (commonly called the King-Maker) Earl of Warwick, who terminated his eventful career at the Battle of Barnet-field, in 1472; and his lands having been previously forfeited, and reverting to the Crown, became the property of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, to whom they had been granted for life in 12 Edw. IV. who had married Isabel, daughter of the said Richard Earl of Warwick, and who is usually believed to have been barbarously murdered 18 Feb. (17 Edw. IV.) in the Tower of London, by order of his unnatural brothers, Edw. IV. and Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Ric. III. King Hen. VII. having restored the possession of this Manor to the Earl of Ormonde, who had married the heiress of the Botelers, on his decease without male-issue, the estate was, by a forced exchange with John St. Leger, Esq. who had married Anne Boteler, again obtained by the Crown, and was granted by King Edw. VI. in 1551, in performance of his father's Will, to his sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, to whom he granted this Manor of Newport Pagnell, with the water-mill, and all those privileges, tolls, customs, &c. of the Market and Parish of Newport Pagnell, and the Manor of Little Linford, parcel of the Honour of Grafton, *habend.* for life.⁷

¹ Rot. Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. 9; Esc. 35 Edw. I. no. 75. Might not this Roger be a son of Agnes, by a second husband?

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 614; Esc. 16 Edw. II. no. 72; and Rot. Claus. 16 Edw. II. m. 20.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 614.

⁴ Esc. no. 40.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 46.

⁶ Madox's Formulæ p. 232.

⁷ Rot. Pat. Test. 17 Mar.

In 1563, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, reciting, that John St. Leger, Esq. by Indenture, had demised to one Robert Annesley, a water-mill, called *The Corn-Mill of Newport*, within the Lordship of Newport Pagnell, with all lands thereto belonging, *habend.* for thirty-one years, at the rent of 7*l.* the reversion of which premises belonging to the Queen, *pleno jure*, her Majesty, in consideration of services, demised to William Cocks the said two water-mills, &c. *habend.* to him, from Lady-Day 1571, or other determination of Annesley's lease, for twenty-one years, *redd. 7*l.**: and King Hen. VIII. by Patent,¹ in consideration of the Manor, Lordship, and Borough of Newport Pagnell, and the Manors of Great and Little Linford, and Advowson of Great Linford Church, surrendered to the King by John St. Leger, granted him in exchange, Canonsleigh Priory, *cum pert.* Co. Devon, and Hidesleigh Manor, and some demesnes of St. Nicholas Priory in Exeter.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, granted to Robert Earl of Leicester, a messuage or tenement, and yard of land, in Newport Pagnell, and all lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures to the same belonging; another messuage or tenement in Newport Pagnell, and a close of land or pastures to the same adjoining, and half a yard land, and all lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures to the same belonging, within the said parish; another messuage or tenement there, *ac totum le Porthaw*, and all lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures in the said parish thereto belonging; and all those two quarters of land, and all lands, tenements, &c. called *Edell Potters*, and one close of land or pasture, called *Gieves*, alias *Groves*, within the said parish; a messuage or tenement, and a quarter of a yard land, and garden, and all lands, &c. to the same adjoining, in the same parish; and a yard land, and all lands, &c. and a close of land and pasture, called *Clap Close*; another close of land and pasture, lying near *Clap Lane*, in the said parish; all which premises in Newport Pagnell are, or late were, parcel of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, and late parcel of the possessions purchased of John St. Leger, Esq. and to the Honour of Amphill annexed, *habend.* to Robert Earl of Leicester, his heirs and assigns, for ever, *tenend.* of the Manor of Greenwich, in soccage.²

The Queen also demised to William Worthington, all those two water-mills in the occupation of Robert Annesley, called the *Corn-Mills*, parcel of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, purchased of John St. Leger, Esq. and granted to William Cocks for twenty-one years, beginning at Lady-day 1571, *habend.* the reversion of the two mills, after the determination of Cocks's lease for twenty-one years, at 7*l.* per ann.³

The Queen granted to Sir John Fortescue, and Alice his wife, the Rectory of Swanbourne, with the appurtenances, and all tithes, oblations, obventions, &c. and the capital messuage of Newport Pagnell, called the *Manor-Place*, *habend.*: the Rectory of Swanbourne for sixty years, from Lady-day 1588, at 9*l.* per ann.; and the messuage of Newport Pagnell for sixty years, from Lady-day 1589, at 4*l.* per ann.⁴

The Queen, reciting, that the Lady Anne St. Leger, widow, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas, late Earl of Ormonde, by Indenture, dated 18 Sept. (23 Hen. VIII.) demised all those three closes and tenements, called the *Bury Field*, the *South Bridge*, and *Honilees*, and *Kingsholme*, the *Coney-warren*, with divers others, to Sir John Mordaunt, from Michaelmas then next, for seventy years, at 32*l.* per ann.; and which premises were purchased of John St. Leger, Esq. and annexed to the Honour of Amphill; the Queen, on surrendering the Indenture, re-granted the said premises to Lewis Lord Mordaunt, and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry their son, *habend.* for their lives, at 32*l.* per ann. and 10*l.* for a heriot.⁵

The Queen also demised to Roger Parker, Groom of her Chamber, divers lands in Newport Pagnell,

¹ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. p. 7.

² Rot. Pat. 16 Eliz. p. 8; Test. 19 July.

³ Ibid. 21 Eliz. p. 6, Test. 14 July.

⁴ Ibid. 24 Eliz. p. 7, Test. 24 Jan.

⁵ Ibid. 28 Eliz. p. 6, Test. 6 July.

leased to Pain and Harvey, 6 July 1571; and other premises in Eaton, leased to Robert Forster, for twenty-one years, late belonging to the Monastery of Burnham, *habend.* for thirty-one years, after the expiration of other leases; at, for premises in Newport Pagnell, 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; and for those in Eaton, at 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*¹

The Queen likewise granted to Captain Edmund Power, a messuage, and thirty acres of land, in the Marshes of Newport Pagnell, with divers other cottages and parcels of land in Newport and Tickford, late parcel of the Manor of Newport, which had been purchased by Hen. VIII., and annexed to the Honour of Ampthill, *habend.* for thirty-one years, from the end of a term enjoyed by one Thorpe, at the same yearly rent.²

Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated 17 May 1593, (36 Eliz.) demised to Francis Fortescue, Esq. the Three Hundreds of Newport, Dunstowe, Mulshowe, and Seglowe, with their appurtenances, and the office of Bailiff of the aforesaid Hundreds, and the amerciaments belonging to the same, amounting to 12*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.* per ann. at Easter Term, and 12*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* at St. Martin, from Lady-day then last, for twenty-one years, at 25*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* per ann.; and King James, in 1614, (11 Jac. I.) demised the same office and perquisites, &c. to Sir Francis Fortescue, Knt.; John Fortescue, Esq. son and heir of the said Sir Francis; and William Fortescue, Esq. one other of the sons of the same Sir Francis, for their three lives, at the same rent.³

The Queen granted to Thomas Audley, for thirty-one years from Lady-day 1613, two water-mills, called the Grist-Mills, parcel of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, late in the possession of Robert Annesley, and afterwards of William Worthington, at the annual rent of 7*l.*⁴

The Queen granted to William Downhall, after the expiration of the Lord Mordaunt's lease, those lands in Newport Pagnell, lately possessed by Richard More, *habend.* for thirty-one years, at the annual rent of 32*l.*⁵

King James I. granted to Henry Atkins, M.D. for 720*l.* the pastures called Bury Close, Southedge, Oxmead, Honey Lane, and Bury Mead, lying in Newport Pagnell, late belonging to John St. Leger, Esq. and parcel of the Honour of Ampthill, *habend.* for ever, at the annual rent of 32*l.*⁶

The King granted to John Grey and Ambrose Evans, all those parcels of woodland, called Ickhill. Co. Bucks, containing 160 acres, and value 20*s.* and those mills in Newport Pagnell, and other appurtenances, amounting to 31*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* *habend.* for ever, at the annual rent, for the mills, of 1*s.*⁷

The King granted to Henry Atkins, M.D. and Mary his wife, *inter alia*, the Manor and Lordship of Tickford, and the Rectory of Newport Pagnell, and all that Mansion of the Manor or Lordship, or late Priory of Tickford, &c. *habend.* the premises to Henry Atkins, his heirs and assigns for ever, *tenend.* the premises in Tickford, as of the Manor of Hampton Court, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee.⁸

King Chas. II. granted, for ninety-nine years, several small Quit-rents, out of towns in Newport Pagnell Hundred, not named, amounting to 19*l.* 11*s.* *inter alia*, to divers persons.⁹

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, King James I. made this Manor part of the jointure or dowry of his Queen, by Letters Patent, dated 19 Feb. 1603; and having mortgaged the Manor to Edward Cunny, and others, in 1625, his son and successor, Chas. I. by Letters Patent, dated 6 Aug. 1627, (3 Car. I.) in consideration of 343*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* paid him by Sir Francis Annesley (whom he afterwards created Viscount Valentia, of the Kingdom of Ireland), assigned this Manor to him and

¹ Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. p. 8, Test. 7 Jan.

² Ibid. 11 Jac. I. Test. 21 Dec.

³ Ibid. 12 Jac. I. p. 14, Test. 13 May.

⁴ Ibid. 21 Jac. I. p. 18, Test. 15 May.

⁵ Ibid. 35 Eliz. p. 3, Test. 6 July.

⁶ Ibid. 40 Eliz. p. 12, Test. 21 July.

⁷ Ibid. 18 Jac. I. p. 1, Test. 15 May.

⁸ Ibid. 24 Car. II. p. 9, Test. 31 July.

his heirs for ever. His son, Arthur Annesley, second Viscount Valentia, being, by Letters Patent, dated 20 April 1661, created an English Earl, by the title of Earl of Anglesey, took also the title of Baron Annesley of *Newport Pagnell*; and his grandson, Arthur Annesley, in 1732, was Lord of the Manor here, and had the Tolls of the Markets and Fairs, and other Royalties thereto belonging.

PEDIGREE OF ANNESLEY.

Arms: Pale of six, Or, and Az. *Edmondson.*

ROBERT ANNESLEY, of Reddington, Notts. = ANNE

ROBERT ANNESLEY, Esq. of Newport Pagnell, Steward of Newport Abbey Lands. = ANNE, dau. of . . . Clovel, of Edd Hall, Essex; Will dated 29 July 1553; proved 13 Oct. 1557. bur. at Newport 31 Dec. 1590.

JAMES ANNESLEY, Gent. of Eynsham; bur. 12 Feb. 1616, at Newport. GEORGE ANNESLEY, of Newport Pagnell, and Little Linford; bur. 17 Jan. 1607, at Newport. ELIZABETH, dau. of Robert Dore of Moulsoe; bur. 1603, at Newport.

THOMAS ANNESLEY, bapt. 9 March 1627; High Constable of Newport Hundred. JAMES ANNESLEY. MATTHEW ANNESLEY, mar. at Newport 15 Dec. 1629, to Anne Harrison; bur. at Newport 3 March 1616. JUSTIN, mar. to Randolph Syward, of Eveline, Oxon. CECILY, MARY.

SIR FRANCIS ANNESLEY, bapt. 2 Jan. 1585, at Newport; Grantee of Newport Manor; created Viscount Valentia, and Secretary of State in Ireland. . . . dau. of . . . Philips, of Pictou Castle, Co. Pembroke. THOMAS ANNESLEY, bapt. 16 Nov. 1589, at Newport.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, created BARON ANNESLEY, of Newport Pagnell, and = ELIZABETH, dau. and co-heir of Sir James Altham, Knt. Earl of Anglesey, 20 April 1661; ob. 1686. Baron of the Exchequer.

ARTHUR CHARLES ARTHUR ANNESLEY, s. p. RICHARD ANNESLEY, D.D. Dean of Exeter. ALTHAM ANNESLEY, Lord of Altham in Ireland; ob. s. p. JAMES, EARL = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Earl of Rutland. ANNE BRIGGET, died young. DOROTHY, mar. to the Earl of Tyrone, in Ireland. FRANCES, mar. 1st, to John Windham of Felbrigg, Norfolk; 2nd, to Sir John Thompson, Lord Haversham. PHILIPPA, mar. to Charles Lord Mahon.

ARTHUR, LORD ALTHAM, living 1720; ob. s. p. m. 1738. JOHN, EARL OF ANGLESEY, ob. s. p. JAMES, EARL OF ANGLESEY, ob. s. p. m. LADY CATHERINE DARNLEY, natural daughter of King James II. ARTHUR, EARL = MARY, dau. of John of Anglesey. Lord Haversham.

FRANCES, died young. ELIZABETH, mar. to Robert Gayer of Stoke Poges, Esq.

Robert Annesley, a younger brother of the ancient family of the Annesleys of Annesley, Co. Notts, settled in Newport Pagnell, Co. Bucks, a little before the Dissolution of Monasteries; became Trustee for Monies employed in building Newport Church; and, having been Bailiff or Steward in the management of the Abbey Lands, obtained a considerable share of those possessions. By his Will, dated 29 July 1553, he styles himself Bailiff of Newport, and wished to be buried in Newport Church. He gave his daughter Anne, wife to . . . Munt, and her children, several legacies; to his son and heir, George Annesley, his lease of Little Linford, and Copyhold in the March End of Newport, after his wife Anne's decease; and his two mills, and house called Herman's Bait, purchased in Newport Town. Witness, Will^m Harwood, Vicar of Newport.¹ His grandson, Matthew Annesley, of Tickford, in his Will, dated 24 Feb. 1616, gave several legacies to his sons, George, James, Andrew, and Matthew; and daughters, Frances, Elizabeth, Agnes, and Mary; and made his younger brother, George Annesley, Gent. his executor. His great-grandson, Matthew, son to the last-mentioned Matthew, styled himself of Tickford; and by his Will, dated 1637, made Anne, his wife, executrix; and gave his Freehold-land to his son Matthew, and portions of about 30l. a-piece to his daughters, Mary and Rebecca.

The Manor was purchased by, and conveyed to, Charles Marius Hardy, Esq., Surgeon, of Newport Pagnell, by deeds of lease and re-lease, dated 7 and 8 May 1810. Mr. Hardy died 7 May 1827, and was buried at Lathbury; having, by his Will, devised this Manor and Estate to his only son, Charles Henry Hardy, Esq. M.D. of the City of Bath, who is the present possessor.

¹ This Will was proved 13 Oct. 1557.

THE TOWN

consists principally of three streets, called High-street, St. John's-street, and Silver-street; formed at the junction of the three chief roads from the north, south and west, on an eminence near the Church.

According to Browne Willis, in 1735, here were between 500 and 600 families, consisting of about 3000 inhabitants, which, in the census of 1841, were returned to have increased to the number of 3568, viz., 1704 males, and 1863 females, occupying 738 houses. By the last census, however, the amount of population has considerably increased.

Newport is lighted with gas; and has a weekly market on Saturday; with annual fairs on 22 Feb., 21 March, 22 April, 22 June, 29 Aug., 22 Oct., and 22 Dec.: and in 1841, a corn and cattle market every Wednesday, was agreed upon to be established.

Subsequently to the formation of the London and Birmingham Railway, there has been a great reduction in the traffic of and through the Town; which, having in it no manufacture, excepting that of thread-lace, the lower classes of the inhabitants, in common with all the neighbouring Counties, have suffered in an incalculable degree.

THE GARRISON OF NEWPORT, DURING THE CIVIL WAR,

makes a conspicuous feature in the several accounts of the military proceedings of that eventful period. In a pamphlet entitled "Certain Informations," dated 30 Oct. 1643, it is recorded:

"Several Cavaliers came into Bedfordshire, which County they have woefully plundered: they have seized upon the towne of Newport Pannel, in the *upper part* of Buckinghamshire, which lieth between Bedford and Stony-Stretford, and have forced the Inhabitants thereabouts to come in, and intrench it; and they are drawing the water about it, the better to strengthen and fortifie it, their drift being to intercept all Cattell and other provisions that shall come out of the adjacent counties to London, hoping thereby to cut off all victuals from that City, and so starve it, if they be not timely prevented and unnested out of this place."

In another pamphlet:

"Wee heare from Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, that the Cavaliers make great fortifications to keepe awle her cood, cattels, and Welch runts, and other provisions, from coming to London, and by keeping out the fat beasts, was make her have a verie leane citie . . . if her should stop awle passages, yet some of her sheeses have a creat many leg (her will not say maggotts,) that will, in despite of the Cavaliers, carrie them up to London, with superscriptions upon them, to deliver them to her Cousin Sheese-monger."¹

Another scarce pamphlet, published during this period, says:

"Several engagements took place in the neighbourhood, all tending to confirm the measures of the Parliament, at Towcester, *Stony-Stratford*, Alderton, *Olney*, and finally, before *Newport*, where Sir Charles Lucas was repulsed by the Earl of Essex, who left it in December [1643,] the works being finished; and a solemn thanksgiving was held in Cornhill (Jan. 19th) for the safe return of the Green and Orange Regiments. The date of Sir Samuel's appointment as Governor of Newport Pagnell, does not appear; but Dec. 11, the sum of £1000. pr. month was voted for the support of the Garrison. Before this, Sir John Digby, Sir Lewis Dives, and Colonel Urry, who commanded the Northern parts of the County, having, pursuant to directions from Oxford, taken *Olney*, seized upon Newport Pagnell, where they proposed to establish a Garrison of 1500 men. Sir Lewis issued orders for bringing in provisions, and compelled the Inhabitants to work at the fortifications, as he designed to establish a barrier between Bristol and Peterborough, and to cut of supplies from the metropolis. [Their] proceedings excited great apprehensions in the Parliament, who determined to recover a spot 'geometrically situated for the defence of the associated Counties;' and committed this affair to the Earl of Essex, assisted by Skippon, Harvey, Wilson, and Luke. The Troops halted at Dunstable, on Monday (Oct. 30,) and on the Saturday, proceeded by way of Brickhill, to Newport, which they entered in the evening, not without resistance. The Governor does not

¹ Welch Mercurie, Nov. 3; Con. Parliament Scout, n^o. 18; Gent. Mag. 1820, vol. xciii. P. 2, p. 3.

appear to have neglected his trust: he fortified the Town; and encouraged his soldiers by reports of a disaffection among the trained bands, till, finding his means unequal to the object, he quitted his post, and retired to the Court at Oxford."¹ From the *Merc. Brittan.* Nov. 30th it appears, that "strict discipline," and "constant prayer" were enjoyed by his Excellency.

"Our Post bringeth intelligence from Newport Pagnel, that Serjeant Major Skippon is made Master of the Workes there, and that the carpenters and pioneers are fortifying the Towne very strongly, that as the water doth compasse the towne as it were, on two sides of it, so trenches from the said moate are digged, with draw-bridges and sluices, to be completed according to the Serjeant Major's directions, all which goeth forward very fast."²

The House of Commons, on the 30th Nov. 1643, by a message presented by Sir Philip Stapleton, Knt. and others, desired the concurrence of the Lords to an ordinance for putting a regiment of Hertfordshire into Newport Pagnell, *pro tempore*:³ and it was ordered accordingly, that the Herts regiment, lying near Luton, should be sent forthwith to Newport, for the defence of that garrison, to be paid by the associated Counties; and if greater force were found necessary, that forces out of Bedfordshire should be sent to the same Garrison for its safety, at the command of the Lord General.

On the 18 Dec. following, an ordinance was made for erecting and maintaining a Garrison at Newport Pagnell, as a place of great importance to the safety of the Counties adjacent, and the associated Counties, under the command of the Earl of Manchester; by which the *three Hundreds of Newport* were to join in the charge of strongly fortifying that Town, and to contribute 62*l.* 10*s.* in part of 1000*l.* for the expence of the same: and for raising 4000*l.* monthly, to which the said three Hundreds were to contribute 250*l.* as their quota: and 75 men to be raised within fourteen days (their portion of 1200*l.*) for a regiment, under officers to be appointed by the Lord General, and recruited from time to time out of the respective Counties, and in the proportions specified in the ordinance.⁴ And a letter was, 20 Dec. ordered to be sent to the Hertfordshire Committee, to expedite the sending forces to Newport.

The Earl of Essex having signified, from St. Alban's, that the army could not march, on account of the number of men out in parties about Newport: that Lord Manchester had only about five hundred horse: that the King's forces near Towcester, had removed southward, to join Lord Hopton: that Essex himself had not one whole company amongst the Infantry, they being divided, half at St. Alban's, and half at Newport;⁵ the Lords directed the General to consider of the propriety of ordering the Earl of Manchester with his forces, towards Newport, to secure that place and parts adjacent; and gave directions, by a letter of the same date, to the Earl of Manchester, signifying the pleasure of their Lordships.⁶

The Earl, in return, by letter from Cambridge, 22 Dec. informed the House, that he had sent 600 foot to Newport, and a regiment to Bedford, with five troops of horse and two of dragoons; by which it was thought Newport was rendered secure.

On the 17th of February, an order was made for 200*l.* to be sent to the Garrison at Newport.⁷ An Order was issued, 10 June 1644, for sending a brass culverin and a demy culverin to Newport Pagnell,⁸ from the Office of Ordnance, to be delivered to Sir Oliver Luke; and that Sir Samuel Luke, on receipt of them, should deliver two sakers and one drake, now at Newport, for the use of Tamworth Castle.

The concurrence of the House of Lords, in a letter intended to be sent to the several Counties, to contribute to maintain the Garrison at Newport, was requested by the Commons, 15 July 1644, to

¹ *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciii. P. 2, p. 30.

² *Lords' Journals*, vol. vi. p. 317.

³ *Parl. Hist.* vol. xii. p. 463.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 344.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 431.

⁶ *Kingdome's Weekly Post*, Nov. 15 [1643.]

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 348.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 583.

which the Lords consented. This letter was grounded on information from Sir Samuel Luke, the Governor, of the *pressing wants of the Garrison, of men, and money*, and the great danger of supplies being delayed; and it required an immediate contribution of the respective proportions of men, able and sufficient for the performance of the duties required.¹

"The Earl of Cleveland (whose station was at Stony Stratford,) defeated the rebels within sight of Newport, and repelled an attack upon his own Quarters, which however, he did not maintain long." * [July 1643.]

A warrant issued in 1643, authorizing the pillaging of the Royalists, gave rise to the following:

"By virtue of a warrant from the Committees for Sequestration of Estates of Delinquents and Papists to me directed, these are to will and require you to present warning to all tenants, bailiffes, and officers of all delinquents and papists within your parish, particularly of the persons hereafter named, to bring in all their Rents to the Committees at Newport, at the Sarazen's Head, upon the 25 day of this instant April, by nine of the Clocke in the Morning, to be paid for the use of the King and Kingdom; requiring you to warne two or three able men in your parish to appeare before the said Committees, at the place and time appointed, to do such further service as they shall be required unto. And yourselves there, as you and they will answer it at your peril; dated the 17 day of April 1644."

Then follow the names of the following noblemen and gentlemen of Bucks and the neighbouring Counties, sequestered by the authority of the said warrant, to which are here added, the place of abode of some of them, which had been either omitted, or incorrectly inserted: The Earl of Northampton, (Castle Ashby;) Sir Robert Throckmorton, (Weston-Underwood;) Sir John Digby, (Gothurst;) The Ladie Digby, (Gothurst;) Sir John Tyringham, (Tyringham;) Sir Thos. Dayrell, (Lillingstone Dayrell;) The Ladie Farmer, (Easton Neston;) Spencer Lucy, Esq., (Haversham;) Thos. Longfield, Esq., (Longueville, of Wolverton;) Mr. James Digby; Dr. Neuell; Dr. Giles, (the King's Physician;) Dr. Dillon, (Shenley;) Mr. Coates; Mr. Roger Hacket, (North Crawley;) Mr. John Crome, (Crane of Loughton?) Mr. Stiles; and Edward Bolsworth, (Leighton Buzzard.)

From various notices in the Diurnals, remittances to the Garrison were irregular, in proportion to the demand. Complaints were made in July, that the establishment was in great want of men and money, through the neglect of the associated Counties. Supplies were granted, and several vigorous movements undertaken in consequence, under Lydcot and Ennis. Ennis routed various parties in Oxfordshire; as at Islip, Bicester, and Kidington. Andrewes distinguished himself at Fringford, Oxon., and Shirborne, in Warwickshire. Lydcot was defeated, and slain at Abthorp, by the young Earl of Northampton, and his three brothers, who fought with great courage.

The townsmen of Newport petitioned, that Cockayne of Hatley, might succeed Sir Samuel Luke, as Governor of the former Town, he being prepared to resign that office in pursuance of the *self-denying* ordinance; but when the King approached, they requested Luke to remain at his post, and his term was accordingly prolonged.²

In Rushworth's Collection, are the following Letters: no mention, however, to whom addressed:

"GENTLEMEN,—The enemy lies this night at Harborough, but all intelligence being, they intend for this town; how ill we are provided, you cannot but know; our horse and men being commanded away, and we, not six hundred foot, left in the Town, I desire you, as you tender either your own or our good, to haste hither what men you can, for we have need of two thousand men to man these works; they are *so large, and at this time so indefensible*. This is all at present can be assured you, from your's to serve you,

June 5, 1645, 5 o'clock in the morning.

"SAM. LUKE."

"Sir,—The messenger will assure you, that his Majesty is at Harborough, and his march is intended either for Northampton, or *this place*, as the report goeth: therefore I beseech you, let the foot belonging to this

¹ Parl. Hist. p. 636.

² Merc. Aul. p. 1853.

³ Gent. Mag. vol. xciii. P. 2, p. 122.

Garrison, be sent home with all speed; and if you can spare us any more, they will be most acceptable, for we shall want *above a thousand men to man our works in any reasonable manner*. We want all provisions, and if we escape a storm, we cannot hold out long, therefore desire you to consider him who is your's in all serviceable respects commendable,

"SAM. LUKE."

This 5 June 1645, 4 o'clock in the morning. I beseech you, Sir, let the General be acquainted with our condition.

Fairfax arrived at Newport on the 7th of June: the Battle of Naseby followed; and Sir Samuel Luke scoured the Country in search of fugitives, whom he forwarded to London. His prolonged commission expired on the 30th of the same month; and he was succeeded by D'Oyley, Life Guard to Fairfax, a native of Turville, in Bedfordshire; and an Act was passed for re-modelling the Garrison.

In the next year, it was in contemplation to have reinstated Sir Samuel Luke in the government of Newport, for the purpose of defending or awing the associated Counties;¹ but this did not take place; and it has been conjectured, that the moderation of Sir Samuel had subjected him to the jealousy of the army, whose ultimate views he is known to have disapproved.²

The figure which this Commander has made in Hudibras, is well known. He was a Colonel of Foot, and a Captain of Horse on the re-modelling of the Militia: on the calling of a new Parliament, he was returned a member for Bedford. His last years are said to have been embittered by the satire of Butler, in which he was certainly severely treated.³

NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

John de Somery, about 9 Edw. I. founded an Hospital here, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and rated in 26 Hen. VIII. at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It was re-founded by Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James I. for three poor men and three poor women above the age of fifty years, and has been since called Queen Anne's Hospital. The Vicar of Newport for the time being is appointed Master of the Hospital, in augmentation of his Vicarage, by Letters Patent, dated 1608.⁴ In the Roll of Chantry, in 1547, are the following remarks:

To what intent this Hospital was founded, is not known,⁵ because the foundation thereof remaineth with Sir Thomas Thornam, Master there, which is not resident. The said Hospital is situate within the said Town of Newport, which is a Market-Town and thoroughfare.

The chief endowment consisted of 7½ acres of land in Chicheley, some land and common rights in Aldcote, a meadow called Lions' Holm, another called Beggars' Holm, and divers tenements.

¹ 22 May 1646, it was ordered by the House of Lords, that the Garrison of Newport and the state thereof, be represented to the Committee of both Kingdoms [Lords' Journals, vol. viii. p. 351:] and 6 Aug. following, Newport, with other Garrisons, were ordered to be demolished. [Ibid. p. 456.]

² The house in which Sir Samuel Luke resided is said to have been *on the Green*, and the same, which in modern days, has been occupied by Mrs. Levi.

³ In the immortal lines of that poet, Hudibras and Ralpho will ever live. Some peculiarities in the person and life of Sir Samuel Luke, marked him unequivocally. He lived to read the second Canto, died in August 1670, and was buried at Cople, in Bedfordshire, his seat at Wood-end being in that Parish, and about five miles from Bedford. During the war, before his opprobrious title was exhibited to the public, he was alternately praised and blamed. Birkenhead calls him "horrible Sir Samuel," and describes him as one who abhorred every thing comely. Cleveland is merry on his diminutive stature: and Needham, designates him as a "scarecrow." [Merc. Aul. passim Conf. Dr. Grey, P. 1, p. 411; Merc. Prag. n^o 4; Merc. Britt. 218, 273; Gent. Mag. vol. xciii. P. 1, p. 124.] Needham (above cited) sometimes used different language; for he elsewhere says, "I cannot let this noble Commander passe without a just ceremony to his valour and activity, who watches the Enemy so industriously, that they eat, sleep, drink not, whisper not, but he can give us an account of their darkest proceedings: one that is as *tall* in activity, courage, and resolution, as any commander in all our armies." [Gent. Mag. ibid.]

⁴ Dodsworth's MSS. vol. cii. p. 141.

⁵ Bishop Tanner states, that the Foundation-Charter was in Dodsworth MS. Collections, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. cii. fol. 135; with some account of its condition since the Reformation. [Ibid. p. 141.]

Madox mentions two Hospitals here; one dedicated to St. Margaret, before 1240; and another, called the "New Hospital;" but no farther accounts seem to have been preserved. Willis remarks, that the "Old Hospital" was founded by John de Paynton, and valued at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that John de Colne was admitted Master in 1232.¹

In 1588, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, in pursuance of a warrant to Henry Newell, for *Concealments*,² granted to Edward Wymarke, *inter alia*, on the petition of Edward Dyer, "all those free Chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, in Newport, and all lands belonging to them given to superstitious uses, to hold in free soccage by fealty, at 20*l.* per ann. rent,³ *tenend.* as of the Manor of East Greenwich;" and in 31 Eliz. the Queen, in satisfaction of a warrant to Peter Gray, Esq. for concealed lands, granted to Walter Copenger and Thomas Butler, *inter alia*. certain rents to find a Chaplain to the Chapels of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and the Chantry in the parish of St. Peter, there founded.

Willis states, that the Mastership was of the settled value of 15*l.* per ann.; of which, 10*l.* was paid by the Impropiator, and 5*l.* by some scattered pieces of glebe; and that the above stipend had been agreed upon about three hundred years before his time, and was a *great wrong* to the Vicarage; the value in Ecton, in 1534, being 10*l.* and the clear annual value 38*l.* 14*s.* The House appropriated to the Mastership had been converted into a new Vicarage-House, by Dr. Thomas Banks, circ. 1700, who is said to have re-built it by subscription.

The Hospital stands close to the street leading into the Town from Tickford-End and the London-Road. It is a low building, not deserving a very minute description, but still retains on the front, the following quaint inscription, dated A.D. 1615:

AL GOODE CRYSTIANES WHO DOETH PAS EYE,

GIVE SOMETHYNGE TO THESE POORE PEOPLE THAT IN ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL DOETHE LYE.

MASTERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

ADAM RUSSEL, the first Master mentioned in the Institutions at Lincoln. He died 1291; and

Gilbert de Luda was instituted 5 July 1291, on the presentation of Sir Roger de Somery, Lord of Newport. He died; and

Richard de Wyllies (Wyllen?) was presented 18 Dec. 1302, by Sir Roger de Somery, and resigned in 1340.

John Drayton was presented by John Bottetourt 1340.

William Draper was presented 5 Nov. 1345, by Sir John Bottetourt, Lord of Newport.

Thomas More died Master 1360.

Henry de Hawkshead was presented 10 July 1360, by Sir John de Bottetourt.

Ralph Haycard succeeded 25 Jan. 1369,⁴ on the death of Henry Hawkshead, last Master, on the presentation of Sir John de Bottetourt.

John Dene was presented 22 Aug. 1374, by Sir John de Bottetourt. He exchanged for Bereford Vicarage, Co. Beds, with

John Carter, who was presented 18 Oct. 1381, by Sir John de Bottetourt. He died; and

Thomas Moody was presented 23 Nov. 1386, by Sir Thomas Harcourt.

Henry Smith died Master 1403. At his death, William Baynton, or Boynton, S.T.P. was presented 5 July 1483, by Richard, King of England. He died; and Thomas Crumstone was presented 8 Dec. 1496, "ex concessione Comitiss de Ormonde," Lord of Newport. He died Vicar of Newport in 1501; and

Thomas Smithson was presented by Thomas Earl of Ormonde 25 July 1501. At his death,

Thomas Copland, S.T.P. succeeded 10 July 1506, being presented by Thomas Earl of Ormonde. On his cession,

Edward Campion, or Champion, was presented 7 Feb. 1510, by Thomas Earl of Ormonde. He died in 1529.

Thomas Thornham was presented 25 May 1529, by grant from Anne St. Leger, widow, Lady of Newport.

¹ Willis's Hist. of Mitred Abbies, vol. ii. p. 322.

² Of Lands left to Oratories, Chantries, &c. for Religious purposes.

³ Rot. Pat. 30 Eliz. Test. 21 Oct.

⁴ Supposed to be the same person who was Vicar of Newport in 1378, which he resigned in 1386, or otherwise vacated.

John Scanderson was instituted 6 Dec. 1548, on Queen Catharine Parr's presentation.

Thomas Potter was presented 11 Nov. 1590, on the Bishop's collation, per lapsum. He was Vicar of Newport, and afterwards of Willen, where he died; and was succeeded in this Hospital, and at Willen, by

Thomas Underhill, instituted 4 April 1600, on the Queen's title.

William Hicks,¹ A.M. of Magdalen College, Oxon. succeeded 14 July 1607. Since Hicks's time, it has been constantly holden with, and annexed to the Vicarage of Newport Pagnell.

THE VICARAGE,

independent of the Mastership of the Old Hospital, appears to have been always of very small value. Strype has specially mentioned, that Newport Pagnell Vicarage, in 1556, which was one of those Benefices whereof the Impropriated Rectories had been given to Cardinal Pole, had been suffered to remain vacant during several years successively, on account of its insufficiency to provide for a Minister;² and that it was presented, at the Ecclesiastical Visitation of the Diocese, by a Commission from the Cardinal, that it was without a Vicar, on account of the deficiency of stipend.³

VICARS.

WILLIAM, first Vicar, died 1263; and was succeeded by *Henry de Buchden*, presented 8 Feb. 1263. He died in 1265; and was succeeded by

Peter de Ulsington, presented 18 Feb. 1265, by the Prior and Convent of Newport Pagnell.

William occurs Vicar in 1289.

Robert Grete, Grele, or Gule, was presented in Feb. 1294. He died; and

Geffrey de Wenrick was presented 10 Oct. 1296. He resigned; and

William de Rokele was presented 2 Dec. 1303, by the Prior of Tickford. He died; and

Arnald de Belleall was presented 7 Dec. 1319. He exchanged it for Astwood, with

John Cole, who was presented 1 May 1329. He exchanged it for Kempston, with

John Amice, who was presented 3 Oct. 1332. He resigned; and

Robert de Shirrington was instituted 14 Nov. 1343, on the King's presentation, by reason of the Temporalities of Tickford Priory being in his hands, on account of the wars with France.

William Corbett died in 1378; and was succeeded by

Thomas Everard, who was instituted 14 Nov. 1378, on the King's presentation. He exchanged for Bosgrave Vicarage, with

Ralph Hayward, who was presented 28 Oct. 1378.⁴

Walter Dobbs was presented 9 May 1386.

Robert Magelyn, or Masely, was presented by the King 9 Nov. 1394.

Thomas Crosse died Vicar 1453; and was succeeded by *Richard Levanotlys, or Levenotly*, who was presented 20 July 1453. At his death,

John Chadliworth was presented 11 Nov. 1472, by the Convent of Tickford. He resigned; and

John Pelcot, or Pelcot, was presented 22 Dec. 1472.

Thomas Urmeston was presented 16 Feb. 1481. At his death,

John Blott was presented 23 July 1501, by the Convent of Tickford. On his resignation,

John Blackett was presented 6 Aug. 1511.

William Harwood, A.B. was presented by the King 28 May 1536. He occurs Vicar in 1548.

Thomas was, in 1561, returned to be "*Curatus de Newport Pagnell.*"

Thomas Potter resigned 1575, being Vicar of Willen, and Master of the Hospital here. He was succeeded by

Thomas Yarrow, who was presented by the Queen 29 March 1575. He died; and

Thomas Webb, A.B. was presented 16 June 1609, by the Crown. He was of Exeter College, Oxon; and, becoming Rector of Clifton Keynes in 1621, resigned this Living; and was succeeded by

William Stopp, A.M. who was instituted 8 Oct. 1622. He died; being succeeded by

Samuel Austin, A.M. who was presented by the Crown

¹ One of both his names died in 1646, Rector of Stoke Hammond.

² Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 225.

³ Bradwell, Olney, Ivinghoe, Swanbourne, and Dunton, with Littleington, Co. Beds, and St. Paul's, in the town of Bedford, were represented in a similarly neglected condition. [Ibid.]

⁴ Cole supposed him to have been the Master of the Hospital here in 1369.

31 March 1631. He occurs Vicar in 1640; and seems to have been put out in 1648, for

John Gibbs,¹ a Dissenting Teacher, intruded, and held this Vicarage till 1660; when, being deprived, he lived afterwards in the Town, and preached in private buildings, till his death, about 1698.

Robert Marshall was presented by the Crown 16 Jan. 1660. He occurs Vicar in 1663, and quitted it for better preferment.

Thomas Aspin succeeded 6 Oct. 1663. He was also Master of the Hospital, as have been all his successors. He was succeeded by

John Howard, A.M. Vicar of Stanton Barry, who was presented in Feb. 1678. He quitted it for Marston Trussel, Co. Northampton; and was thence promoted to Kidderminster, where he died. He was succeeded by

John Cook, A.M. 9 April 1685. He died, and was buried in the chancel; being succeeded by

Thomas Banks, S.T.P. who had been beneficed in Ireland. He took this Vicarage 2 March 1688; and, when grown old, resigned to his son, and died in about half a year afterwards; having been educated in Benet Coll. Cambridge.

Lowende Banks, A.B. was instituted 7 June 1716, and died in 1757, "a bachelor, and rich," (adds Cole.) He was buried in the chancel; being succeeded by

Robert Watson, who was presented by the Crown, and inducted 12 May 1757. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb.; and came from the Curacy of Burley, in Rutland, to this Vicarage. He died, and was succeeded by *William Davies*, 4 April 1788, who died in 1809.

Charles Kipling, LL.B. was instituted 14 Feb. 1810. He was also Vicar of Stoney Stratford, to which Curacy he was presented in the preceding year, by the Crown. He resigned Newport Vicarage in 1822, being presented, by the Crown, to the Rectory of Colston, Co. Leicester, but retained the Curacy of Stoney Stratford till his death. He was succeeded in this Vicarage by

William Marshall, A.M. presented in 1822; on whose cession, was succeeded by

James George Durham, A.M. who was presented in Feb. 1831. He died 7 June 1832, aged 50.

A. Hare, A.M. was presented in 1832; and, at his death, was succeeded by

George Morley, A.B. (son of Rev. John Morley, A.M. late Vicar of Aylesbury), who is the present Vicar.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a spacious and lofty nave, with two side-aisles, covered with lead, and embattled. The chancel is tiled. At the west end is a square tower, apparently designed to support a spire, but coped, and covered with lead, surmounted by a pole, on which is a vane. The scaffold-holes are still visible in the walls of the tower. The structure is said to have been erected in the time of King Hen. VIII. but the steeple long remained in an unfinished state. It contained five bells, which were (with some additional metal) re-cast about 1752, into a new peal of eight; the old tenor having weighed about 2000 lbs.; the new one, 2,200 lbs.

The length of the nave, according to Willis, is 46 yards; that of the whole building, about 168 feet; the breadth about 160 feet; and that of the nave and aisles, about 58 feet.

An organ was opened in 1738, on the anniversary of the Patron Saints of the Church, an excellent Sermon being preached on the occasion by the Rev. John Weller, Rector of Little Woolston, from Psalm cl. ver. 1 to 4.

Cole censures the removal, about the same time, of the stone-mullions of the chancel windows, and the substitution of iron frames, by Mr. Pomfret, an opulent inhabitant of Newport, "at an unreasonable expense to Sir Richard Atkins, the then Impropiator."²

¹ John Gibbs was turned out for refusing to admit the whole Parish to receive the Communion. In the Rebellion, Gibbs was very active; and upon the arrest of Sir George Booth, he took horse, and rode to London, to communicate the earliest intelligence of an event so agreeable to the wishes of the Parliament; and the House, then sitting, being informed that Mr. John Gibbs, Vicar of Newport Pagnell, was at the door, he was called in; and, at the Bar, gave an account of the apprehending of Sir George Booth at Newport Pagnell. Sir George, afterwards, by way of returning the favour, probably took part in the expulsion of Gibbs from his Living, into which he had intruded in 1648, when Samuel Austin, the rightful Vicar, was thrust out. In 1650, the Vicarage was returned to be vacant. Gibbs never was presented; but is described, in Carpenter's "Anabaptist," to have been, in 1647, newly settled in place.

² Cole's MSS.

There were anciently, in the windows of this Church, the *Arms* of Aylesbury, Lords of Milton Keynes, and of Nevill, Earl of Warwick ; with another coat, having two bars in chief, and in base three annulets.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, says : In the north aisle was found, in 1619, the body of a man, whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down, north and south ; all the *concave* parts of the body, and the hollowness of every bone, ribs as well as others, being filled with solid lead. The skull, with the lead in it, weighed thirty pounds six ounces ; which, with the neck-bone, and some others (also full of lead), were preserved in a chest in the Church, near to the place where the corpse was found, in order to be shewn to strangers, as reliques. The rest of the body was taken away by gentlemen, near-dwellers, or such as take delight in rare antiquities. " This I saw."¹

It is conjectured to have been buried soon after the introduction of Christianity into England. In Cole's MSS. the head above mentioned is said to have been, in 1776, preserved in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge.²

On an ordinary stone, near the west end of the church, is this inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Thomas White, Esq. late Lord of the Manor of Caldecote, who, having obtained a good property, died in the Faith of Christ, the 26th day of Sept. A.D. 1670, in the 60th year of his age. He lived piously towards God, justly towards men, temperately as to himself. He was a loving Husband, a provident Father, a prudent Peace-maker, a faithful Friend, a Benefactor to the Poor, a great promoter of the Public Good. He did much in a little time.

Non tam diu, sed quam bene.

It is not so much how long, as how well, a man liveth.

The memorial of the just is blessed.—Prov. x. 7.

On an ordinary stone, near the last, is a brass plate, with this inscription :

Here under lyeth the Body of M^r Andrew Potter, of Newport Pagnell, who departed this life the 16th July 1653, aged 68 years and 9 months.

On a similar stone, with another brass plate, is this inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Mary White, wife of M^r Thomas White the younger, of Caldecote, and daughter of George Rotherham of Farley, Esq. who died in the 35th year of her age, upon the 15th day of July, A.D. 1635, aged 38.

In the middle of the church are laid three large stones, parallel (of the Paganells, as supposed), said to have been brought from Tickford Priory

Church,³ on which had been effigies, and inscriptions on brass plates : on one remained the figures of a man and woman ; and on another, the portrait of a man, with a label from his mouth : the inscription gone.

On slabs, in the floor of the nave :

Dorothea Conjux Dilectissima Johannis Hurst Generosi e vita excessit vicesimo secundo die Octobris Anno Salutis 1749 ætatis 37.

In eodem tumulo etiam quiescat felicem expectans Resurrectionem, Johannes Hurst Maritus ejus amantissimus qui decessit Die Octobris 4^{to} A.D. 1772.

Georgius Pitt Hurst Gen. filius natu maximus Johannis et Dorotheæ obiit die Martis 19^o 1817, ætatis sue 73.

Alice, wife of Mr. John Chowne, died March 21, 1699, aged 46. Mr. John Chowne died May 4, 1730, aged 90.

On a tombstone on the south side of the church-yard, are the following lines, written by *Couper* :

Pause here, and think a monitory rhyme
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time.
Consult Life's silent clock, thy bounding vein ;
Seems it to say, " Health here has long to reign ?"
Hast thou the vigour of thy youth ? An eye,
That beams delight ? a Heart untaught to sigh ?
Yet hear : youth oft-times, healthful and at ease,
Anticipates a day it never sees ;
And many a Tomb, like HAMILTON's, aloud
Exclaims, " Prepare thee for an early shroud !"

¹ Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, p. 30. See also *Gent. Mag.* 1748, vol. xviii. p. 506.

² Some portions of parietal bones were exhibited at an Anatomical Lecture in London, about the year 1794 ; which bones were then stated to have been brought from Cambridge, and were inspected by the writer of this History. (*Quere.*) Whether there were not a specimen of this kind in the Collection of John Heaviside, Esq. Surgeon to King Geo. III. in Great George Street, Hanover Square ?

³ Cole's MSS.

There was a small Chantry Chapel, "within the Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Towne of Newport," founded by Richard Burges, and worth *3l. 9s. 4d.* per ann. Sir Richard Doune, Clerk, was the Incumbent in 1549, then of the age of 56 years.¹

The REGISTERS commence with the year 1558, and appear to have been accurately preserved, with the exception of those for 1587 and 1588, which are wanting.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL

was founded and erected for a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, under the instruction and ministry of the Rev. William Bull, about the middle of the last century. The building, which is of brick, and capable of containing about 800 persons, is in a retired situation, and is neatly pedwed.

On a brass plate, affixed to the reading-board of a pulpit, now in the vestry, are these words :

This board once formed a part of the Pulpit of the celebrated John Bunyan, and was presented to the Trustees of the Independent Meeting by the Rev. William Bull.

Revere the man, whose Pilgrim marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God.—*Cowper.*

The adjacent burial-ground is planted with shrubs and flowers. There are vaults under the vestry and chapel; and a school-room, above the former, with a sliding partition of wainscot, opens so as to form part of the chapel. Within, are the following monumental inscriptions :

In Memory of Thomas Hacket, late of Oakley, Bedfordshire, formerly a Student in the Newport Pagnell Evangelical Institution, who, having nearly completed his studies, was suddenly removed to a better world, June iv. MDCCCXXI. aged 27 years. His remains were interred in the adjoining burial-ground.

In Memory of the Rev. Thomas James, eldest son of M^r James of Clarberton, in Pembrokeshire, who departed this life the 23^d of February 1795, in the 20th year of his age, while pursuing his studies for the Ministry, under the Rev^d William Bull. His remains were interred in the adjoining burying-ground. O, Reader! whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.

In Memory of Joseph Cripps, who departed this life January 17th 1827, in the 68th year of his age; Susanna, his wife, who died April 10th 1839, aged 71 years; and Mary, their daughter, who died February 22^d 1834, in her 30th year. "These all died in Faith; having," as members of the Church of Christ in this place, "witnessed a good confession," and "adorned the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things."

This Tablet was erected A.D. 1829, by the Congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. P. Bull, to perpetuate the Memory of the Rev. John Gibbs, formerly of the University of Cambridge, who preached the Gospel in this Town upwards of fifty-one years; during twelve of which, he was Vicar of this Parish; ejected from the Church A.D. 1660, for conscientiously refusing to allow of promiscuous communion at the Lord's Table. He retired, with many of his Congregation, to a building near this spot, and continued his labours among them to the end of his days, except when interrupted by the persecution and imprisonment he endured for conscience sake. His valuable Life, which was distinguished for Piety, Learning, and Usefulness, was closed on the 16th June A.D. 1699, in the 72^d year of his age. His remains were interred near the south door of the chancel, in the church-yard of this town. Since that period, it has pleased the Great Head of the Church to continue in this place a succession of faithful Ministers, who have uniformly maintained those important doctrines which Mr. Gibbs preached, and for which he suffered. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Tingey, in 1699; John Hunt, 1709; William Hunt, 1725; Humphrey Gainsborough, 1743; . . . Affleck, 1747; David Fordyce, A.M.; James Belsham, 1749; William Bull, 1763.

Holiness becometh thine House, O Lord! for ever.

This Tablet is sacred to the Memory of the late Rev. Joseph Ward. He was born at Market Lavington, Wilts, the 2^d of January 1771; became a resident at Newport Pagnell, A.D. 1803; was appointed a Deacon of the Christian Church assembling in this place, A.D. 1824; died on the 2^d of June 1829, aged 58 years.

Remember his work of faith, and labour of love, and patience of hope in the Lord Jesus Christ.—1 Thess. i. 3.

I shall be satisfied, when I awake with thy likeness.

¹ He had, in 1553, a stipend of *2l. 6s. 8d.* only, per ann., but what other Living he had, is not known. [Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 42, from Certif. in Augmentation Office, 2 Edw. VI.]

In the adjoining burying-ground, rest in lively hope, the mortal remains of Elizabeth, wife of William Barker Kilpin. She was born at Stansted, Essex, 11 October 1780; was united to this Christian Society 1 October 1803; died 15 January 1808, after an illness of three days.

How many fall as sudden, not as safe.

Near the same spot lie interred, two of their children, William Johnstone and Edward Wells Kilpin, who died in their infancy.

Sacred to the Memory of Amelia Anna Higgins, eldest daughter of Walter and Ann Beaty, who departed this life the 3rd of December 1834, aged 76 years.

My flesh also shall rest in hope.—Psal. xvii. 9.

Sacred to the Memory of most revered Parents, Walter Beaty, who died on the 22^d May 1791, aged 63; and Ann Beaty, who died on the 24th November 1799, aged 61; and a beloved brother, Walter Beaty, who departed this life 2^d December 1801, aged 44; this Marble is erected.

Sincere and just, beneficent and kind,

The friend, the Christian, in the father joined;

The mother's mildness blest each varying scene;

Her judgment just, her piety serene.

Their mingled worth adorned their son's career,

And all who knew, bemoaned our brother's bier.

Beside their Urn, fond Memory, weeping, stands,

While Faith unfolds to Hope the "House not made with hands."

Near this Monumental Tablet are deposited the remains of Ann, daughter of John and Sarah Hamilton, of this Town, and wife of Samuel Greathed. She was born 27 March 1758; became a member of the Independent Church assembling in this place, 7 March 1784; departed this life 28 August 1807, and was interred 3 September, on the same day and hour in which, nineteen years before, she had been married.

In connection with this Chapel, there is an Academy for the education of young men to the Ministry, established in 1780, by the united efforts of the late Rev. John Newton, of Olney; Cowper the Poet; the Rev. John Clayton, Sen^r; Mr. John Thornton, and others. Mr. Bull was, in 1786, appointed Tutor, with the assistance of Mr. Greathed; which, since Mr. Bull's decease, has been supported by voluntary contributions.

In 1800, the Rev. Thomas Palmer Bull was appointed co-Pastor with his father, and Assistant-Tutor to the Academy; and thirty-three years afterwards, received the like assistance in his duties, as Pastor and Tutor, in the person of his son, the Rev. Josiah Bull, A.M.; but, in October 1841, both of them resigned their office and connection with the Academy; and the Rev. John Watson succeeded them as the sole Tutor. The average number of Students was eight, and the period of their studies four years.

Reader! reflect for a moment: One lies here,
Whose hope was humble, and whose heart sincere:
God gave her wealth; she lavished not the store,
But spared it for the Gospel and the Poor.
Devoted to the duties of a Wife,
She scorn'd the gaudy vanities of life:
Her husband much she loved—but more her God;
Meekly she bowed to His paternal rod;
And when, by faith and patience, purified,
She slept in Christ—'twas the survivor died.

The inscription on the Monument of the Rev. William Bull is surmounted with a medallion Portrait; before which, is a volume, open at the following passage:

Having made peace, through the blood of his Cross.

Beneath this Tablet are deposited the remains of the Reverend William Bull, who was ordained Minister of the Church assembling in this place 11 Oct. 1764, and gently breathed his soul to rest 23 July 1814, in his 76th year. To him, his friend, the immortal Cowper, bears this testimony: "He was a Dissenter, a liberal one, a man of letters and genius; master of a fine imagination; a man of erudition and ability." These talents he employed in preaching Jesus Christ and him crucified, and in training up young men for the Gospel Ministry. His Church and Congregation, thankful for the faithful and successful labours of half a century, have erected this small tribute of their gratitude and affection.

Near the same spot are also deposited all that was mortal of Hannah Bull, wife of the Rev. William Bull. She fell asleep in Jesus 26 Feb. 1804, aged 67 years.

M^{rs} Higgins, who died in 1834, bequeathed 23*l*. to be distributed annually for ever; 5*l*. to the Minister of the Independent Chapel for the time being; and 20*l*. to be divided amongst poor persons belonging to the Congregation, to be distributed in bread and coals, one half on Christmas-Day, and the other half on New-Year's Day.

A Congregation of PARTICULAR BAPTISTS was established here in 1662. The Chapel contains a Monument in memory of Mr. Thomas Eagleston, who had designed to appropriate a piece of ground as a burial-place for Baptists, but was opposed by the wishes of some of his family. Mr. Eagleston died in 1800, having left a liberal endowment for the support of the Chapel; of which the Rev. Robert Abbott became the officiating Minister 1 August 1840.

The WESLEYAN METHODISTS erected a plain Building of brick, in 1815, capable of accommodating a congregation of about five hundred persons; connected with which is a Sunday School.

There are also several Schools for children of the different religious persuasions, belonging to their various congregations, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

TICKFORD ABBEY OR PRIORY.

was so nearly adjacent to the Town of Newport Pagnell, as to be often called the Priory of Newport. It was founded by Fulk Paganell, in the reign of William Rufus, as a cell of Cluniac Monks, or Black Canons, to whom he gave the Manor, but subordinate to the Abbey of St. Martin, *Majoris Monasterii*, commonly called Marmonstiers at Tours. It was seized as an alien Priory, by King Edward III. during the wars with France; but restored by King Henry IV., and made subject to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, in York. King Henry VIII. suppressed this Monastery in 1525, with twenty others of the small Monasteries (its revenues being then estimated at only 126*l.* 17*s.* per ann.,) under a Bull of Pope Clement, and gave it, with all its lands, to Cardinal Wolsey. After the Cardinal's disgrace, it was given by the King to Christ Church College, in Oxford; but was afterwards resumed by the Crown.

In 1719, the original gateway was standing; consisting of a large and small arch at the entrance into the Convent, with some few remains of the old building; besides five or six pillars, which had supported the nave of the Priory Church, with the arches which had been turned over them; but they had wholly disappeared before 1831; when a small plain low Mansion occupied part of the site, with a rather long thatched barn or granary adjacent, towards the south. This house, which is still denominated Tickford Abbey, is built on the site of the Mansion of Anthony Cave, Esq., the lessee of King Henry VIII. Tickford is south-east from Newport Church: the situation is very low, and liable to inundation.

In a Register of the deeds of the Monastery of Newport Pagnell, it is stated, that, by the Charter of Gervase Paganell, divers lands were given to the Monks of the greater Monastery, dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Newport; to which Charter, Ralph Paganell his father, and Fulk his grandfather, the Earl Simon (no doubt, Simon de St. Liz) and Isabella his Countess, were witnesses; with Peter Dapifer, Pagan de Ambertonia (of Emberton,) Geoffrey de Zoili (de Say,) Michael Fitz Osbert, William Paganell, and Bernard his son. The House was situated in Newport, with lands in Bradfield and Botenden. Gervase Paganell also confirmed to the Monks aforesaid, a messuage in Newport, which Baldwin Bernard held there, at the request of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, and of Isabella his Countess, for the health of the souls of their children. Witnesses, Isabella the Countess, Ralph de Someri, Henry de Mont[fort,] Fulk Paganell, William his brother, and William, son of Wido.

Ralph de Someri confirmed to the aforesaid Monks, all the Churches with their Chapels, which had been given by his ancestors, viz., the Church of Newport with the Chapels of Linford, Estwood (Astwood,) and Wylyn (Willen;) the Church of Chicheley with its Chapels; the Church of Aston with its Chapels; the Church of Botenden, &c. Witnesses, Fulk Paganell, William Fitz Guido, Alan de Bromwich, Robert Paganell, William the Chaplain, &c.

Ralph de Someri gave to the Monks, one virgate of land in Tickford, with two messuages.

Fulk Paganell and *Beatrix* his wife, gave to God and the blessed Martin and the Monks of the greater Monastery, the Church of *St. Peter* of Newport, and the Chapel of Linford; the tithes of the Town Mill, and the eels there; the Church of *Bernaches*; and two parts of the Vill of Sepeling (?) and one hide of land in Hardmead, being of the gift of Bartholomew Paganell, his eldest son, and of Robert and William, brothers of the same Fulk: Elias, the Monk, nephew of Fulk Paganell, being witness.

Ralph de Someri gave to the Monks of Newport, ten shillings in the Vill of Botyndon, &c., which was of the donation of Gervase Paganell, his uncle.

John de Mansell confirmed to the Monks, the gift of Walter Mansell, his father, bestowed for the health of the soul of Robert Paganell, son of Gervase Paganell, in his Court at Sulebury (Soulbury:) Philip Mansell, his brother, Henry, Peter, and Robert, his brothers, being witnesses.

Gervase Paganell gave all his land in Chicheley, which William Paganell held of him there; with the consent of his wife, the Countess Isabell, to the Monks of Newport.

Hugh Paganell gave to the Monks of Tickford, one acre of meadow in Westmede, and endowed the Church therewith, at its dedication by Henry Bishop of Llandaff, then official of the Church of Lincoln; Michael, the Dean, being witness.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, by a Charter of Inspecimus to Robert Bishop of Lincoln, granted to the Monks of Newport, the presentation of Gervase Paganell to the Church of Bernaches, and the Chapel of Little Crawley: and the same Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, by his Inspecimus, confirmed the preceding grants.

Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Cardinal of the Holy See, gave the Churches of Eston and Homespil, in the dioceses of Coventry and Bath, to the proper use of the Monks of Newport, which had been granted and confirmed by Hubert, his predecessor; with other possessions, bestowed by Theobald, also his predecessor, and confirmed by the authority of the See of Canterbury, by Charter, dated in June 1224 (9 Hen. III.)

King Henry II. likewise confirmed the Charters of Fulk Paganell, and other benefactors.

William Paganell, by an agreement with the Prior and Monks of Newport Pagnell, confirmed the ordination of Joceline Bishop of Bath, by which that Bishop gave his lands in Homespil, by a Charter, dated at Bath, 18 May, in the 20th year of his Episcopacy.

Gervase Paganell gave to the Monks of Newport Pagnell, the Church of Eston with its Chapels of Jerdeley (Yardley,) of Bromwich, and Overton; and all the land which William Paganell held in Chicheley: Robert Earl of Leicester, Ernald de Bosco, William Fitz Wido, Peter de Birmingham, and Alexander de Whitacre, being witnesses.

Hawisia Paganell gave to the Monks of Newport, two virgates of Land, which Jeffrey, the son of Henry, held in Little Crawley, and which had been given by *John de Someri*, her husband, to the said Monks; Ralph de Someri, her son, being witness: and Ralph confirmed this donation; Fulk Paganell being his witness. This John de Someri gave to the Prior and Convent of Tickford, right of fishery in the River Lovent, at Newport, in exchange for certain fees and perquisites, amounting to 13s. 11d. claimed and belonging to Henry Spigurnell, by a deed dated at Willen, in 9 Edw. II.¹

¹ Sciant p'sentes et futuri qd Ego Johannes Somery Dñs de Duddleleie dedi Priori et Conventui de Tykeford lib'am et sepe-
ralem piscariam de Lovente apud Newport Pagnell in escambium p xijj. solidatis xj. denariatis quem dicti religiosi nomine
meo de Dño Henrico Spigurnel in feodo perquisivunt, &c. Hijs testibz Dñis Willmo Biot, Will. de Stafford, Rogero de
Tiringham, Philippo de Aylesbury militibz, Joh'e de Nodariis, Willo de Burgo, &c. Dat. apud Weleye die Venires p'xime
ante festum Scē Trinitatis Anno R. R. Ed. 6l'. Ed. none. [In the MSS. of the Countess de Grey, at Wrest.]

"Richard, by the grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, To all to whom, &c. Whereas, we have given and granted to the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Newport, and the Monks of the greater Monastery there serving God, the Churches and their Chapels following: the Church of Newport, with the Chapel of Linford; the Chapel of Little Crawley; the Church of Chicheley and the Chapel; the Church of Bolendone and the Chapel; the Church of Estwode; and the Church of Bernakes, which Fule Paganell and Ralph his son, and Gervase, the son of Ralph, had granted to those Canons; also the Church of Sherrington, of the gift of William de Sherrington, Lord and founder of the Chapel of Bradwell, of the gifts of Robert de Bradwell and William de Kahaines, its Lords and founders; and of the Church of Wilenges (Willen,) of the gift of Philip de Kahaines, its Lord and founder; and the Chapel of Pettesho, of the gift of Osbert Dapifer and Michael his son, its Lords and founders; and the mediety of the Church of Great Crawley; and the Church of Brotone, of the gift of Robert de Brotone, &c."¹

The first Charter of Gervase Paganell was made, according to Dugdale, at Newport, in 1187 (33 Hen. II.) and had a seal affixed; representing a Knight on horseback, with a round helmet, a large sword erect in his right hand; and before his heart, a shield, resting on the pommel of his saddle, charged with two lions passant in pale: around it, "SIGILLUM GERVASH PAGANELL."²

By an Inquisition taken at Little Brickhill, 18 Sept. 17 Henry VIII., it was returned, that the Monastery of Tickford, of the Order of St. Benedict, founded by the progenitors of the King before the time of memory, was resigned 21 Jan. 16 Henry VIII., with consent of the Bishop of Lincoln; whereby, the King became seised of the Manor of Tickford, extending into Newport, Caldecot, Bradwell, and Crawley; of a Leet in Crawley, valued at 1*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*: of the Manor of Chicheley; Court Leet and View of Frankpledge, valued at 3*l.* 18*s.*; of the Manor of Thickthorn, with its appurtenances in Chicheley, valued at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the Lordship of the said Manor, ten acres, value 5*l.*; one water mill in Caldecot, at 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; messuages and twenty acres in Gothurst, at 8*s.*; thirty-two acres in Sherrington, at 8*s.* 8*d.*; a close in Ekeney and sixty acres, at 40*s.*, and twenty acres in Ekeney at 8*s.*; also the Parish Churches of Chicheley, Newport Pagnell, Bradwell, Astwood, and Willen; and that these Rectories or Parish Churches, were appropriated to the Prior or Priors, by grant of the King's predecessors, valued at 53*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; with portions of tithes in Linford at 5*s.*; in Wolston 6*s.* 8*d.*; in Soulbury, held by the Abbat of Woburn, 5*s.*; in Loughton 5*s.*; rents out of closes in Thornton, Soulbury, Liscombe, Filgrave, Clifton, Sherrington, and Lathbury; and lands in Liscombe, in the occupation of Thomas Lovett, &c.

In 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Anthony Cave, Esq., "the Manor of the late dissolved Priory of Tickford, with the whole site, circuit, and precinct of the same late Priory:" and in the same year, the possessions of the Priory³ were, by an Act of Parliament,⁴ annexed to the Manor of Ampthill, then created into a Royal Honour;⁵ and the King, by forced exchanges, having obtained many other lands belonging to the smaller religious houses, Tickford descended to his successor, King Edward VI., and was granted to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth; who, having ascended the Throne, leased it, in 1573 (15 Eliz.) for 21 years, to George Annesley, Gent., of Newport Pagnell, and James his son; but before the expiration of that lease, it was granted in fee, by Patent, 11 Nov. 1592, to Thomas Compton, Robert Wright, and Geley Merriek, Esq., at the instance of that unhappy favourite, Robert Earl of Essex, K.G.; and, by his attainder, reverting to the Crown,

¹ Ex Registro Evidentiam Monasterii de Newport Painei in Comitatu Buck'. in Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. fol. 2188.

² Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 203-4; ex Collect. Rob. Glover, Som. penes Com'. de Elgin 1656.

³ In Tickford, Moulsoe, Great and Little Linford, Stewkley, Little and Bow Brickhill, Wavendon, North Crawley, and Swanbourne.

⁴ 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 37.

⁵ This Honour having been since given to the Russels, the Duke of Bedford, as Lord thereof, holds inquests by a Coroner of his own appointment in the present Hamlet of Tickford, and a portion of Marsh-end, as well as in nine other Manors, expressed in the grant, in this County.

it was sold to Sir John Fortescue, Knt., of Salden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, during the period of his very short possession of this property, became remarkably conspicuous in the County, from the circumstance of his electioneering contest with Sir Francis Goodwin, elsewhere described.¹ Sir John was also so unfortunate, as to have been taken prisoner in May 1644, by Sir Samuel Luke, Governor of Newport, by whom he was surprised near Islip.

In 1600, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of 1534*l.* 6*s.* granted to Henry Adkins, M.D. and Mary his wife, and the heirs of the said Henry, for ever (with the Rectory of Newport Pagnell,) the Manor or Lordship of Tickford Priory, including the Mansion House of the Manor, or late Priory of Tickford; with the Manor of Caldecot and all thereto belonging.

Dr. Adkins (one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the Queen,) was descended from a family long resident at Clapham, Co. Surrey: and in 1621, he purchased Tickford Park for 4500*l.* of Lady Alice, widow of Sir John Fortescue. King James I., in 1623 (21 Jac. I.) also granted to him, all those closes of land, meadow and pasture, in Newport and Lathbury, late parcel of the Manor of Newport, viz., Bury close, Bury field, Bury meadow, the Kickles farm, and other lands; which came to the Crown by the dissolution of Monasteries (or under any Act of Parliament,) to hold in as ample manner as any previous possessor. The King is said to have offered him a Baronet's Patent, which was not accepted; but the sums respectively mentioned to have been paid for his purchases, being so small, were supposed little more than fees payable to the different officers. Dr. Adkins had been not only a favourite physician at Court in the time of Elizabeth and King James, but is said to have been the successful instrument of restoring Prince Henry from a dangerous sickness. The Doctor died in 1625, whereupon, his Estates descended to his son and heir, Sir Richard Adkins, Knt. and Bart., who had been previously so created by King James; and who, surviving his father about four years, then died. The Inquisition holden on that event, sets forth, that Sir Henry Adkins, Knt., son and heir of Henry Adkins, M.D., died 8 July 1628, seised of Tickford Manor, and lands in Caldecot, Lathbury, and Gothurst, and the Rectory of Newport Pagnell; and Caldecot and Newport Mills, &c.

The following account of the site and demesnes of Tickford Priory, is taken from the Survey temp. Henry VIII., in the Chapter House at Westminster:

The Hauill there is well cover'd with tile, and haith a litle chamber adioynng to the same, with a butte, called the black butte.

It^m a chaumb^r at the haull dore, called the portche chaumb.

It^m a chaumb^r on the north pte of the haull, called the p^re chaumber, with a chymney, and a litle closet adioynng therunto, and a high chaumber over the same, pertelie in decay for lack of tylyng.

It^m a chaumber on the south pte of the haull, called the king's chaumber, which is seled, and the selynge therof ruinous, notwithstanding it may well be spared.

It^m a litle chaumber adioynng to the King's chaumber.

It^m in the kechyn court is the kechyn, and a chaumber ov^r the same tyled.

It^m the gate howse, and ij. upper chaubers tyled.

It^m a butlyng howse, with a chaumber ov^r the same tyled.

It^m a litle stable cov'd with thack, called the Priors stable. Thies may welbe spared.

It^m a bakhowse with ij. owens, oon greit and thother small.

It^m a brewhowse and ij. brewyng leds in the same.

It^m an eelyng howse, with two eelyng leds in the same.

It^m a chaumber ov^r the brewhowse, cov'd with tyle.

It^m a larder howse.

The cloyster is well cov'd with sklayte, and the gutters therof bene leded, and the tymber work is good, and much ston there may be had and saved. It may well be spared.

It^m a loo chaumber, latelie called the misericorde, with a chymney, and an inner chaumber thereunto adioynng.

It^m a loo parler, latelie called the ferme, with a howse called the ferme kechyn.

It^m the late chapit howse, wherein is a glazed wyndow.

It^m the dorter chaumber cov'd with tyle, wherein is a chymney and fyve sells for the late monks there.

The Church ther is adioynng to the dorter howse, which is substantialle buylded with a fair rofe of tymber work in the bodie of the said church, which conteyneth in leght lxxx. fote, and in brede xxi. fote.

¹ Vol. i. p. 541-2, et seq. OVER-WINCHILSDON.

It^m the ile on the northside ov' the belframe, the roofe whereof and is good and substanciall tymber, which conteyneth in length xxx. fote, and in brede xxi. fote.

It^m the ile on the southside the belframe is substancialle buylded in the rofe with tymber, and conteyneth like lenght and brede as the aforesaid ile doeth.

It^m the belframe is substancialle buylded with ston and much good tymber within the same, and three bell^e of the value of . . .

It^m the chauncell ther is rofed with ston and tymber work ov' the same, which conteyneth in length xlv. fote, and in brede xxi. fote.

It^m a litle chapell adioynnyng to the chauncell, which conteyneth in length xvi. fote, and in brede xii. fote.

It^m there be div's wyndowes as well in the church as in the chauncell that be glased, the glasse whereof is verie old and litle worth. The seid church, with the ilez thereunto belonging, be well cov'd with tile, which church and chauncell may welbe spared, and much good tymber and ston there had and saved. The utter court, which is the cūmyng into the mano^r, conteyneth an acr. of ground.

In p^rme, at the cūmyng into the seid court, on the gate is a chaumber tyled, and a chymney therein, and a loft^e ov' the same.

It^m on the southside the gate is a litle chapell of o^r Ladie, which is cov'd with tile, and buylded w^h studded.

It^m a litle bell in the chapell eend.

It^m a loo parlor, and a chaumber ov' the same, which stond adioynnyng to the seid chapell, with div's wyndowes of new glasse, which seid chaumb^r is cov'd w^h tile.

It^m on the northside the gate is a howse, called the dayhowse, with a stable adioynnyng to the same, which be covered with straw. Theiz may welbe spared.

It^m in the said utter court is a kyn howse and a malt-house, set together. The barn yard.

It^m a barn conteynyng vij. baies, sufficientlie buylded with good tymber, and cov'd with sklate and tyle.

It^m a barn of vj. bayes sufficientlie buylded w^h tymber,

and the oon side cov'd with sklate and tyle, and the other side w^h strawe, p^rtelie in decay for lack of tilyng.

It^m a dove howse, which is worth yeirlye . . . The tile, tymber, and ston of such howsez as may be spared, is worth, if it be taken down be tymeze, . . .

The closez belongyng to the seid mano^r and p^rcell of the demesnes.

There be ij. litle orchard^e or garden placez, with a pece of ground betwene the riv' cont. di. acr.

The dove howse close, wherein is a feir poole replenysshed with carp^s, and the close called the wat^r gate close, conteyn v. acr.

It^m a close called the comyng^e, which is well replenysshed w^h coneyes, w^h a fyshepole in the same, conteyneth iij. acr. and di.

It^m a close called the long close, which conteyneth ij. acr. which seyed closez lie betwene the water of Ose on the north side, and on the south side p^rte on the coēn feld called Tykford feld, and p^rte on the closys belongyng to the Lady Seyntleger, which closez be sev'all all the hole yere.

It^m a meadow close called the castle medowe, cont. iij. acr. which is se'vall from the feist of th' Annunciacion of our Ladie unto midsom, and the comen, which close lieth betwene the town of Tykford on the south side, and the riv' on the north side, and butt^r on the estend on the mano^r place, and on the westend on Tykford bridge.

The water there is sev'all to the mano^r from the metyng of the water of Ose and the water of Lovennt unto the p^rtiōn of the seid ij. wat^r, which is beneth a place in the water called Holme, and is worth yeirlye . . .

There is in the seid closeys of ashe and elme lx. trees, oon with an other worth a pece and better, viij^d.

It^m there be many other small saumplerre.

There is certain arrable land and medow belongyng to the seid mano^r, which mano^r, w^h the closys, coneyes, dovehowse, and sev'all waterz, is in the occupaōn of oon Andrew Stok^e, for the which he paieth yeirlye v^d.

From the Survey, it appears that the value of lands, &c. belonging to this Priory, was as follows:

Bucks'. Tykford Manor and Demesnes.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Vakes, a House and Land	-	-	0 4 2	Chicheley, Tenements by Indenture	-	-	5 14 0
Newport Paynell, Tithes	-	-	34 13 4	Chicheley, Copyhold Lands, &c.	-	-	14 8 11
Newport Paynell, Rents of Freeholders	-	-	2 6 4	Harmede, a Close	-	-	0 16 0
Newport Paynell, Tenements by Indenture	-	-	1 8 10	Lynford Magna, portion of Tithes	-	-	0 5 0
Calcote, Tithes	-	-	3 6 8	Wolston Parva, portion of Tithes	-	-	1 6 8
Calcote, Freehold Rents	-	-	0 4 0	Astwood, Pension	-	-	2 6 0
Calcote, Tenants at will	-	-	6 19 8	Wyllyn, Pension	-	-	0 10 0
Gayhurst, Lands	-	-	0 8 0	Filgrave, Chief Rent	-	-	0 12 0
Sherington, Tenement and Land	-	-	0 7 6	Clifton, Free Rent	-	-	0 2 2
Little Lyndford, Tithes	-	-	5 0 0	Sulburie, Tithes, &c.	-	-	0 8 0
Lathbury, Lands	-	-	0 16 0	Crawley, Tithes, &c.	-	-	— — —
Chicheley, Tithes	-	-	10 0 0	Loughton, portion of Tithes	-	-	0 5 0
Chicheley, Freehold Lands	-	-	1 17 8	Bradwell, the Parsonage	-	-	3 0 0
				Bradwell, Freehold Rents, &c.	-	-	5 1 4

Northampton.		£ s. d.		Warwick.		£ s. d.	
Northampton, a Messuage	-	0	6	8	Aston Bremyncham, divers premises	-	18 8 4
Bodington, Pension, &c.	-	1	13	4	Thornborow, Rent (1)	-	0 10 0

PRIORS OF TICKFORD, ALIAS NEWPORT PAGNELL.

ROBERT DE BOHUN occurs 1187, supposed to be about one hundred years after the foundation of the Priory.

Walter, 1 Jan. 1199.

Robert, 1205.

Bernard, 1210.

Hugh resigned 1220.

William, 1220.

John de Holna, or *Colna*, 1232.

Oliver, 1259.

Gilbert, circ. 1262.

Bartholomew, 1267; died 1270.

Reginald de Cossam, 11 Nov. 1270.

Reginald de Bernewell, 1274.

Simon, 1275.² The next Prior in the list is

Gaulfridus, 1293.

William Menevire, elected 4 July 1302; was succeeded by

Fulk de Champagne, 18 July 1332.

William Languetoure, 14 Aug. 1349.

John Garry, 1352.

John de Fresney, 1362.

Francis Quarul, 13 April 1364.

William de Alneto, 1 Feb. 1366.

John Dixon, 1406.

Thomas Chase, 1419.

John Karlyssle, 1431; at his death, he was succeeded by *Robert Blythe*, a Monk of St. Andrew's, Northampton, who was admitted 10 Feb. 1433. He presided during thirty-two years; and, on his resignation,

Thomas Derneton was elected 18 June 1465.

William Kirkby, 1465.

William Pemberton, 4 Jan. 1475.

Humphrey Littleton, 1496.

William Eynesham, presented by the Convent of the Holy Trinity in York (as had been likewise his predecessor), 27 May 1499.

Thomas Yorke, presented 9 Nov. 1501; resigned, on being made Abbat of Whitby.³

Thomas Brooke, supposed (by Willis,) to have been Prior in 1523.

At the surrender of the House, in 17 Hen. VIII. for the use of Cardinal Wolsey's College at Oxford, the King appears to have contemplated the permanent annexation to the Crown of many other Manors as well as Tickford, in this neighbourhood; and accordingly, by forced exchanges with their possessors, acquired very considerable property; which, descending to his successor, were subsequently, by King Edw. VI. settled upon his sister Elizabeth, before she ascended the Throne; and when that event had taken place, the Queen disposed of them as before mentioned.

¹ Ex. MS. Chapter-House, Westminster; and Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v. p. 206.

² Willis presumes, that he was presented in 1267; for the Register of Lincoln mentions the institution of a new Prior in that year, by the Convent of Marmonstier; by which it seems as if the former date might be that of his cession or death, unless there be some mistake.

³ A Document has been preserved, which relates to the resignation of Yorke and the appointment of his successor, which is too curious to be omitted, as it shows the authority exercised by the Prior of the Holy Trinity in York:—"To the Reverend Father in Christ, and the Lord William, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, your beloved son, Robert Hallowses, Prior of the House or Priory of the Holy Trinity in the City of York; and the Venerable Father in Christ, the Lord Grey, by Divine permission, Lord Abbat of the Greater Monastery of Tours, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Vicar-General in Spirituals and Temporals in the Kingdom of England, and specially over the Monastery of Newport Pagnell of Cluniae Monks: And whereas, upon the cession or dismissal of Thomas Yorke, the last Prior thereof, and his resignation of the same into our hands, we accepting the same, have granted to our beloved in Christ, Mr. Thomas Broke, of the Order of St. Benedict, the place of Prior of the said Priory of Tikeford, being thereunto humbly supplicated, and admit him to be Prior thereof accordingly, by our pastoral office. In witness whereof, we have caused our common Seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at York, in the Chapter-House there, on the last day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and three." [From the Autograph at Buckden.]—These Religieux were a Reformed Order of Benedictines, founded by William Duke of Aquitaine; and thus, although dependent upon the Priory of the Holy Trinity in York, ceased to be included among the Alien Priories, which had been then entirely abolished.

The payments and out-goings of this House, are thus set forth :

Item, One Chaplain, called Sir Richard Cachepol, who is entitled to the sustentation of one Monk, by a deed.

Item, Robert de Cornedale, with his wife, William Wenrych and Martin Angleys, are entitled to the same provision in every respect as for one month ; and over and above, daily, one loaf of bread and one flaggon of the second sort of ale ; and moreover, Martin receives one hog on the Feast of St. Martin, and two cart-loads of wood, and the product of two acres of land.

Item, John de Pontefract (Pomfret) claims every week seven loaves and seven flaggons of the conventual drink, and four dishes of meat, by an agreement.

Item, William de Strongelar claims the living of one Monk, and a shilling for clothing, by agreement.

John de Wykham claims every week, eight loaves and eight flaggons of the Convent ale, by an agreement.

Item, Henry de Shagh receives weekly, seven loaves and seven flaggons of ale, by written agreement.

Richard Trop has weekly, seven loaves and seven flaggons of drink, or 25s. in lieu.

Item, A certain Chaplain, viz. Sir Thomas de Cosham, for the celebration of divine service for the soul of Sir Roger Brabason, has weekly the allowance as for one Monk, of the ancient custom of eleemosynage.

Item, the following Pensions :

Persona de Tyryngham qui capit per annum, xx^s.

Dominus Gilbertus de Mopflo [Moulso], xx^s.

Magister John de Drayton, xx^s.

Dominus Joh. de Olneye, xl^s.

Nich. Darderne, xx^s.

Hug. de Bradewell, xl^s.

Dominus Ric. Hiller, xx^s.

Robertus Kelim, xx^s.

Item, debentur ad luminare Beatæ Mariæ de Tykeford, videlicet dispositioni Sacristæ, x^s. de redd. for.

Item, estimantur ad sustentationem domorum prioratus de Tykeford per annum, viij^l.

Item, Alex. Tynte serviens de Thykelthorn capit per sept. in omnibus sicut unus monachus et ultra 1 panem convent et ix^s. pro roba sua per ann.

TICKFORD PARK, AND THE MANOR OF TICKFORD-END,

are said to have been sold by the family of Atkins, to the Uthwatts of Linford, and by them to Sir William Hart, Knt.; and subsequently to have been purchased of the heirs of the latter, by Mr. Jaques, whose widow being married, secondly, to Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen, Esq. was holden by him in her right ; and in 1758, Tickford Abbey, with the estate attached to it, was purchased by Thomas Hooton, Esq. who resided here until his death. He erected, in a retired part of the grounds, traditionally the site of the burial-ground of the ancient Conventual Church,¹ a building, twelve feet in height, designed as a burial-place for his family. On the western side of the vault, is an obelisk, twenty-five feet high, thus inscribed :

This Obelisk was erected by Thomas Hooton, to preserve the Memory of Sarah his wife, daughter of John Walton of Spratton, in the County of Northampton, who departed this life the 5th day of December 1768, and was interred near this place the 10th, aged 47 years.

In this vault are deposited the remains of John Walton Hooton, son of Thomas and Sarah Hooton, who departed this life December 14th 1794, aged 31 years.

Likewise of Susanna Hooton, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hooton, who departed this life December 1, 1799, aged 44 years.

It is remarkable, that, within the limits of the Parish, are no less than four private burial-places : one at the Abbey ; another in Tickford Field ; a third in Marsh-End, in the garden of Mr. William Hooton ; and the fourth in Green-End, in which Dr. Renny, a celebrated Physician, directed his interment, close to his own house. His grave is within a raised enclosure, in which an obelisk bears this inscription, written by himself :

P. RENNY, M.D. Natus XIV. Augusti MDCCXXXIV. Denatus XIV. Februarii MDCCCV.

¹ This ground, having been the burial-place of the Monks, is considered as consecrated ; and the burial-service, as performed in the Liturgy of the Church of England, is performed by a Clergyman.

OLNEY, WITH WARRINGTON,

is situated in the most northern part of Buckinghamshire; and is bounded, on the North, by the County of Northampton; on the East, by Lavendon and Clifton Reynes; on the South, by Emberton; and on the West, by Weston-Underwood.

The Parish, including the Hamlet of Warrington, is about four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth; and contains more than three thousand acres. The real estates in Olney, in 1815, were assessed to the Property-Tax at 5580*l.*; and in Warrington, at 1009*l.*, making a total value of 6589*l.* per annum. The money raised by rate that year in Olney, was 1960*l.*, of which, about 1800*l.* was expended on the maintenance of the poor (though 512*l.* had been found sufficient for that purpose in 1776;) the money raised by rate in Warrington the same year, was 183*l.*, and 149*l.* expended on the poor. Only 80*l.* had been required for that purpose in 1776.

The Town is contained almost entirely in one street, which runs from north to south, more than half a mile in length; it is wider about the middle, and forms a market place, where a market is holden on Mondays: there are also two yearly fairs kept, one on Whit-Monday, and the other on the 29th of June.

A return was made to the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1712, that Olney then contained 500 houses, and 2000 inhabitants. The population of Olney and Warrington, in 1801, was 2075; and in 1811, about 2268 persons; and paid to the land tax, 325*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; exclusive of Warrington, which paid 63*l.* 16*s.* The population has not materially increased during the last thirty years.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

OLNEY, in the latter period of the Saxon Kings, formed part of the extensive property of Borret, or Borgret, a powerful Saxon, descended from the ancient Kings of Mercia; who held, with this Manor, lands in Weston-Underwood, Lavendon, Sherrington, and Lathbury, in this neighbourhood and County; as well as several Manors in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire. After the Battle of Hastings, Olney was bestowed by the Conqueror, on Geoffrey Bishop of Constance.

At the time of the general Survey recorded in Domesday Book, Olney formed part of the demesne lands of that Bishop. It was taxed as ten hides: the plough-land was ten carucates: three hides, consisting of three carucates, were in the Bishop's own demesne; and twenty-four villeins with five bordars held seven carucates: there were five servants; and a mill, yielding annually forty shillings; and two hundred eels: the meadow land was answerable to ten carucates: the wood afforded mast for four hundred hogs: the value of the whole was 12*l.*; when the Bishop first had it, the value was only 7*l.*; but it was worth 12*l.* in the time of King Edward the Confessor, at which time, Borret held it: and one soeman of his, had a virgate and a half, and could sell it.¹

This Geoffrey Bishop of Constance, was appointed by the King to preside as Judge, at the memorable trial on Penenden Heath, between Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop Odo, the King's brother, Earl of Kent; and had jointly with the same Odo, the command of the army

¹ Terra Epi Constant'. In Bonestov Hynd. \mathfrak{O} Ipse eps ten' OLNEY. p. x. hid se defid. Tra. ē. x. cař. In dñio. III. hidæ. et ibi. sunt. III. cař. Ibi XXIII. willi cū. v. bord hñt VII. cař. Ibi. v. serui. et i. mol de XL. sol. et cc. anguill. Ptū. x. cař. Silua cccc. porc'. Int' tof ual XII. lib. Qdo recep. VII. lib. T.R.E. XII. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Borret. et ibi. i. sochs ho ej'. i. uirg et dim habuit et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

sent into the eastern Counties in 1074, to quell the rebellion raised by Ranulph Earl of Suffolk and Norfolk, and Roger Earl of Hereford, because the King had refused his consent to the marriage of the former Nobleman with the Earl of Hereford's daughter.

It is probable, that the Bishop of Constance returned into Normandy immediately after the death of the Conqueror. In the subsequent disputes between Robert Duke of Normandy and William Rufus, respecting the succession to the Crown of England, he adhered to the former, and consequently, all his lands in England were confiscated. Thus, in 1093, Olney remained in the hands of William Rufus; and was probably, granted by him (among other lands,) to Hugh Earl of Chester, as a reward for his fidelity, in all the attempts made against his authority by his elder brother Robert, according to the policy of Sovereigns, of rewarding their faithful adherents, with the forfeited Estates of those who had been rebels.

The Earl of Chester had accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy; and having, probably, committed many excesses as a soldier, had recourse to the means of atonement common to that age; and when he found his latter end approaching, was shorn a Monk in the Convent of St. Werberge, at Chester, in July 1101; and died there three days afterwards, leaving issue, an only son, Richard, who succeeded his father in the Earldom of Chester, and became the next Lord of Olney. He unfortunately perished by shipwreck, with the two sons of Henry I. on their return from Normandy, in 1119, dying unmarried.

Ranulph, surnamed de Briscard (the son of Ralph de Meschines, by Maud, the sister of the first Earl of Chester,) succeeded to the Earldom and Estates of his cousin, and became the next Lord of Olney. He died in 1129; and was buried near the first Earl, in the Convent of St. Werberge, in Chester; leaving issue, two sons, Ranulph and William.

Ranulph, the eldest son, surnamed de Gernons (to distinguish him from his father,) was the fourth Earl of Chester, and succeeded to the Manor of Olney. He is represented, by contemporary historians, to have been a very mercenary character; and in the disputes between Stephen and the Empress Maud, to have sold his allegiance to the highest bidder. In pursuing his ambitious views, he obtained from King Henry II. before his accession to the English Throne, a conditional grant of the lands of William Peverell, of Nottingham, unless, as the words of the deed express, the said William could acquit himself of his wickedness and treason in a Court of Justice. What the accusation against William Peverell was, has not been ascertained; but to avoid a trial, and preserve his Estates, he is believed to have poisoned this Earl in 1154, in the last year of the reign of Stephen, and then to have become a Monk, to shield himself from justice. This Ranulph de Gernons gave to the Monks of St. Peter, in Gloucester, an annual rent-charge of forty shillings, out of his mill of Olney.

When livery of the lands of the last Earl of Chester was given to his son Hugh, surnamed Kevelioc, who succeeded him, it appears that this Manor of Olney was retained by King Henry II.; for, the rent of it was annually accounted for at the Exchequer during great part of his reign, sometimes by the Sheriff of Bucks, and occasionally by the Sheriff of Northamptonshire. He was likewise in rebellion against his Sovereign; and Olney might perhaps be held in the King's hands on this account: but he made his peace, and had his lands restored to him before his death, which happened in 1181. He was buried at Chester. His issue was an only son, named Ranulph,¹ and

¹ It was this Earl, who, being once compelled to take shelter in Rothelent Castle, in Flintshire, was there besieged by the Welsh, but was delivered from his danger by the rabble assembled at Chester Fair. For, on sending to Roger de Lacy, Baron of Halton, his Constable of Cheshire, to come with all speed to his succour, Roger gathered a tumultuous rout of fiddlers, players, coblers, and debauched persons both men and women, and marched immediately towards the Earl; when the Welsh, perceiving so great a multitude approaching, raised the siege and fled. Wherefore, the Earl gave him

four daughters; Maud, married to David Earl of Angus, in Scotland; Mabel, to William de Albini, Earl of Arundel; Agnes, to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby; and Hawise, to Robert Quincy.

Ranulph, surnamed Blundeville, the last Earl of Chester of this family, obtained the restoration of this Manor of Olney, with all its privileges, after the death of his father, either from King Hen. II. or Ric. I. He died at Walingford 1232, (16 Hen. III.) without issue, having holden the Earldom of Chester about fifty years; and his inheritance was divided among his sisters and their representatives. The Manor of Olney was of the purparty of Mabel, his second sister, who had been married to the Earl of Arundel, but died in the lifetime of the Earl, her brother; as had also William, her eldest son; whereupon Hugh de Albini, her second son, then Earl of Arundel, and in his minority, came into possession of this Manor.¹

This Hugh married Isabella, daughter of William Earl Warren and Earl of Surrey, but died without issue, 1 May 1243, (27 Hen. III.) and was buried in the Abbey of Wymundham, with his ancestors, leaving his great inheritance to be divided amongst his four sisters; Mabel, married to Robert de Tatshall; Isabella, married to John Fitz-Alan; Nichola, married to Roger de Someri; and Cecilia, married to Robert de Montalt.

Olney was, however, assigned as part of her dower, to Isabella, his widow, who survived him until the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. and founded the Nunnery of Masham, near Lynn, in Norfolk, which Manor she had of the gift of her father at the time of her marriage. After her decease, Olney became the property of Nichola, the wife of Roger de Someri, third sister and co-heiress of Hugh de Albini, husband of the aforesaid Isabel.

Nichola was the second wife of Roger de Someri, and, having no male-issue, on her decease, in 1284, (12 Edw. I.) her inheritance was divided among her four daughters; Joane, wife of John le Strange, of Knockyn; Mabel, wife of Walter de Sully; Matilda, wife, first, of Henry de Erdington; and, secondly, of William de Byfield; and Margery, wife of Ralph de Crumbwell; who appear to have inherited the Manor of Olney in equal shares; for, in 1302, (30 Edw. I.) William de Byfield died seised of one-fourth part of this Manor, of his wife's inheritance; and in 1311, (5 Edw. II.) Mabel de Sully died seised also of a fourth part of this Manor. The purparty of John le Strange seems to have been very soon alienated by him; and at an early period after the death of the Lady Nichola de Someri, a part of the Manor, with the Advowson of the Church of Olney, had been acquired by John Grey, Justice of Chester, who gave his estate here, in marriage with his daughter, to Ralph Basset, Lord Basset of Drayton, who died in 1299.

To him succeeded his son Ralph, who presented to the Church in 1303, as heir of his mother, and, either by exchange or purchase, acquired the other portions of the Manor before 1348, (17 Edw. III.); in which year he died seised thereof, with the Knights' fees belonging to the same; leaving Ralph Basset, his grandson, (son of another Ralph, who died in 1333), his heir, being then of the age of seven years.

This Ralph Basset (who inherited Olney from his mother, the daughter of John Grey) married Joane, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; and, previous to the death of his son Ralph, before mentioned, divers fines were passed of Manors belonging to the Bassets, among which was Olney, with ultimate remainders, in failure of the male-line of that family, to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick; which remainders took effect in the reign of Hen. IV.

the patronage over all the "*fiddlers and cobblers*" in Chester, in reward for this service. The Constable retained to himself and his heirs, the donation and authority over the cobblers; but is reported to have transferred the authority over the fiddlers and players, to his steward, Dutton, of Dutton, whose heirs are traditionally said to enjoy the same power and authority over the minstrels of Cheshire to this day.

¹ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 121.

Ralph Basset (the grandson) making proof of his age 29 Edw. III. did his homage, and had livery of his lands. He amortised the Manor of Warrington, in this parish of Olney, in favour of the Abbey of Lavendon, 7 Ric. II. ; and, by his Will, dated 13 Ric. II. ordained a Chantry, *inter alia*, in the Chapel of our Lady, in the church-yard of Olney ; and died 10 May 1390, (14 Ric. II.) without issue, leaving Joane, his widow, who held Olney in dower till her death, in 1403, (4 Hen. IV.)

Under the limitations of a fine passed by Ralph Basset, grandfather of the last-mentioned Ralph, the Manor of Olney came, in 1403, to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who had succeeded to the honours and inheritance of his father under an act of 1 Hen. IV. by which they had been restored ; so that the grants of the reversion of Olney, after the death of Joane Basset, made by King Ric. II. during the exile and attainder of Thomas Earl of Warwick, to the Duke of Norfolk and Duke of York, &c. never took effect.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was, in 1418, created Earl of Albemarle, (having before been dignified with the Order of the Garter), and died seised of this Manor 17 Hen. VI. leaving a son, Henry, his next heir ; and a daughter, Anne, married to Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury ; and was buried in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick.

Henry succeeded his father in this Manor, amongst other great estates ; and being highly in favour with King Hen. VI. was, by that Monarch, in the 22d year of his reign, created Premier Earl of England, being then only nineteen years of age ; and soon afterwards advanced to the dignities of Duke of Warwick, and King of the Isle of Wight. He had, in his father's lifetime, and when only ten years of age, married Cecily, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, and had issue by her, a daughter ; but he lived not long to enjoy his estates and honours, dying 11 June 1445, (23 Hen. VI.) at Hanley, in Worcestershire, the place of his birth, being then about twenty-two years of age, and was buried in the Abbey at Tewkesbury.

Anne Beauchamp, his daughter, then an infant, succeeded to her father's estates and honours, but survived him not more than three years ; whereupon Anne, her aunt, was found to be her next heir. She had been married to Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, who, in her right, became also Earl of Warwick, which dignity was confirmed to him by Patent 27 Hen. VI. This great Lord was slain in the Battle of Barnet in 1471, (11 Edw. IV.) and his estates confiscated ; and it was declared, by an Act of Parliament, that his two daughters, Isabel, married to George Duke of Clarence, and Anne, who was married to Richard Duke of Gloucester, the King's brothers, should succeed to their mother's inheritance, in the same manner as if she had been naturally dead.

In the partition of her lands, Olney fell to the share of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Ric. III. in right of his wife, and he presented to the Rectory in 1574 ; and, notwithstanding the death of his Queen in the preceding year, continued to hold the Manor of Olney, till the fatal result of the Battle of Bosworth-Field transferred his Crown and Estates to his more fortunate competitor, the Earl of Richmond, who then ascended the Throne, with the title of King Hen. VII.

Henry, pretending to commiserate the hard fortune of the House of Warwick, caused an Act of Restitution to be passed in Parliament, in the third year of his reign, to Anne, Countess-Dowager of Salisbury and Warwick, sister and heir of Henry Duke of Warwick, of all her lands ; and she presented to the Church of Olney, which became vacant in the course of that year : but it appears, that the real motive of the King, in this proceeding, was to get possession of all the Warwick lands, by an undisputed title ; for the Countess was scarcely put in possession of her paternal inheritance, before she surrendered the same into the King's hands, who allowed her only a trifling maintenance until her death, two years afterwards, in 1490. The Manor of Olney was, however, part of that allowance, by grant from the King, in the fifth year of his reign, the same year in which the Countess

died. It was afterwards holden by the Crown; and King Hen. VIII. demised Olney Mills, in 1520, to certain tenants, on a lease of twenty-one years.

Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, granted this Manor to his sister, the Princess Mary, for life, describing it as parcel of the possessions of Richard, late Earl of Warwick, attainted.

In the reign of James I. it was settled upon the Queen, as part of her dowry; and afterwards demised, for ninety-nine years, to certain Citizens of London.

King Cha. II. granted to Edward Dythfield, Francis Morse, and Humphrey Clark, upon Trust, for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, (who had lent money to the King, and to King James) the Manor of Olney, with rents of the free tenants, &c. being parcel of the lands belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, in fee, on payment of 58*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per ann. Through this grant, in or about the year 1638, the Manor came into the possession of Richard Nicholl, a Turkey Merchant, of London, who held it in 1660.

William Nicholl, Esq. his son, is presumed to have afterwards holden it, as it is certain that it was in the hands of his son, Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B. at the time of his death, in 1733.

Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl dying without male-issue, this Manor passed with his estate at Bradwell, and became vested in William Earl of Dartmouth, in right of his marriage with Frances Katherine, only surviving child of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, in January 1755.

In 1767, (7 Geo. III.) an Act of Parliament was passed for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, and commonable lands, within the parish of Olney, in which it is recited, that William Earl of Dartmouth, in his own right, and in right of Frances Katherine, Countess of Dartmouth, his wife, is Lord of the Manors of Olney and Warrington, otherwise Warrington, in the said parish.

OLNEY has become better known, as having been, for several years, the residence of the favourite Poet, COWPER.¹ He was one of those "gifted sons of genius," whose writings will be long held in deserved estimation. The house which he occupied here, for nearly twenty years, is situated near the Rectory, the gardens of both adjoining each other. In a small rustic building, or summer-house, at the end of the garden, Cowper was in the habit of spending his leisure hours; and in which several of his popular Poems, and most of his epistolary correspondence, were written.

"O bless'd seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he, thus occupied, enjoys!"

¹ William Cowper was the descendant of an ancient and honourable family. His father was the second son of Spencer Cowper, Esq. (a younger brother of the Lord Chancellor Cowper), who was appointed Chief-Justice of Chester in 1717, and afterwards a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Poet's father was Rector of Great Berkhamstead, Co. Herts, at which place William was born 26 Nov. 1731; and, from his infancy, appears to have been of a very delicate frame of body. In 1737, he was sent to a School at Market-street, in Hertfordshire, under the conduct of Dr. Pitman, but shortly afterwards was removed to Westminster School. When he was eighteen years of age, he left the latter, and was articled to an Attorney for three years, in whose house he succeeded in gaining the esteem of all around him, by the gentleness of his manners and his amiable temper. After he had fulfilled the terms of his engagement, he entered the Temple for the purpose of finishing his studies as a Barrister; but, like many other men of genius, he neglected the law, and gratified the bent of his mind in the cultivation of Poetry. Indeed, he appears to have aimed at the character of a Literary man, in the general sense of the term; for he is known to have assisted various contemporary publications in prose essays, as well as with compositions in verse; and he cultivated the acquaintance of Churchill, Thornton, Lloyd, and Colman, who had been his school-fellows at Westminster. About this period, he assisted the latter with some papers for the "Connoisseur." Cowper's first poetical effort was a translation of an Elegy of Tibullus, made at the age of fourteen. Disqualified as he was, from extreme diffidence, to advance in his profession, his family-interest procured him a situation which seemed not ill adapted to gratify his very moderate ambition, while it did not much interfere with his reluctance to public life. In 1763, he was nominated to the offices of Reading-Clerk and Clerk of the Private Committees of the House of Lords; but although he attended closely at the office for several months, to examine the Parliamentary Journals, his application was rendered useless, by that excess of diffidence which made him conceive, that whatever know-

The annexed sketch presents a view of this rural retreat, with the Rectory-House, and the spire of the Church in the distance.



Cowper's Favourite Study

"Had I choice of sublunary good,
What could I wish, that I possess not here?
Health, leisure, means to improve it, friendship,
peace!"

"Some must be great. Great offices will have
Great talents; and God gives to every man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordain'd to fill.
To the deliverer of an injur'd land
He gives a tongue to enlarge upon, a heart
To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs:
To monarchs dignity: to judges sense:

To artists ingenuity and skill:

To me, an unambitious mind, content
In the low vale of life, that early felt
A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long
Found *here* that leisure and that ease I wish'd."

From the contiguous scenery around the Town of Olney, many descriptions in "The Task," are known to have been derived. The beautiful simplicity and accuracy of the following must be evident to every person acquainted with the neighbourhood:

"There, fast rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms.
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut;
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds;
Displaying on its varied side the grace
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
Still undulates upon the list'ning ear,
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages, remote."

"Descending now (but cautious, lest too fast)
A sudden steep, upon a rustic bridge
We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their pendant boughs, stooping as if to drink.
Here, ankle-deep in moss and flow'ry thyme,
We mount again, and feel at ev'ry step
One foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,
Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil.

ledge he might previously acquire, it would all forsake him at the Bar of the House; and therefore was under the necessity of relinquishing the prospect of a station so formidable to a frame of such singular sensibility. This conflict so entirely overwhelmed his health and faculties, that it was found necessary to remove him to St. Alban's, where he resided a considerable time under the care of an eminent physician, Dr. Cotton. In the month of October 1767, he came to reside at Olney, where he formed an intimacy with a number of friends, who used their utmost efforts to assuage the severity of that morbid sensibility of feeling under the pressure of which he passed a considerable portion of his life. Amongst these may be mentioned, the Rev. Mr. Unwin, Rector of Grimston, and family; the Rev. Mr. Greatheed, of Newport Pagnell; the Rev. John Newton, afterwards Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London; John Thornton, Esq. Merchant of London; Lady Austen; Lady Hesketh; William Hayley, Esq. subsequently his Biographer; and the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, of Ravenstone, afterwards Chaplain of Fort St. George, in the East Indies. In November 1786, he removed from Olney to Weston, about two miles distant, where he continued to reside until the autumn of 1795. About this period, his health declining, Cowper's removal from Weston was adopted as an experiment, to try the effect of change of air and of scenery. After visiting several places on the sea-coast, in the County of Norfolk, he took up his residence at Dunham Lodge, a house situated on high ground, in a park about four miles from Swaffham. His subsequent intervals of health, few as they were, appear to have been attended with some return of attention to his favourite pursuits: he began to take delight in the revision of his edition of Homer; and also completed his revision of the *Odyssey*. However, in the month of February 1800, he began to exhibit symptoms of dropsy, which soon made a rapid progress; and on the 25th April following, he expired. He was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, in Dereham Church; where Lady Hesketh caused a Marble Tablet to be erected to his Memory, with an Inscription by Mr. Hayley. [Chalmers's Biog. Dict. vol. x. p. 400: Hayley's Life of Cowper, &c.]

He, not unlike the great ones of mankind,
Disfigures earth; and, plotting in the dark,
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he has done."



The Peasant's Nest

" When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet,
Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,
The task of new discoveries falls on me.
At such a season, and with such a charge,
Once went I forth; and found, till then unknown,
A cottage, whither oft we since repair:
'Tis perch'd upon the green-hill top, but close
Environ'd with a ring of branching elms
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen
Peeps at the vale below: so thick beset
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I called the low-roof'd lodge the *Peasant's Nest*.
And, hidden as it is, and far remote
From such displeasing sounds, as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the bay of curs
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,
And infants clamorous, whether pleased or pain'd,
Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine.
Here, I have said, at least I should possess
The Poet's treasure, silence, and indulge
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure.
Vain thought! the dweller in that still retreat
Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
Its elevated site forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well:
He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
And heavy laden, brings his beverage home,
Far-fetch'd and little worth; nor seldom waits,
Dependent on the baker's punctual call,

To hear his creaking panniers at the door,
Angry and sad, and his last crust consumed.
So farewell envy of the *Peasant's Nest*!
If solitude make scant the means of life,
Society for me!—thou seeming sweet,
Be still a pleasing object in my view;
My visit still, but never mine abode."



The Yardley Oak

" Time made thee what thou wast—King of the Woods!
And Time hath made thee what thou art—a cave
For owls to roost in! Once thy spreading boughs
O'erhung the champaign, and the numerous flocks
That graz'd it stood beneath that ample cope
Uncrowded, yet safe shelter'd from the storm.
No flock frequents thee now: thou hast out-lived
Thy popularity, and art become,
Unless verse rescue thee awhile, a thing
Forgotten as the foliage of thy youth."

This celebrated Tree is situated on the confines
of this County and Northamptonshire. Cowper,
in writing to his friend Mr. Rose, says:

"The tree has been known by the name of *Judith*, for many ages: perhaps it received that name on being planted by the Countess Judith, niece to the Conqueror, whom he gave in marriage to the English Earl Waltheof, with the Counties of Northampton and Huntingdon as her Dower."¹

¹ "The Yardley Oak," a Poem by Cowper, consists of about one hundred and sixty lines, and was first published in the first edition of Hayley's Collection of his Works. On the subject of this Poem, Dr. Johnson, the Poet's kinsman, in writing to Mr. Hayley, observes: "It is indeed surprising, that Cowper never mentioned to any one of his most intimate friends the commencement of a Poem on a subject that delighted him so much. It must have been written in the year 1791; and as other poetical pursuits, particularly his translation of Milton, engrossed his attention in the course of that year, I apprehend he threw this admirable fragment aside, and absolutely forgot it. Among our dear Cowper's papers, I found the following memorandum: 'The Oak at Yardley Lodge, 28 feet 5 inches.'"

The Advowson was always appendant to the Manor until the reign of Hen. VIII. ; for although, in 1481, (22 Edw. IV.) a fine had been levied between the Dean and Canons of Windsor, *Querents*, and Richard Duke of Gloucester, and Anne his Duchess, *Deforcients*, of the Rectory of Olney, then in the hands of the King, that grant was soon set aside, or perhaps never took effect.

King Henry VII. in 1504, reciting his grant to the Abbess and Convent of Sion, dated 16 July 1502, of the Advowson of Olney, with the tithes to the same belonging, discharged the said Convent from all taxes, subsidies, &c., the Advowson being then vested in the Crown, by the attainder of the Earl of Warwick.

King Edw. VI. on coming to the throne, granted to his sister, the Princess Mary, for life, *inter alia*, the Lordships and Manors of Olney and Great Marlow, and Olney Park,¹ with the Advowsons and Patronage of the Churches.

King Philip and Queen Mary, by Patent, in 1558, in consideration of 7000*l.* granted to Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, *inter alia*, the Patronage and Advowson of the Church of Olney, to himself and his successors ; but Queen Elizabeth having succeeded to the Crown, set aside this grant : and conveyed, by Patent, the said Rectory, to George and Jane Incent Castle, for their lives ; but on the surrender of this lease, a few years afterwards, the same was renewed to the aforesaid George and Jane Incent Castle, and Elizabeth Beswick, for the like term, they paying 30*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and 8*s.* for a heriot.

In 1606, King James I. in the fourth year of his reign, granted to Sir John Ramsey, Knt. *inter alia*, the Rectory of Olney, late belonging to Sion Monastery ; and the latter sold all his right and interest therein to Robert Gorges, afterwards Sir Robert Gorges, Knt. of Redlinch, Co. Somerset, who thereupon endowed the Vicarage with 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. thus augmenting it to 60*l.* per ann.

In 1608, King James I. by Patent, demised to Sir Henry Guildford, and Elizabeth his wife, the Rectory of Olney, from Lady-day then past, for fifty years, *if no lease is in being*, at 30*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Vicar of Olney ; for Synodals 10*s.* 8*d.* per ann. ; to the Bishop of Lincoln, 26*s.* 8*d.* per ann. &c. ; and *and if a lease be, then for fifty years from the end thereof*.

In 1642, Sir Robert Gorges conveyed the Rectorial Tithes and the Advowson of the Vicarage to William Johnson, Esq. of Milton Briant, Co. Northampton ; who, coming to reside here, re-built the greater part of the parsonage-house, which had been the ancient residence of the Rectors, and died in 1669, aged eighty years. The Advowson afterwards passed to another William Johnson, who was the Impropror and owner in 1732. He was succeeded in his possessions here by his son, the Rev. Wolsey Johnson ; who, having a good estate in Lincolnshire, built a house there, to which he was about to remove with his family, when he died, in 1755, leaving a widow and family.²

Since the generous augmentation of the Living by Sir Robert Gorges, several additions have been likewise made to this Vicarage ; as, in 1812, of 200*l.* by a Parliamentary grant ; and in 1818, by another of 300*l.* to meet a donation of 200*l.* made by the Earl of Dartmouth, Patron and Impropror. The Vicarage has since received another augmentation of 17*l.* per ann. granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

¹ Olney Park had been enclosed by Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton, by license of King Edw. III. to impark 300 acres of land in Olney, in 1374, in which parish he had enjoyed free warren ; as also in Hormead, by Charter in 4 Edw. III.

² The remains of the Rev. Wolsey Johnson were carried into Lincolnshire for interment, and his family removed thither from Olney ; but his widow, (who survived him until 1759), about a year or two after he had vacated his Vicarage here in favour of his successor, had great disputes and squabbles with the latter, notwithstanding he had obtained the Benefice principally through her recommendation and patronage.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE KENET died Rector in 1263; and was succeeded by

Nicholas de Baginden, presented in 1263, by Lady Isabella de Albini, Countess of Arundel, in right of her dowry in the Manor of Olney.

Hugh died in 1303; and was succeeded by

Richard Cramwell, 8 March 1303, on the presentation of Ralph Lord Basset, of Drayton. He died in 1318; and was succeeded by

Thomas de Radclive, instituted 1 Dec. 1318, on the presentation of Sir Ralph Basset, Knt., Lord of Drayton. He died; and

John de Buckingham, Presbyterian, was instituted 12 Dec. 1348, on the same presentation. He was afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

Roger de Newcroft succeeded in 1350: he was Archdeacon of Northampton; resigned in 1351; and

William Mareschall was instituted 3 Feb. 1351, on the presentation of Sir Ralph Basset, Knt., of Drayton.

William de Navesby resigned in 1364, in exchange for Bosworth Rectory. He was Archdeacon of Chester; and was succeeded by

Adam de Navesby, presented 1 June 1364, by Sir Ralph Basset, Lord of Olney. At his decease,

John Grant de Turvey was instituted 18 June 1389, on the presentation of Lord Ralph Basset, of Drayton. He died; and

Thomas Aldeburg was presented 1 March 1407, by the Feoffees of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He exchanged it for Hanslap, circ. 1415, with

John Baysham, who died in 1434. He was also Canon of Hereford, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

Nicholas Wymbysch, presented 20 June 1434, by Richard Earl of Warwick and Albemarle. He died in 1460, Canon of York and Archdeacon of Notts. On his cession,

William Chambers was presented by the same Patron, 26 Nov. 1455. He resigned; and

Vincent Clement, S.T.P. was presented 21 Jan. 1458, by Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick. He was Treasurer of Litchfield, and Canon of Hereford and Lincoln. He died; and

Thomas Barrow, LL.B., was instituted 15 March 1574, on the presentation of Richard Duke of Gloucester. He died in 1494; being also Canon of Litchfield, and Archdeacon of Colchester.¹ On his cession of this Living,

John Tolost, or *Tolot*, was instituted 29 Aug. 1488, on the presentation of the Countess of Warwick. At his death,

Henry Ainsworth, LL.D. was presented 21 Jan. 1492, by King Henry VII. He was born at Greenford, Co. Middlesex: was Fellow of New College, Oxon.: Prebendary of Heydour-cum-Walton, in Lincoln Cathedral; and was living in 1515. He seems to have quitted this Rectory to have it appropriated in 1504. He died in 1517, Rector of St. Mildred's, Poultry, London; and Fulham, Co. Middlesex. He was also Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, to which he was presented in 1513, on Dr. Morden being made Dean.

VICARS.

WILLIAM WAREYN was presented by the Abbess and Convent of Sion, 21 Aug. 1504, being erected to a Vicarage in the same year, and endowed with 20 marks. At his death,

John Threlheld was presented 22 June 1521, on the presentation of Sion Convent. On his cession,

Nicholas Whyntington was instituted 5 Feb. 1535, on the same presentation.

Robert Salisbury succeeded about 1541. He was Prebendary of Rochester: and died there in 1544.

Thomas Roberts was presented 18 June 1547, by the King: occurs Vicar in 1558 & 1561: and died in 1577

Martin Purvier, B.D. was instituted 5 Dec. 1578, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, and held it in 1601. At his death,

Griffin Lewis, A.M. was presented 23 March 1603, by King James I. He occurs Vicar in 1610: and was buried here 13 April 1611.

William Dormer succeeded; and held it in 1621.

William Worcester succeeded in 1624, by the recommendation of Sir Robert Gorges. He resigned; and

Richard Giffard was instituted 10 May 1638, on the presentation of Sir Robert Gorges, Knt., of Redlinch, Co. Somerset, but was displaced.

¹ Dr. Barrow had been formerly Fellow of King's Hall (not King's College, as Newcourt, through mistake, has it); and Chancellor of the Household to King Richard III. He gave a benefaction towards erecting St. Mary's Church there: in the inside of the Steeple of which are carved, two swords in Saltire, with a crosslet in chief, being part of the arms of *Barrow*, and are borne between four fleurs-de-lis; or perhaps, it might relate to the connection he had with St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which gives for arms, two swords in Saltire. [Cole's MSS. vol. ix.; also vol. xxxi. 22 b.]

Robert Walwin occurs Vicar in 1640.

Nathaniel Jenny occurs in 1658: he died in 1668.

Samuel Freeman, S.T.P., presented 17 Nov. 1668, by Thomas Johnson, Esq. He was a native of Olney: afterwards Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Westminster; installed 21 Sept. 1691, Dean of Peterborough: and having resigned this Living, died 14 Oct. 1707, aged 63; being succeeded by

John Neale, 25 Sept. 1671. On whose cession,

George Lesley, A.M., was presented 1 Nov. 1687;¹ and at his death, was succeeded by

Henry Elliot, A.M., who was presented by William Johnson, Esq. 17 Aug. 1701. He quitted it for Havesham, where he was buried; and was succeeded, on his cession, by

Henry Kelly, inst. 30 July 1718: he died in 1735.

Wolsey Johnson, A.M. succeeded, being inducted 27 Oct. 1735, on the presentation of his father, William Johnson, Esq.; but resigned in 1753.

Moses Browne, presented by Wolsey Johnson, Clk., on the cession of himself, and inducted 28 June 1753. Amongst the biographical collections of Mr. Cole, in a short account of this person, he is said to have been "destitute of an academical education, and designed for a mechanical employment, but not deficient in scholarship." Sir John Hawkins, amongst the Bowyer Anec-

dots, mentions him as originally a pen-cutter; and affording considerable support to the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the poetical department, which "he fed with many a nourishing morsel." He was fond of angling: wrote Piscatory Eclogues: and was a candidate for Cave's prize of fifty pounds, mentioned in Johnson's first letter to that eminent encourager of literary industry; and for other prizes for poetry, which he is said to have obtained. A collection of his poems, in an octavo volume, was published in 1739. He had previously distinguished himself, at an early period of life, by two dramatic compositions, which appeared in 1723, under the titles of "Polidus, or Distressed Love," a Tragedy; and "All be-devilled," a Farce. He afterwards took a serious turn; and was patronized by the celebrated and pious James Hervey, of Weston Favell, in Northamptonshire, author of the Meditations, &c.; through whose means, he is said to have obtained admission into holy orders, without having taken any academical degree. After he had resided some years at Olney, he was appointed Chaplain to Morden College, at Blackheath, in Kent,² and made Rector of Sutton, in Lincolnshire. He died at Morden College, in September 1787; having been the author of Piscatory Eclogues, 8vo. Lond. 1729; Poems on Various Subjects, 8vo. Lond. 1739; The Work and Rest of the

¹ He was the only Vicar whose interment is recorded in the Register, excepting Griffin Lewis, who is *not* styled Vicar.

² Shortly after the appointment of the Rev. Moses Browne to the Chaplaincy of Morden College, at Blackheath, in Kent, he nominated the Rev. John Newton (afterwards the Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, London,) to the Curacy of Olney, which he held for the period of nearly sixteen years. Mr. Newton was born in London, on the 24 July, 1725. His father was many years master of a vessel, trading to the Mediterranean; but in 1748, went out as Governor of York Fort, in Hudson's Bay, where he died, about two years afterwards. His son was brought up to the same profession; and his early history has been long before the public, which appears to have been extremely vicious, thoughtless, and abandoned. [See the Account of his Early Life, published by himself, in 1764.] He was subsequently employed in several ships concerned in the African slave trade; where he acquired that knowledge which, many years afterwards, enabled him to contribute, by his evidence before Parliament, to the abolition of that detestable traffic. During the period that he had the command of a merchant ship, he acquired a considerable knowledge of the mathematics, and thoroughly revived his acquaintance with the Latin Language; allotting to himself, every day, eight hours for sleep and meals, eight hours for exercise and devotion, and eight hours to his books. Perhaps, in the Guinea trade, such a life has no parallel. At length, a variety of circumstances concurred to wean him from the sea; and after pursuing his studies with great diligence for some time, he at length resolved on taking orders in the Church. In April 1764, he was ordained by Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, and was admitted into Priest's orders in the following year, receiving, at the same time, his appointment to the Curacy of Olney: where he soon became acquainted with two gentlemen, whose friendship gave an important interest to his future life, the benevolent John Thornton, Esq. and William Cowper, Esq., the poet. The former, entertaining a very high opinion of the integrity of Mr. Newton, made him the almoner of his charities to the poor, allowing him about 200*l.* a year, with which to help the needy and afflicted poor in his parish. Mr. Newton calculated, that he had received of Mr. Thornton, upwards of 3000*l.* in this way, during his residence at Olney. His intimacy with Cowper, forms one of the most interesting periods of that poet's life. [Biog. Dict. vol. x. p. 406.] In 1779, Mr. Newton was removed from Olney, to be Rector of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, in London, on the presentation of his friend, Mr. Thornton, and continued his labours in this place during the remainder of his life. Few men had more the art of attracting friendship: his benevolence was most extensive; and his house was open to the afflicted of every description. Among his other services of no small

Creation, 8vo. Lond. 1752; Walton's Angler, with Notes, 12mo. Lond.; and, amongst some others of less note, besides the Dramatic Pieces before alluded to, "Sunday Thoughts," and "Sermons." Some anecdotes of Mr. Browne are related in Gent. Mag. vol. lvii. p. 286, 840, &c. Cole, in his usual manner, remarks of one of his publications, that "amongst a great deal of trash, some good lines and thoughts appear strangely jumbled together;" and notices, that his "Work and Rest of the Creation," was dedicated to the Duchess of Somerset; and had before the title page, his portrait, in a lay habit; with his arms, viz.: S. three lions passant in bend between two bendlets Arg. The same arms occur on his monumental tablet, in the Church.

James Bean was presented 5 Dec. 1757, by the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth. He resigned; and *Melville Horne* was presented 31 May 1769, by the same Patron. He resigned; and

Christopher Stephenson, A.B. was presented 8 July 1799, by the same Patron. He died; and

Henry Gauntlett was presented March 1815, by the same Patron. He was the author of "An Exposition of the Revelations," in a series of Sermons preached at Olney, dedicated to the Earl of Dartmouth. He died in 1834; and was succeeded by

Daniel Baxter Langley, D.C.L. inducted 27 April 1834, on the presentation of the Earl of Dartmouth. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb.; and is the present Vicar.

THE CHURCH.

This edifice is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a nave and two aisles, covered with lead; at the west end of which, is an octagonal spire steeple of stone, of the height of 185 feet. The length of the Church is 78 feet; of the chancel, 54 feet; in all, 132 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles, 56 feet. In the steeple is a good clock and chimes; and six large tuneable bells, of which the tenor weighs 28 cwt. The tenor, as well as the rest, were re-cast since 1611, when there were only four bells. On the great bell, before it was re-cast, was inscribed, *Ora pro nobis virgo Maria*. There were anciently in the church-windows, the *Arms* of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and the Lords Basset of Drayton. In the north wall of the chancel, is an ancient stone-coffin, under an anchorite or low bracket, but without any inscription or tradition respecting it. There are a many corbel heads in the Church, neatly sculptured, of which the annexed are specimens:



On the north side of the nave is a large porch; and on the south, a door-way, under an obtuse pointed arch; a third entrance is into the belfry, at the west end; and on the south side of the chancel, between two large windows, is another door-way, partly closed.

The east window of the chancel consists of five lights, separated by a cross mullion; the other windows have three lights, each trefoil-headed.

importance, was his kind patronage of young men intended for the Church; as an instance of which, it may be mentioned, that the world owes, in a great degree, the character and services of the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan to Mr. Newton's influence, whose early life was almost as unpromising as that of Newton's. [See Memoirs of Dr. Buchanan.] He died 31 Dec. 1807, and was buried in the Rector's vault in his Church. His principal works consist of Sermons, published at various times; "A Narrative of own Life," 1764; "A Review of Ecclesiastical History," on the plan which Milner afterwards pursued; a volume of "Hymns," better known as "Olney Hymns" (some of which were written by Cowper); "Cardiphonia;" and the "Messiah," a series of sermons on the words of that celebrated Oratorio. The Life of Newton was afterwards written by the late Rev. Richard Cecil. [Biog. Dict. vol. xxiii. p. 119; Cecil's Life, &c.]



Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, five lofty handsome arches, supported by columns; and between the nave and the chancel is a very large pointed arch. Some of the windows have remains of their ancient tracery, with trefoil-headed lights; and above them, under the point of a Gothic arch, three trefoils, conjoined in a central point: others have been modernized. In the nave are three large chandeliers of brass, and another in the chancel.

The Font is octagonal, placed on two grades, and stands in the south-west arch, near the gallery.

The Church stands on the south side of the Town, on the banks of the River Ouse, within half a furlong of the bridge over that stream, which was built in 1619.

In the church-yard many Roman Catholics are buried, as appears by the sign of the Cross on numerous grave-stones, none apparently of prominent note or distinction, but chiefly belonging to a respectable class of the inhabitants.

A small vestry-room has been made on the south side of the west door, under the gallery, on the front of which is inscribed:

Matthew Marryott, Clerk and Sexton of this Parish, built this Gallery at his own proper cost and charge, 1723.

The Royal Arms are in a square frame above.

On a stone in the floor:

Here lieth the Body of Martha, wife of the Rev. Thomas Jones, late of Clifton Reines, who departed this life 25 June 1795.

A sinner saved by Grace.

On a neat tablet of marble, affixed to the south wall, are the following arms and inscription:

Arms: Az. in bend between two cotizes Arg. three lions passant of the Second.

To the Memory of the Rev. Moses Browne, Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath, Kent, and Rector of Sutton, Lincolnshire, and who was 34 years Vicar of this Parish, and died 13 Sept. 1787, aged 84.

He sleeps in Jesus.

Also, near this place lieth M^r Thomas Browne, son of the above, who died 10 July 1803, aged 63.

A sinner saved by Grace.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel, near the communion-rails, are these arms, on a lozenge:

A pile, charged with three bears' heads, erased.

with the inscription following:

Hic jacet Catherina filia per dilecta Thomæ Johnson Armigeri et Annæ uxoris ejus quæ obiit vicesimo septimo die Augusti Anno Domini 1680 ætatisque suæ decem.

Stay, Reader, stay, lett mee bespake your eye

To take a view who here intomb'd doth lye:

'Tis worth your while, for things of excellent worth
Her tender years beyond her years brought forth.
Tak't in a word, within this narrow stone
Great beauty, witt, youth, duty, have a Tomb;
Then stand, and read thyself within this glasse,
How soon these perish, and thyself maist passe.

On a sepulchral stone in the pavement:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Johnson Armiger qui obiit quinto die 7^{bris} Anno Dom. 1667, æt. suæ 80.

A coat of arms has been obliterated.

On a black marble tombstone, placed upright against the north wall of the chancel:

Arms: A chevron between three lions' heads erased, crowned. *Crest*: A lion's head between two ostrich feathers Proper, on a wreath.

Hic jacet Ezechiel Johnson nuper de Clipsham in comitatu Rolandiæ Armiger, obiit 25 die Feb. Anno Dom. 1687, ætatis suæ 81. Duas tantū reliquit Filias primo genitam Annam nuptam Thomæ Johnson hujus parochiæ Armigeri cui peperit Gulielmum armigerene qui avi sui memoriam hunc lapidem posuit marmoreum.

On a very neat mural monument, on the south side of the chancel:

Arms: Or, a lion ramp, double teté Az. langued Gu. *Crest*: On a wreath, a mermaid with her symbols, Proper.

To perpetuate the Memory of Lieu^t William Mason, of the Navy, and Agent to Troops destined for the West Indies under Admiral Christian, and of his brother, Robert Valentine Mason, Midshipman, who were both wrecked in the *Æolus* Transport, near the Isle of Portland, in the memorable gale of wind on the 18th of November 1795, this stone is erected, as a mark of paternal affection.

Also, to the Memory of Elizabeth Mason, the respected mother of the above, who died soon afterwards, and was buried on the south side of this chancel.

On a tablet of veined marble, against the north-east pier of the nave, below the figure of Hope resting on an anchor, are the following words :

John Thompson, Citizen and Horner of London, and a native of this Parish, died Dec. 16, 1814, aged 67.

In the floor of the chancel, as also of the nave and aisles, are many sepulchral slabs, whence the inscriptions have been obliterated ; and near the entrance from the north porch, is a large dark-coloured slab, which appears to have formerly had brasses attached to it.

On other stones, may still be traced, notices of

Thomas Osborne, who died 4 June 1763, aged 61 ; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Osborne, 7 March 1764, aged 62 ; Mary, daughter of John and Mary Sheffard, August 24, 1742, aged 15 ; Alice Sheffard, grandmother to Mary Sheffard, Nov. 28, 1746, aged 71. Also,

Here lieth the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth, the wife of John Treechuite, of W Gent. who died 28 March 1710, aged 48.

The REGISTER commences in 1604, and contains several memoranda of circumstances and persons connected with this Parish at preceding periods ; as, that George, son of Sir Richard Pigott, had been baptized 17 March 1599. It appears that, in 1611, four shillings were paid to the Ringers when the Queen came through the Town, William Dormer being then Vicar ; that a great sickness at that time prevailed ; and that OLNEY BRIDGE was built in 1619.

EXTRACTS.

1516. Sir Tho. Digby, K^t willed to be buried before the Image of the Trinity in St. Peter and St. Paul's Chapel here.

1520. Rich^d Cook, alias Squire, gave towards a pair of Organs here, 6*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

1524. John Pain willed a Legacy to Our Lady's Chapel here.

1534. Tho. Launder gave 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. towards embattling the south aisle of Olney Church.

Here are on Sundays, three full services, and a Lecture every Wednesday evening ; also occasional service at a licensed school-room, the Rev. John Edward Speck, A.M. of Oxford, being Curate : and, connected with the Church of England, there are, a National School, two Infant Schools, and a Lace School (the produce sold for the benefit of the children ;) a Sewing School ; and a School for training female servants. The Sunday School contains about two hundred and fifty children.

At the east end of the south aisle, is a mural monument of stone, rudely inscribed :

Here lieth interred the body of William Gaines, late of this Parish, who deceased the 4th of August 1657, and in the year of his age 67.

Death is noe losse ne rather
gaines for he by Dying
Life attaines the poore
the world the heauens & ye
graue His Almes his
praiers his soul & Bodie
haue.

In the pavement, and partly covered by a pew, is a small plate of brass, on which are the words,
Nicolls, his age 1654.

Le Neve has preserved the following monumental record in this church, no longer remaining :

John Throckmorton, Gent. deceased the 29th Day of September Anno Dni 1693, aged — years 11 months.

Frances Throckmorton, widow, deceased the — day of ——— 1696, in the 69th year of her age.

1535. Sir John Threlkeld, Vicar of Olney, willed to be buried in Clifton Chancel ; and gave 10*s*. to the Abbat of Lavendon, two books of Parchment, a Candlestick, two Altar-Cloths, and two Towels to the Church ; and a Legacy to St. Christopher's and St. George's Fraternity here.

1545. Tho. Lawe, of Olney, Esq. gave to his Executors, for the use of his wife, the Farm which he held of the King's Majesty of the Manor of Olney.

RAVENSTONE

is situated near the extreme northern part of the County and Hundred; having, for its Northern boundary, the County of Northampton; on the East, Olney; on the South, Weston-Underwood; and on the West, Stoke Goldington. The Village is nearly six miles north of Newport Pagnell, and about three west of Olney: it is very small, and contained, in 1821, only a population of 418; the number of landowners being about 21. The population has not increased much since that period.

A cottage has been converted into a Meeting House for Wesleyan Methodists, the congregation being chiefly supplied from the neighbouring town of Olney.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

In the Norman Survey, this Manor is described in Bonestou Hundred, and holden by Hugh, of Walter Gifard, as five hides. There were six carucates of land. In the demesnes were two, and ten villeins with six bordars having four carucates. There were four servants, and one mill of twenty-five shillings rent. Six carucates of pasture; woods for three hundred hogs, valued, and had been constantly, at one hundred shillings; in the time of King Edward, at 6*l*. This Manor, Lewen, a Thane of King Edward, had holden, and could sell it.¹

The Manor, after the decease of Walter Gifard, the second of those names, and of Hugh de Bolebec, his subfeudatory, (who had holden Ravenstone under him, and from whom it had descended to a second Hugh de Bolebec, who possessed this Estate in 1165,) was soon afterwards given to Walter de Wahul, or Woodhall, in frank marriage with his wife Roesia, probably, a kinswoman of the Bolebecs, and formed part of that Barony.

From Walter de Wahul it descended to Simon, his son; and from him to John, his son, who held it in 1212 (14 King John): it was, on the division of the Barony of Bolebec between the two daughters of Walter, the last Baron, of the purparty of Constance, who married Elias de Beauchamp, son of Simon de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and Steward of the Household to King Stephen.

This Elias de Beauchamp had lands in Normandy as well as in England; and when King John lost his dominions beyond the Channel, he confiscated the property of those of his adherents who remained in France; and among this number was Elias de Beauchamp. It may therefore be presumed, that the Wahuls, from this time, held Ravenstone as the immediate tenants of the Honour of Gifard. It did not, however, long continue their property; for Saher de Wahul, the heir of the last-named John, about 1244, (29 Hen. III.) conveyed it to Peter de Chaceport, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, a very rich Ecclesiastic; at that time Rector of Ivinghoe, in this County; and Archdeacon of Wells.

Peter Chaceport, being a Clergyman, had no issue; and therefore conveyed this Manor, before his death, to the King, to the intent that a Priory might be founded here, of the Order of St. Augustine; which intention was executed by Hen. III. who, with these lands, founded and endowed a Prior and

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Bonestou Hvynd. ƿ Isd. Hugo ten' de Waltio RAVENSTON. p. v. hid. se defd. Tra. ē. vi. caſ. In dñio sunt. 11^{mo} et x. uilli cū. vi. bord hñt. 1111. caſ. Ibi. 1111. serui et i. molin de xxv. sol'. P'tū. vi. caſ. Silua ecc. porc'. Val' et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ƿ tenuit Leuuin' teign'. R.E. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

Canons, and granted them the custody of their House in times of vacation. This Foundation was made in 1254, (39 Hen. III.), about which time Chaceport exchanged this life for a better; for a contemporary Historian remarks, that "he ended his life gloriously, and made a noble Will."

It appears, by an Inquisition at Bedford, 10 Edw. III., that John Baron Woodhall died seized of Woodhall and Longford Manors, *cum pert.*, and left John, his son and next heir, æt. 16 years.

Sir Thomas Woodhall, Knt., Baron of Woodhall (who married Hawise, daughter of Henry Praers, Esq.,) son of John de Woodhall, Knt., Baron of Woodhall and Lord of Longford, who died 24 Edw. I., and who had summons to Parliament as a Baron, 5 Edw. I., acknowledged the service of three Knights' fees for his Barony of Woodhall. He was son of Walter, second son and heir of Saherus, Baron of Woodhall (his elder brother Simon, having died s. p.,) who died 34 Hen. III.; having succeeded to the estates of Robert de Brassingham, first husband of Agnes, sister and co-heir of John Baron Woodhall, and daughter of Simon de Woodhall. He gave lands in Woodhall to the Prior and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in the reign of King John; and was younger brother of Walter Baron Woodhall, 24 Hen. II., son of Walter Baron Woodhall, temp. Hen. I., who was son of Walter de Flanders, Lord of Wahull, alias Woodhall, 20 William the Conqueror.

Sir Thomas Woodhall, Knt., son of Nicholas, died 23 June, 9 Hen. V.; Thomas Woodhall, his son and next heir, being 11 years old. John, son of John Woodhall, died 41 Edw. III., leaving two daughters, Elizabeth three years old, and Eleanor two, who died his next heirs. Sir Thomas Woodhall, Knt., was second son of Nicholas, cousin and next heir of Sir John de Woodhall, Knt., Baron de Woodhall, 1 Edw. III., by Isabell his wife, whom he left a widow, in 1337.

Nicholas Baron Woodhall married 1st, Mary, daughter of Edward Rawleigh, Esq. of Barnborough, 1508; and 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Parr, Knt. 1523; whose issue by him terminated in Fulk Woodhall, his second son: of three daughters, Mary married Richard Barnebie, of Walford, Co. Northampton; and Anne married David Seamer, of Hampshire. Fulk Woodhall married Alice, eldest daughter of William Coles, of Leigh, Co. Worcester; and had Nicholas, his son and heir, who married Barbara, daughter of William Hobbes, of Hailes, Co. Gloucester. By an Inquisition taken at Northampton, 9 Nov. 23 Henry VIII., Nicholas Woodhall was returned to have died 6 May 1532; and that Anthony, his son and heir, was 14 years old and more, 5 May in the same year,

In 1512, King Henry VIII. pardoned the Inquisition not having been taken after the death of Fulk Woodhall and Alice his wife, then in the Court of Chancery; and by Livery of Anthony Woodhall, sued forth 31 Hen. VIII., it appeared, that he was son and heir of Nicholas, son of Fulk, son and heir of John, son and heir of Thomas Woodhall; that John Lord Woodhall was 48 years old 14 Edw. IV.; and died 1491; that Thomas Lord Woodhall, ob. 19 Hen. VI., having married Isabell, eldest daughter of Sir William Trussell, Knt., of Elnesthorne; and that John his son, was his next heir, then five years of age and more.¹

By an Inquisition taken at Bedford, 6 Nov. 34 Hen. VIII., it was found, that Anthony Woodhall died 4 Feb. 1513; and that Agnes his daughter and next heir, was, at the death of her father, 17 days old. His wife Anne, was daughter of Sir John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer; having married, as her second husband, John Lewsone, son and heir of Nicholas Lewsone, of Horne-place, Hawling, Co. Kent; and as her third husband, Edward Griffith, of Dingley. Anthony Baron Woodhall had a sister Joyce, married to William Midwinter, Esq., of Morlache, Co. Gloucester, and had issue.

By Inquisition taken at Toddington, Co. Beds, 19 May, 18 Eliz. after the death of Agnes Sale, wife of Sir George Calveley, Knt., daughter and heir of Anthony Woodhall, of Warkworth, Co.

¹ Inquis. at Amptill, 24 Sept. 20 Hen. VI.

Northampton, it was found, that the said Agnes died in Hocklive (Co. Beds.) 23 March last, without issue of the said Sir George Calveley and Agnes;¹ and that Richard Chetwode was son and heir of the said Agnes, and then of the age of sixteen years and more.² George and Hugh Calveley, sons of George and Agnes, died in infancy.

The Priors continued Lords of Ravenstone till the dissolution of their House, in 1523 (16 Hen. VIII.) when the Priory was dissolved by a Papal Bull; and granted, at the request of Hen. VIII. with other estates, to his favourite Minister, Cardinal Wolsey, the better to enable him to endow his Colleges, then building at Ipswich and Oxford. After the fall of this ambitious Minister, in 1532, (23 Hen. VIII.), the Manor of Ravenstone was surrendered to the Crown, by John Higden, then Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

King Edw. VI. in the second year of his reign,³ granted the Manor of Ravenstone, the site of the Priory, the Mill, and divers Lands, to Sir Francis Bryan, Knt. and Joane, Countess of Ormonde and Ossory, for their lives, to hold by fealty only. Sir Francis Bryan was dead in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary; for, in that year, the King and Queen granted the reversion of Ravenstone, after the death of the Countess, to Sir Robert Throckmorton, for seventy years from the Michaelmas or Lady-day which should first happen after the death of the Countess. She survived till 1565, (7 Eliz.) when Sir Robert Throckmorton entered into possession, the annual reserved rent to be paid by him being 73*l.* 13*s.* This lease would not have expired till 1635; but, part of the reserved rent remaining unpaid, about 1527 (Browne Willis says 16*l.*), through the negligence or default of Sir Robert Throckmorton's steward, Ravenstone was declared to have reverted to the Crown; and for this reason, several years after the default had been made, a new lease of the premises, for twenty-one years, was

¹ Arms of *Woodhall*, in thirteen quarters, 5, 3, 3, 2;—1. *Chetwode*. 2. S. three tigers' faces Prop. jessant, as many fleurs-de-lis Arg. and Or. *Oakley*. 3. Az. a lion ramp. Or. *Sound*. 4. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. *Lyons*. 5. Az. a plate between three crescents Or. *Rees*. 6. Arg. on a bend Gu. three crescents Or. between two cotizes Arg. *Rawley*. 7. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., 2 and 3, S. a buck's head attired Or., over all, a bend Gu. *Henhull*. 8. Erm. on a Chief indented Gu. an annulet between two crowns (coronets?) Proper. *Leech*. 9. S. an anchor staff between two pheons Arg. *Leech*. 10. Az. on a bend engrailed Arg. three birds? legged Gu. *Leech*. 11. Vert. on a bend Arg. five Ermines. *Leech*. 12. Erm. a chev. Gu. *Touchet*. 13. Arg. a wyverne S. its tail nowed. *Touchet*. Crest: out of a ducal coronet Proper, a demi-lion ramp. Gu. Motto: Corona mea Christus Anno Domini 1681. Supporters: Two bulls ramp. gardant Arg. horned and unguled Or. full maned Arg. Crests of *Oakley*: On a wreath, a tiger's face Arg. jessant a fleur-de-lis. On a wreath, Arg. and Az. a lion rampant Arg. armed Gu. *Henhull*: on a wreath, a buck's head cabossed Or. *Leech*: On a wreath, Arg. and Gu. an arm coupé at the cubit, the hand Proper, grasping a serpent Vert. enwreathing it with the head erect, langued Gu. Ancient Crest of *Woodhall*: On a ducal coronet Prop. a pair of wings erect Gu. More modern: on a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a demi-savage man Arg. with paws Or. out of a crescent Gu., the head of the monster horned Or. and maned Prop. Crests of *Rees*: on a wreath, Or. and Az. a human arm coupé at the humerus Az. cuffed Or. the hand Prop. supporting a plate. *Rawley*: on a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a wolf's head coupé S. collared and tied with a knot Arg. langued Gu. *Touchet*: on a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a savage man's head S. lips Gu. with jewel in the ear Arg. *Cambria*: On a wreath, Arg. and S. a wyverne statant S. his wings erect langued and tipped Gu.

² Arms of *Chetwode*, in thirteen coats: 1. *Chetwode*, quarterly, Arg. and Gu., each quarter charged with a cross patee Gu. and Arg. counterchanged. 2. S. three tigers' faces Arg. jessant fleur-de-lis langued Gu. *Oakley*. 3. Az. a lion ramp. Or. *Sound*. 4. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. *Lyons*. 5. Az. three crescents Or. in fess point a plate. *Rees*. 6. Arg. on a bend Gu. between two cotizes Arg. three crescents Or. *Rawley*. 7. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. 2 and 3, S. the latter charged with a buck's head Or. surtout a bend Gu. *Henhull*. 8. Erm. on a Chief indented Gu. an annulet between two Barons' coronets Or. *Leech*. 9. S. between two pheons Arg. a . . . of the Last. *Leech*. 10. Az. on a bend engrailed Arg. three birds S. beaked and legged Gu. *Leech*. 11. Vert. a bend Erm. *Leech*. 12. Erm. a chev. Gu. *Touchet*. 13. Arg. a wyverne S. its tail nowed, langued Gu. *Touchet*. Supporters: on the dexter, a lion gard. Arg. with the horns and hoofs of a bull Or. On the sinister, the same monster. Motto: Corona mea Christus Anno Dom. 1681. Crests: on a wreath, Or. and Az. a dexter hand and arm coupé at the humerus, vested Az. cuffed, the hand supporting a plate Or. *Rees*. [From ancient Family Pedigree of Chetwode.]

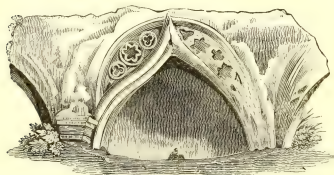
³ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. VI.

granted (28 Eliz.) to Henry Berkeley, Esq. at the same annual reserved rent. It appears, from the Great Roll of the Pipe, that Sir Robert Throckmorton's rent of 73*l.* 13*s.* was received for the next year (29 Eliz.); but the arrear of 16*l.* was still recorded to be unpaid. In the year succeeding, viz. 1588, (30 Eliz.)¹ a grant was made of the premises, in fee, to Sir Moyle Finch, after the expiration or other legal determination of the lease to Berkeley, at the same annual reserved rent of 73*l.* 13*s.* This seems to have been done without the knowledge of Sir Robert Throckmorton, who supposed himself still in possession; either not being aware of the default of payment of the 16*l.* or conceiving that the subsequent receipt of the rent had averted the forfeiture; and he kept possession. The dispute respecting Ravenstone, between Sir Moyle Finch and Sir Robert Throckmorton, was carried on for a great length of time, and was at last, in 1598 (ten years afterwards), brought under the notice of Parliament, and was referred, by consent, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord-Keeper; Popham, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; and Anderson, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, as Arbitrators, who were to make their award on or before the 16th day of February following; and the respective parties entered into bonds for 5000*l.* to stand to the decision of the Arbitrators.

THE PRIORY.

The Priory here was of the Order of Canons Regular of St. Augustine. Peter de Chaceport, Keeper of the Wardrobe to King Hen. III. having purchased of Saher de Wahul, the estate which the latter held in this Parish, together with the capital Mansion belonging to it, and the Advowson of the Rectory, the same descended, at the decease of the said Peter, to Hugh de Chaceport, his son and heir, which he surrendered to King Hen. III.; who, in consideration of the good services of Peter Chaceport, and Hugh his son, granted this estate to the Prior and Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, then lately founded here, in pure and perpetual alms, to pray for the souls of the King, the said Peter and Hugh de Chaceport, and other saints departed; granting to the said Canons sole power of governing, disposing, and filling the said Priory in time of vacation, without impediment.¹

In 1524, this Convent was given up to Cardinal Wolsey, by the Prior and four Canons, who were translated to other Monasteries. Willis *presumed* that the Prior afterwards became a Canon of St. Stephen's College at Westminster. The Surrender is dated 20 Jan. in that year; and three days afterwards, as appears by an inquisition, the Religious entirely forsook the place, *tanquam locum profanum*: this circumstance occurring, the Conventual Church is said to have been pulled down,



and the present Parochial edifice, dedicated to All Saints, built out of the materials thereof. On the descent from the hill on which the Church stands, is a large orchard, moated round, in which was formerly a fish-pond, since filled up, and a well of clear water, covered with an ancient wrought stone, through the cavity of which, the stream proceeding from it runs into a small brook. The spring appears to arise here, but the stone is evidently part of a niche, seemingly inverted; and, according to

tradition, there had been an old Hermitage, at about the distance of half a mile. Willis states, that, in his time, a small portion of a wall was visible (part of the old ruins), out of which a very

¹ By a strange error, the account of Ravenstone Priory in the Monasticon, and thence copied by the Editor of Magna Britannia, printed in 1720, is inserted in the description of Lincolnshire, instead of Bucks. [Vol. ii. p. 1489.]

indifferent farm-house had been built.. The ancient Parish Church was at some distance from the town at the time it was demolished. Browne Willis farther remarks, that there were not the least remains of the Priory, even the site being forgotten; neither (says he) is there in the Parish Church any ancient monuments, or painted glass, or signs of antiquity, notwithstanding the same appears to be of much earlier date than the Reformation, which made Willis unwilling to credit the tradition of its being erected out of the materials of the Priory Church.¹

No Register of this House is known to exist; but by an Inquisition, (of which only an imperfect copy remains in the Chapter-House at Westminster) it was found, that in 17 Hen. VIII. Cardinal Wolsey was seised in his demesne, as of fee of the site and precinct of the Monastery or Priory of the most Blessed Virgin Mary of Ravenstone; and in the King's Remembrancer's Office is a Commission touching the site of the late Priory, dated in Easter Term, 30 Elizabeth.

An impression of the Seal of Prior Radulph is appendant to a Deed in the British Museum, of the date 1278,² representing the Virgin and Divine Infant, with the figure of a Monk below, praying, and the Legend, "S. RADULPHI PRIOR. DE RAVENSTON." The Seal on the dexter side is from a Deed in the Augmentation-Office.



PRIORS.

WILLIAM DE DIVINIS, said to have been appointed first Prior of this Church, newly founded by Hen. III. the King's mandate for admitting him being dated 16 June 1254, and addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Adam de Wimandeale, or *Wymanaste*, resigned 5 Feb. 1274, (3 Edw. I.)

Ralph elected 16 March 1274.³

Godwin, died 1309, (2 Edw. II.)

Roger de Clere, elected 27 April 1307; died 1323.

Walter Aubell had the King's assent to his election 12

March 1323; received the Temporalities 27 April 1323.

Robert de Yerdele died 1348, (23 Edw. III.)

¹ Willis's Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 35, 3 b.

² Cart. Antiq. Harl. 44 H. 56.

³ Omnibus Xti fidelibus ad quos presens septu p'venit Frater Rad. P'ior de Rauenston et ejusdem loci canonic' S'm. Nov'itis nos dedisse concessisse et hac p'senti carta n'ra confirmasse Johi fil' Johis le gros de Rauenston p' servic'o suo et p' q'dam summa pecunie q'm nob' dedit p' manib' totu illud messuagiū cū curtillag' et edificiiis sepib' et fossat et omib' aliis p'tinētiis suis scilt' quod pat' dci Johis in villa de Rauenston de feodo eēcie quondā tenuit et jacet int' lupellan' ex una p'te et messuagiū quod Alan' m'cator de dicto feodo quondā tenuit ex alt'a. Habndū et tenend' d'co Johi et heredib' suis vl' suis assignatis de nob' et successorib' n'ris liber q'te integ' b'n et pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim nob' et successorib' n'ris duodeci denar q'tuor capon' et dimidiū librā cere ad q'tuor et t'minos anni, videl't ad festū Sci Michis sex denar', ad natal' Dni q'tuor capon', ad purificacōm Beat' Mar' dimid' librā cer' et ad Pascha sex denar'. Faciend' vero duas sectas Cur' n'ra p' ann' scils' ad p'ximā curiā post festū Sci' Michis et post Pascha. Siml'qs invēiend' unū hoem p' unū diē in autūpno ad unū bedripie et p' unū diē in p'to ad levand' fenū ad cibū d'cor' P'oris et canonicos' p' omib' s'vicis secularib' consuetudinib' q'rel' exaccōib' demand' et omib' aliis rebs' que de dēo messuag' exigi pot'runt. Nos vero dci P'ior et canonici et successor' n'ri totū p'dēm messuag' cum omib' pertinentiis suis p'dcis dēo Johi et hedib' suis ob suis assignatis sicut p'dēm est contra omēs gn'tes et feminas ac etiā in deos warrantiāzim' ac'etabim' et p'petue defendemus. Ut aut' h'ec n'ra donacō concessio et huj' p'sent' carte confirmacio rata stabilis et inconcussa p'maneat, Huic p'sente Sc'pto sigillū n'rum comūne una cū sigillo P'oris apposui'm'. Hijs testibus, Willo senescall' de Rauenston de eadem Willo Riēo de Weston, Willo Coco, Thom' Cam'ar, H'nrico Cementar' et multis alijs.

Gilbert de Molesworth received the Royal assent to his election 25 Aug. 1348; resigned 37 Edw. III.¹

John Serdele, or *Yerdele*, died 10 Dec. 1396.

John Man de Raundes, called also *John Raundes*, Canon of Stone, instituted 22 Jan. 1396; died July 1418.²

John Stanney elected, with the Royal assent, 24 July 1418; but resigned, after forty-five years' government.³

Ralph Newport, alias *Belasyse*, licensed by the King, 9 Nov. 1443; resigned 22 Nov. (35 Hen. VI.)

Thomas Orlynbere elected 20 Nov. (35 Hen. VI.); resigned 15 April 1459, (38 Hen. VI.)

Thomas Wolvercote resigned 1463, (4 Edw. IV.)

John Holte resigned 12 Edw. IV.

Eustachius Bernard elected 11 May 1471.

Ralph Blase occurs 1492.

William Wyttesley occurs 1504 and 1510.

Henry . . . occurs 1521.

Richard Cocks was the last Prior.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

After the foundation of the Priory of Ravenstone, the Priors of that House presented to the Vicarage until the Dissolution, when the Estate was granted by King Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his College, at Oxford: but in 1525 (17 Hen. VIII.) it was found by an Inquisition, that Cardinal Wolsey was seised, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Ravenstone and Stoke Goldington, and of Court Baron within the Manor of Ravenstone; of the Advowson and Patronage of the Church or Rectory there, with all tithes, &c.; also of a water-mill in Ravenstone; and thirty messuages, forty acres of arable land, three hundred acres of pasture, one hundred acres of meadow, one hundred acres of wood, and 10*l.* rent in Ravenstone, Weston, Peddington, and Stoke Goldington. These premises seem to have constituted the whole of the possessions of the Priory.⁴

King Henry VIII. granted Ravenstone to the Countess of Desmond and Sir Francis Bryan for life. The Countess survived, and died in 1564 (7 Eliz.;) but in 1556, or 1557 (4 and 5 Phil. and Mary.) the same was demised to Sir Robert Throckmorton, for seventy years, at the annual rent of 73*l.* 13*s.*

In 1585 (28 Eliz.) the Queen, for a certain sum of money paid at the Exchequer, and for divers other causes, demised to Hen. Berkeley, Esq. the ground, land, site, and precinct of the late Monastery or Priory of Ravenstone, *cum pert.*; and all those Manors of Ravenstone and Stoke Goldington, *cum pert.*; and the water-mill in Ravenstone; 20 messuages, 40 acres of pasture, 200 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood; 10*l.* rent in Ravenstone, Weston, Peddington, and Goldington; and the Lordship or Manor, called the Manor place of Ravenstone, and the site or circuit of the said Mansion, *cum pert.*; and all houses, edifices, yards, &c., with the "Courte Cutilage," eight gardens, bridges, pools, the stews within the circuit of the said site, and all the demesne lands, &c. to the said Lordships or Manors pertaining; and all and singular the lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, rents, reversions, services, &c., in Ravenstone, Weston-Underwood, Stoke Goldington, Hanslape, Peddington, and Hartwell, to the said Manor belonging; all which premises were late parcel of the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey, except the great trees, wards, marriages, &c.; with the Advowsons of the Churches and Chapels; and all other Royalties to the said Lordship or Manors belonging; and the Rectory of Ravenstone; and all Courts, and perquisites of Courts and Leets, &c. *habend.* to Henry Berkeley, from the above date, for 21 years, at 73*l.* 13*s.* per ann.⁵

In 1587, the Queen, reciting the preceding grant, and a conveyance of lands from Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt., her Vice Chamberlain, and for services done by him at her request, granted to Sir Moyle Finch, Knt. and John Awdley, Gent., all the premises before demised, to hold the same in fee, at the former reserved rent.⁶

The Advowson, having been thus granted in perpetuity, 12 June 1591, to Sir Moyle Finch, Knt.

¹ Harl. MSS. 6960, p. 133.

² Ibid. 6962, p. 142.

³ Ibid. 6963, p. 67.

⁴ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 497.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 8 July.

⁶ Ibid. 30 Eliz.

it descended, in a direct line of succession, to the Lord Chancellor Finch, Earl of Nottingham,¹ who became the founder of an Hospital here, for six poor men and six poor women, with an allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* payable to each of them weekly. He erected two ranges of apartments for their occupation, facing each other; one for the men, the other for the women. His Lordship also augmented the Vicarage with 8*l.* per ann. by the purchase of an annual fee-farm rent; thus increasing the yearly stipend of the Vicar to 100*l.* (the value of the Living before having been only 16*l.* per ann.) which had been part of the jointure of Catharine, Queen of King Charles II.; but the new stipend was settled on the Vicar upon a compulsory agreement, that he should read prayers every week in the Parish Church, on Wednesdays and Fridays, which the almspeople were compelled regularly to attend, under certain restrictions.

In 1603, Thomas Throckmorton and Richard Berkeley conveyed their right to Ravenstone Rectory, to Robert Walsingham, Gent. and Thomas Gandye, Yeoman, for 80 years, they paying 12*d.* yearly in Weston Church porch.

In 1610, Ravenstone Parsonage was sold to Sir Arthur Savage, of Tattenhoe, Knt., by Sir Francis Fortescue, of Salden, Sir William Fortescue, of Hanslope, and Thomas Throckmorton, of Weston, Esq., for 1600*l.*

¹ Sir John Finch, Knt., son and heir of Sir Henry Finch, Serjeant-at-Law to James I., was born 17 Sept. 1584, and was educated in the common law, at Gray's-Inn. In 1628, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons: appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1634: and, upon the death of Lord Coventry, in 1639, raised to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His last promotion was on the 23rd Jan. 1640, when he was created Baron Finch of Fordwich, in Kent. Upon reviewing his character, it will be found far less exalted than his situation. From possessing some parts and more vanity, he fancied himself qualified for the highest offices, without the due methods of study and preparation. He was exceedingly obnoxious to the people, on account of the active part he took in the levying of ship money, in which he was said to have wrested the laws to a perverse meaning; and being looked upon as a pernicious counsellor to the King, and one of the principal authors of the national grievances, it was determined by the Commons, to bring him to exemplary punishment. In a debate on the subject, Lord Finch was named as "an avowed factor and procurer of the odious judgement" in Mr. Hampden's affair; and a Committee having formally prepared an accusation of high treason, he was declared a traitor by a vote of the House of Commons, 21 Dec. 1640; notwithstanding the exculpatory speech he was permitted to make at the bar of that House. But the Commons being tardy in their measures, the accusation was not carried up to the Lords till the morning after; and the Lord Keeper, in the mean time, withdrew to Holland, from an apprehension of being brought to punishment. It is said that he, some time after, obtained leave to return; that he lived privately at the Moat, near Canterbury; and dying 20 Nov. 1680, was buried in St. Martin's Church. The impeachment of this nobleman consisted of ten articles: 1. That he had endeavoured to subvert the laws and established Government of this Realm, and to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical Government. 2. That he being, in the 3rd and 4th of the King's reign, Speaker of the House of Commons, hindered the reading and debates in that House. 3. That being of his Majesty's Council at the Justice seat for the County of Essex, at Strafford Langton, in Oct. 1635, he practised unlawfully to enlarge the Forest there, by divers acts and unjust practices, &c. 4. That in November 1635, being then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he did contrive an extra-judicial opinion, and induced divers other Judges to concur in and countenance the same. 5. That he also, in his office of Chief Justice, subscribed an extra judicial opinion, in answer to questions contained in a letter from the King: and although Hutton and Croke, also Justices, declared their opinions contrary thereto, yet the said Chief Justice required and pressed them to subscribe, under a promise that he would represent their true opinions to the King; which, nevertheless, he did not perform, but delivered the said opinion as that of all the Judges. 6. That in his place of Chief Justice, in the Exchequer Chamber, against Hampden, upon the case of ship money, he solicited and threatened the Judges to obtain judgement against Master Hampden, and repaired purposely to Baron Denham's Chamber, in Serjeant's-Inn, to persuade the said Baron to retract his opinion; and, not prevailing therein, the said Lord Finch threatened the Judge thereupon. 7. That he upheld and maintained, when upon the Western Circuit, the legality of the imposition of ship money, as a right inherent in the Crown, and declared that it could not be taken away by Act of Parliament, &c. 8. That he heard suits in his private chamber, and released divers prisoners, contrary to law, &c. 9. That in divers cases, he had, for his private benefit, endamaged and ruined the Estates of many of his Majesty's subjects. 10. That in the office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, he endeavoured, by false

That acute judge of men and manners, Philip Duke of Wharton, thus characterized that great man, Lord Chancellor Finch, directly contradicting much of what had been said of him :

"His extraction was noble, his education liberal, his bent lay to the law. While attorney, he was no-ways honoured by his office, but was an honour to it: for he never lessened the business and reputation of one place, to advance to another. He came always attended to the Hall suitable to his dignity; and the greatest respect and deference were ever paid him, for he added lustre and grace to the place he filled. When advanced to the bench, he generously gave away all the employments under him, and obliged such officers as could bear it, to attend in their coaches. His train was made up of gentlemen of figure, men of estates, barristers-at-law, and such as had reputations in their profession, and were suitable and becoming so high a station. His Decrees were pronounced with the greatest solemnity and gravity: no man's ever were in higher esteem, had more weight, or carry greater authority at this very day. He was a great refiner, but never made use of nice distinctions to prejudice truth, or colour over what deserves the worst of names. He frequently declared, he sat there to do justice, and as long as his Majesty was pleased to continue him on that seat, he would do it, by the help of God, impartially to all; to the officer as well as the suitor. If the officer exceeded his just fees, or played tricks with the client, he would fine or punish him severely; at the same time, the trouble and attendance of the officer (he thought,) justly entitled him to his fees. His reprimands were mixed with sweetness and severity; and so pointed, as to correct, not confound the counsel. He was indeed, difficult of access; but when you had admittance, you found nothing from him but that which was fair, just and honourable; so that he had the happiness to send most people away with satisfaction. Dispatch was the duty he was most intent upon, as a matter that greatly concerned the honour of the Court: and upon a debate relating to a cause that had been upwards of thirty years in Court, he immediately appointed a day for the hearing of it; and declared, he would sit five or six days together, but he would rid the Court of so great a scandal and ignominy. His oratory was manly, strong, and just; Demosthenes and Cicero were his favourite authors; and his own compositions are the best proof that can be given of his admirable way of imitating those great and excellent orators. I have heard the judicious Mr. Locke in discourse, say, that in his opinion, in some of his Lordship's speeches, the language was the correctest, and his composition the most complete he ever met with in the English tongue. His tables were not only handsome, but magnificent, and suitable to his quality and dignity. When on a certain occasion they were reduced, and there was less plenty and splendour at his board than usual, his Lordship could not forbear to say (but with the greatest tenderness,) that the provision was not sufficient, and what was becoming his rank and office. The four thousand a year that constantly attended the Seals for hospitality, port, and dignity, after his Lordship had received it for a considerable time, he declined to accept any longer; declaring, that had he held the Seals but a short time, he would have thought himself justly entitled to it for life, to have made amends for the time, expence, and trouble he had been at, to qualify himself for his profession (to follow which, he was rendered incapable by being made Keeper;) but

and malicious slanders, to incense his Majesty against Parliaments, and framed and advised the publishing of a Declaration after the dissolution of the then last Parliament, contrary to his allegiance, &c. To all of which charges, his Lordship made a very learned and eloquent defence, 21 Dec. 1641; justifying himself in some points, extenuating his conduct in other particulars, and with a great shew of humility, submitting himself to the clemency of the House. [Harl. Miscel. vol. iv. p. 568.] In 1641, a pamphlet appeared, entitled "The Petition and Articles of several charges, exhibited by Parliament against Edward Finch, Vicar of Christ's Church, in London; and brother to Sir John Finch, late Lord Keeper; now a Fugitive, for Fear of this present Parliament, 1641. London, sold by R. Harford, at the Bible, in Queen's Head Alley, in Pater Noster Row." 4to, 8 leaves. There is a wood-cut in the front, representing this Vicar in the surplice which he commonly preached in, pointing to a coach, in which he appears with one of his women, driving away for Hammer-smith; while another is looking out of a window, and beckoning to him. The petition of the parishioners is for relief against him; and the articles annexed were twenty-one in number; by which, and the proofs following them, it appears he was very extortionate in his Church dues, yet seldom or ever did any duty there: that he was drunk very frequently in the week-days, and sometimes twice on a Sunday; and had administered the Sacrament "in that pickle." Two of his females are mentioned: Mrs. Valentine, at the Chequer, in Dowgate; and Mrs. Stevenson, at Christ's Hospital. His pulpit he called his shop; and he made the best advantage of it, exacting sometimes five pounds for a funeral sermon; and some of the doctrine he preached there, was, "That he would ride an hundred miles to make a man a cuckold, who had an handsome wife, and was jealous without a cause." [Oldys's Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Library: n^o 544; Harl. Miscel. vol. x. p. 467.]

seeing his Majesty, through his great goodness to him more than his own merit and desert, had been graciously pleased to continue the seals to him longer than he could have expected, he could not in conscience take it, being very sensible that his Majesty, at that time, might have need of it in his own family.

"That he did not stoop to mean compliances, usual at Court, is evident, from the remarkable story of the Earl of Danby. The impeachment was violent, and carried on with the utmost fury. When the King sent for the Chancellor, and commanded him to put the Seals to a pardon ready prepared, the Chancellor remonstrated, with his usual gravity, that it was contrary to law to pardon any subject while under an impeachment; that it would be the undoing of him and his family; and therefore, hoped his Majesty would excuse him. The King, considering the integrity of the man, which was clear, entire, and uniform, called for the Seals, ordered the officer to do his duty, and afterwards returned him back the Seals, with this compliment, '*Take them, my Lord; I know not where to bestow them better.*'

"There may have been persons on the bench of more extensive knowledge, and greater capacities, but as to the duty and faithful discharge of the office, his Lordship never had a superior, and I am afraid, there will be but few equals. His morals were as chaste as his writings; and they who have pretended to criticize the one, could never find the least fault with the other. His conversation was always with the greatest deference to decency and good manners. He was ever on his guard to parry the thrusts of witty courtiers, and men of pleasantry. A good name, he thought, the most valuable thing in life, and that on which virtue and honour depended. For he that slights the one, can never have any value for the other: it is better to be unborn than ill-bred: and out of life, than profligate and abandoned.

"To figure this great and inestimable man aright, and to paint him in his true colours, and with some warmth of imagination, but still with the greatest submission to strict justice, I would seat him on his throne, with a ray of glory about his head, his ermine without spot or blemish, his balance in his right hand, Mercy on his left, splendour and brightness at his feet, and his tongue dispensing truths, goodness, virtue, and justice to mankind.

"Upon the whole, to complete his character; in a private capacity, he was a kind husband and tender father; and true friend and generous master; liberal and compassionate to all. Thus accomplished, and thus adorned, he ended his days in the highest station; full of honour, glory, and riches; to the great grief and concern of his King and country, who were at once deprived of so great a blessing. His entrance upon the stage of business was with great applause; and what is very rare, his going off was with greater. If to pursue wisdom, to execute justice, to intreat of heaven a constant serenity of mind, and a spirit to discern and judge uprightly of the laws of God and man, can merit applause, doubtless, the memory of this great man will be preserved with the blessings and praises of posterity."¹

RECTORS.

JOHN FITZWARIN, the first Rector, was presented by William Fitzwarin, ex consensu Agnetis ux suæ, 1219.

Philip de Croft was his successor, being appointed in 1226, on the same presentation.

VICARS.

ROBERT DE FOSTON, the first Vicar, died in 1309; and was succeeded by

Richard de Schirington, presented 12 Feb. 1309, by the Prior and Convent of Ravenstone; and was succeeded by

Robert de Stoke, who died Vicar 1333; and was succeeded by

Richard de Ravenstone, 4 March 1333, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Ravenstone.

John Aubel de Haversham, presented 1 June 1340, on the same presentation. He died; and

Adam de Cawbre was presented 1 July 1349.

John Cook was presented 2 March 1398.^c He exchanged for Thornhaugh Chantry, Co. Northampton, with

Robert Fauconer, 28 April 1402; who exchanged with *William Washford*, 30 Aug. 1405, for Packington, in Litchfield Diocese.

John Buckenhill was presented 22 Sept. 1408, and died Vicar 1409. He was succeeded by *John Wylyton*, instituted 31 Aug. 1409.

Adam resigned in 1420. He was succeeded by

John Marten, presented 15 June 1420.

John Patteshall resigned 1457; and was succeeded by

¹ Duke of Wharton's Life and Writings, vol. ii. p. 590, 591, 592, and 593.

^c In Cook's presentation, the Church is called "Omnium Sanctorum de Ravenstone."

John Andrew, who was presented 26 June 1457.

William Arden resigned 1472. He was succeeded by

John Fyton, presented 22 June 1472. He died; and

Eustachius Bernard, Prior of Ravenstone, was presented 8 March 1478. On his cession,

Radulphus Blase seems to have succeeded in this Vicarage, and afterwards in the Priory. He was presented 25 May 1483. On his cession,

John Caren was instituted 14 Feb. 1484. At his death,

John Gregory was instituted 23 Oct. 1492.¹

Richard Truer succeeded about 1519, but resigned.

John Holden was presented by the Convent of Ravenstone (as were all his predecessors), 27 Nov. 1522; and occurs Vicar in 1534 and 1550.

John King was presented by Queen Elizabeth 1575.² He was buried here 20 March 1577.

Thomas Philips was instituted 7 May 1577, on the Queen's presentation.

Henry Tricket was presented by the Queen 1593. He was buried here 1 June 1603.

John Wrighte, B.D. of Christ Church, Oxon. was presented in 1603, by the Lord Chancellor. At his death,

John Johnson, A.B. was presented 23 Aug. 1603, by King James I.

William Houghton was presented 1623, by the King; as was

Thomas Penn, in 1626. He was buried here in Jan. 1631.

Nicholas Coney succeeded in 1632, being instituted 22 Nov. of that year. He was buried here 19 Nov. 1652.

William Sheppard subscribes himself Vicar 1663.

Nicholas French was presented 26 Dec. 1666, by the King's title.

Robert Eskrigg, A.B. was presented 20 Dec. 1680, by Heneage Lord Finch of Daventry, Chancellor of England. He was buried here 27 Sept. 1721; and was succeeded by

Thomas Seaton, instituted 9 Nov. 1721, on the presentation of Daniel Earl of Nottingham.³ He died 18 Aug. and was buried here 22 Aug. 1741.

John Waller, A.B. was presented by the Earl of Winchelsea, and inducted 26 April 1742. He died 15 Dec. 1745, and was buried here.

Barton Burton was inducted 28 Jan. 1746. He was Vicar in 1760.⁴ He died in Co. Rutland, in 1764.

Robert Chapman, A.M. was presented by Lord Winchelsea in Sept. and inducted in Oct. 1764.⁵ He died, and was buried 21 Oct. 1785, at Ravenstone.

¹ His name seems also to have been Barnabe, as he occurs Vicar by that name in 1517.

² Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xv. p. 744.

³ The Rev. Thomas Seaton is said to have been born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, about the year 1684; but, by his Will, dated 6 March 1736-7, describes himself of *Ravenstone*, Co. Bucks, making the following bequest: "After the decease of my wife, I give my Kissingbury Estate (consisting of one yard-land and a half) to the University of Cambridge for ever, the rents of which shall be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, as he, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare-Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or two of them, shall agree; which three persons aforesaid shall give out a subject; which subject shall, for the first year, be one or other of the Perfections or Attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till that subject is exhausted; and after, the subjects shall be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, or whatsoever else may be judged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, or Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and recommendation of virtue: And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the abovesaid estate to that Master of Arts, whose Poem on the subject given shall be best approved of by 'em; which Poem I ordain to be always in English, and to be printed, the expense of which shall be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the Poem or Ode, or copy of Verses: And the reason of my thus ordaining it, is, the language being changeable, and words growing obsolete, the Great God might ever have his attributes and perfections celebrated and extolled in a style perfectly adapted to the taste and understanding of every succeeding generation; and that virtue may be represented also to the world in the most amiable view." The estate consists of 27 ac. 3 r. 20 p. awarded by the Commissioners of Inclosure in Kissingbury. [A List of the Seatonian Prize Poems, from the commencement in 1750, to 1801, is given in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxi. 303; lxxix. 1030; lxxxiii. ii. 447; lxxxix. ii. 445.]

⁴ Cole remarks, that "he was a well meaning, but absurd kind of man, with a strong Methodistical turn, which nearly shattered a weak understanding." This cynical Biographer mentions, that he heard him preach a ridiculous Visitation-Sermon at Newport Pagnell, of about an hour and quarter long, which all the persuasion of his friends could not prevent being made public, by printing it.

⁵ The Earl would not give him this Living, of about 100*l.* per ann. till he had resigned that of Wolston, of about 40*l.* per ann. which his Lordship procured for another of his dependants, Mr. Drake, Curate at Thorney, and son to a late Rector of Milton Keynes; so much opposed was he to pluralities in the Church.

The Hon. Hen. Finch, A.M. was presented 17 March 1786, by the Right Hon. George Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. He resigned in 1788; and was succeeded by

The Honourable Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, A.M. He was the fourth and youngest son of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, by Jane, second daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and grand-daughter of William, fourth Duke of Hamilton. He was of Balliol College, Oxon.; A.M. 1788; collated to the Prebend of Barnby-on-the-Moor, in York Cathedral, Nov. 1800; installed Prebendary of Langtoft July 1802; Rector of Methley 1804, on the presentation of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Vicar of Kippax 1811, on the presenta-

tion of the Lord Chancellor (Eldon.) He married, in 1790, Frances Henrietta, daughter of John Fremantle, Esq. of Aston-Abbats; by whom he had issue, one son, who died in 1815, and seven daughters, one of whom was married to Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart. of Wood End, Co. York. His lady died in 1821; himself surviving her, until 10 Oct. 1841, when he died at Kippax. On his resignation of this Living, he was succeeded by

William Godfrey, A.B. instituted 21 Sept. 1823, on presentation of George Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, K.G. He was a native of this village; of Queen's Coll. Cambridge; A.M. July 1828. He married the daughter of Thomas Greaves, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Haversham, and is the present worthy Vicar.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to All-Saints, stands on a little hill, at the north-eastern extremity of the village, and nearly contiguous to the site of the old Priory. The building consists of a nave, with one aisle on the south side of it; a chancel, with a south aisle opening into it; and a square tower at the west end, containing three small bells.

The tower, nave, aisle, and chancel, have plain parapets. At the western angles of the tower, are two buttresses, and a row of corbel heads. The doors are on the north and south sides, into the nave and aisle; and in the wall of the chancel are marks of an entrance, closed with masonry.

The east window of the chancel has mullions and a pointed arch; that of the aisle is square, of six lights, divided by a mullion. On the north side of the nave is a small window, near the Pulpit; and in the side of the aisle are two windows, and another at the west end.

In the north wall, and likewise opposite to it, above the three pointed arches, which are interposed between the nave and the aisle, are six clerestory windows, each consisting of two lights, trefoil-headed, with a quaterfoil in the spandril; round and massive columns supporting the arches. The capital of one of them is fluted, but obscured by a thick coat of white-wash; another has a plain capital, the sculptured part probably replaced by a fillet. Between the nave and chancel is a pointed arch: the entrance into the chancel is by two steps, and two more at the foot of the altar. The nave is paved with stone; and the chancel and aisle in lozenges of black and white. The roof of the whole is constructed of timber.

The Font consists of a large cylindrical basin, externally ornamented with a series of rude arches, having trefoil heads. The Pulpit, which is in the north-east angle of the nave, is modern, and has a large sounding-board.

The pew of the Earl of Winchilsea, in right of his Improprate Rectory, is on the north side of the chancel, near the entrance into the aisle, which is the burial-place of the family; at whose expense, the church, chancel, and aisle, have been handsomely wainscoted with oak, and the latter enclosed with doors of trellis. Within this aisle is an altar-tomb, covered with a very large slab of jet, on which lies the statue of the Lord Chancellor Nottingham, in his robes, (his head towards the east,) under a canopy or pavilion, supported by joint Corinthian pillars of black marble, with white bases and capitals; the drapery dependent from the frieze being drawn back to display the effigy. At the ends of the tomb, these *Arms*: Arg. a chevron between three griffins passant S. Behind the shield, the paraphernalia of the Great Seal, its bag and mace in Saltire, very finely cut in white marble. *Motto*: *Nil conscire sibi*. On the south side of the frieze, *Arms*: Quarterly 1 and 4, *Finch*,

as above; 2 and 3, Gu. three lioncels rampant Or. *Crest*: A griffin passant. *Supporters*: On the dexter side, a lion rampant; on the sinister, a griffin; both gorged with a ducal coronet Or. On the respective basements of the columns which support the canopy, an Earl's coronet, surmounting branches of myrtle and palm.

On the south side, is the following inscription:

Here is interred the Body of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Baron Finch of Daventry, Lord High Chancellor of England, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: a person of extraordinary natural endowments, and for manly and unaffected eloquence, universal learning, uncorrupted justice, and indefatigable diligence, most exemplary piety, large and diffusive charity, not unequal to any that have gone before him, and an eminent example to posterity; in whom all the virtues that make a great and a good man were very conspicuous, without the blemish of any vice. He was son of Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons 1625, the fourth son of Sir Moyle Finch, and the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Winchelsea, his wife. At the return of the King, he was made Sol^r-Gen^l, Kn^t. and Bar^o; afterwards Attorney-General; and Nov. 9th 1673, he was advanced to the office of L^d Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and made a Peer of this Realm; and in the year 1675, his title of L^d Keeper was changed for that of Lord High Chancellor of England. Lastly, he was created Earl of Nottingham. Nine years he served the King in that high station with great honour, wisdom, uprightness, and ability; treating all men with meekness and affability; and always most ready and pleased to forgive injuries, even when he had most power to revenge them; valuing greatness only as ministering to him greater opportunities of doing good. He married Eliz. Harvey, daughter of Mr. Daniel Harvey, who, for her great virtue and conjugal affection, her pious and tender care of her children, was most deservedly beloved and valued by him; and for her obliging, generous, and humble behaviour, justly esteemed by all; and, after a faithful discharge of all the duties of an excellent wife for 30 years, it pleased God to take her from him unto his mercies seven years before his death; and she also is here deposited. He had by her 14 children, of which, seven sons and one daughter survived him, viz. Daniel, now Earl of Nottingham, Heneage, William, Charles, Edward, Henry, Robert, and Mary. Among many other much greater charities to the present age, he largely augmented the Vicarage of this Church, and erected in

his lifetime and endowed the Hospital hereunto adjoining, that succeeding ages also might partake of his bounty.¹ He died the 18th of December 1682, aged 61 years.

On the other side, the following:

Hic
Mortalitatis suæ exuvias deposuit
D^{nus} Heneagus Finch Comes Nottinghamiæ
Baro Finch de Daventriâ
Summus Angliæ Cancellarius nec non Serenissimo
Regi Carolo II^o a Secretariis consiliis.
Qui obiit 18 Decembris 1682
Ortus illis parentibus,
quos vel sequi nobile est, antecellere Heroicum:
Illustravit tam clara Nomina, imo luce suâ obscuravit;
Quis enim stellis locus refulgente hoc sole
Decurrit sexaginta stadia et amplius,
Nullum passus deliquium, angustior cum occideret
Emicante, suprâ honores ac titulos innata prohibitis
gloriâ
Seipsum in dies non minus quàm alios superans incre-
mento pietatis perpetuo:
Hoc tantum à se diversus; quod in sanctiorem semper
mutavetur
Ansus etiam iniquissimis temporibus bonus esse, imo et
videré;
Haud veritus Regis exulantis sustinere causam,
Cum etiam nomen eius vix impunè proferretur;
Eamq; palam vindicare Ecclesiam,
Quam nec tuto licebat clanculum confiteri.
Ad communem Reipublicæ utilitatem natus,
Nullius impatiens laboris, qui patriæ quietem afferret;
Sibi quam cæteris minus consulens:
Benignus in omnes,
In egenos profusus magis quam liberalis
Ægiorem indicem Anglia nunquam habuit,
Disertorem oratorem nec Græciæ nec Italiæ:
Rebus tamen gestis morumq; integritate insignior quam
dicendi facultate,
Inter omnes Togæ Heroas facilè princeps:
Qui fortunam docuit vel in lubrico immortalam stare
Majestate Virtutis;
Ipse quam-plurimis cadentibus inconcussus;

¹ An increase of allowance was made to the Hospital or Almshouse, by 500*l*. bequeathed by Lady Augusta Finch to the Charity, on the decease of her sisters, Lady Essex and Lady Hatton Finch, who died in 1830.

Sigilli custodem aut Cancellarium

Vixisse multis obtigit;

obiisse, paucis

Ita vixisse et obiisse meminî.

Integra ubique famâ ni fortè apud eos

à quibus non laudari, laus est maxima :

vivum laudavere boni omnes, mortuum deflent.

Eheu non suo publico defendum malo;

Lugent enim eum, quibus est ereptus,

Et regnum et ecclesia, quæ fulsit ornavit :

Nec totus tamen perit Nobis

Qui illustre virtutum omnium exemplar posuit

Publica regni negotia procurantibus :

Vivit vivetq; superstitute in omne ævum gratâ memoriâ

Vivit mortuus, qui nisi moreretur ferè non viveret

Vixerat enim totus aliis;

Iam totus et Deo, et sibi, ceterum victurus :

Vale Lector, et sic quoq;

Imo ita morere, ut sic vivas.

Many members of the same family have been interred in the vault under this aisle; but no monumental record appears to have been erected for any one of them, besides the Chancellor.

Against the south wall is an atchievement of the *Arms* of George Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, in two shields, viz. :

Baron, Quarterly. 1. *Finch*, as before. 2. *Gu.* three lioncels ramp. Or. 3. *Gu.* within a bordure Arg. a mule of the Second. *Moyle*. 4. Or. within a bordure engrailed *Gu.* a greyhound courant between three leopards' faces S.; the whole encircled with a Garter, bearing its proper *Motto* : *Femme*. Or. two bars *Gu.* each charged with three trefoils slipped Arg. *Crest* : A winged horse at speed, caparisoned Or. surmounting an Earl's coronet. *Supporters* : On the dexter side, a winged horse Arg. caparisoned Or. langued Proper; on the sinister side, a griffin blazoned as the former; both gorged ducally.

Burials.

John King, Vicar, buried 20 March 1577.

Henry Tricket, Vicar, buried 1 June 1603.

Tho. Pen, Vicar, buried Jan. 1631.

Nicholas Coney, Vicar, buried 19 Nov. 1652.

Robert Eskrigg, Vicar, buried 27 Sept. 1721.

Tho. Seaton, Vicar, buried 22 Aug. 1741.

On a large tomb-stone in the church-yard, is the following inscription :

Hic deorsum ponuntur mortales Reliquiæ

Thomæ Seaton

Heu ! Indignissimi Vicarii Ravenstonensis

Qui adeo turpitudine circumquòque obvolutus

Ut ni Supremum numen Experturus sit Clementissimum

In purissimas beatorum sedes

Introitum neutiquam speraret,

At O ! Pater Cœlestis Immensum Mihi debitum absolas

Qui erga te tanta Mihi quanta aliis nuspian remittentem

Fragrantissimo amore in æternum Exardescam.

Hæc ille ex Culpabili, pæne dixeram, modestia scribi fecit,

Illis renuncians meritis, quæ omnibus (se unice inscio) æmicabant

Publicis licet Vitæ Numeribus ornandis maximè Idoneus;

Otio tamen, nec inerti nec infructuoso contentus vixit,

Non lucro Temporalibus inhians,

Sed Egredi suo parvo Fideliter Invigilans,

Exemplum Posteris Dignum.

Supremum Diem obiit Aug. 18 Ætat. 57, 1741.

Hic etiam sita est Essex Vidua supradicti T. Seaton Quæ mortem obiit 23^a Die Feb^r 1741^o. ætat. 45.

On a plain tablet of stone:

This Tablet was erected to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Robert Chapman, M.A., twenty-one years Vicar of this Parish, who, by his Will, dated the 17th Sept. 1783, founded and endowed the Charity School in this Village. He bequeathed funds for the clothing and putting out yearly three apprentices, two children of this parish, and one of Little Wolston, of which he was some time Vicar. He died on the 15th day of October 1785, aged 79 years, and was buried in the adjoining Churchyard.

THE REGISTER.

John Waller, Vicar, buried 19 Dec. 1746.

Miss Henrietta Finch, fourth daughter of the Hon. William Finch, buried 25 March 1818; died at St. James's Palace, London, aged 61.

Jane Finch, wife of George Finch, Esq.; died in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London; buried 21 Feb. 1822, aged 19 years.

SHENLEY

is bounded, on the North, by Calverton; on the East, by the Chester road, which divides it from Loughton and Woughton; on the South, by Bletchley; and on the West, by Whaddon. The soil is a sandy clay, and in some parts, of a deep ferruginous or ochreous tint.¹

There is some reason to conjecture, that the Romans had a station in this place, and in several other places along the line of their great road, the Watling Street; rather extensive earth-works are very manifest in a field now called Toothill, in this Parish, at no great distance from the line of this old road, which, from their construction and quadrangular form, appear to have been a work of this people. Three sides of an encampment are yet perfect; and, from the width and depth of the ditch, and height of the embankment, was apparently a post of considerable strength. The other side was probably levelled for the convenience of the old Manor House, which stood within the encampment, the last remains of which were pulled down in 1774, by Matthew Knapp, Esq., the then Lord of the Manor. Adjoining to these earth-works is a small wooded eminence, entirely moated round, and surrounded by water. The Rev. Primatt Knapp, who succeeded his brother Matthew, built a rural cottage on this wooded island; placed a draw-bridge across the narrowest part of the moat; and cut walks through the wood. At that time were found many small stone tiles, having perforations in them for pegs; and some small thin brass coins, having the word "Nuremburg" upon them.²

In a direct line with this is another moated situation, at the end of Shenley Wood, occupied by a farm-house; and before planting the wood, was visible from the mount; this again was visible from another similar situation, at Tattenhoe; and also in a line with the latter, adjoining the hedge that bounds Bletchley field, is another small moated site. All these were obviously in communication with each other; and perhaps, stations capable of mutual support, and places from which the surrounding country could be watched; in all probability, they communicated with another at or near Bletchley, and with the Roman station at Fenny-Stratford; and by which, all that part of the Watling Street might have been defended from attack.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Before the Conquest, this extensive Parish, which contained at the least three Manors, besides other lands, appears to have been chiefly in the possession of Burchard, a Thane, and Steward to Edward the Confessor; and, at the time of the Domesday Survey, is described in that record as having been given by the new Sovereign to his followers, in the following proportions: HUGH THE EARL held the principal Manor, described in Sigelai Hundrel, as holden under him by a subfeudatory tenant, named also Hugh, who was taxed for it as two hides. There were ten carucates of land: in the demesne were three; and five villeins with six servants had five carucates, and two more might have been cultivated: five carucates of pasture; and woods for fifty hogs. It was and had been worth one hundred shillings; and in the time of King Edward 6th. This Manor, Burchard, King Edward's *Huscarle*, had formerly holden, with power to sell it.³

¹ See BRILL, in vol. i. p. 95. ² The common Nuremburg tokens, found in abundance in various parts of this County.

³ Terra Hygonis Comit. In Sigelai Hvnd. Hugo ten' de comite SENELAI p̄ ii. hid se defd. 'Tra. ē. x. caſ. In dñio, sun', iii. caſ. et v. uilli cū. vi. seruſ hāt. v. caſ. et adhuc. ii. poſſ feri. P'tū. v. caſ. Silua l. porc.' Val et ualuit. c. ſol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc t̄ tenuit Burcard' Huscarle regis E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.]

There was also another Manor, holden by the same Hugh, of the Earl, as five hides, in which there were five carucates; four carucates were cultivated, and a fifth might have been added. Here were eight villeins; five carucates of pasture; woods for fifty hogs, altogether valued at 3*l*.; and in the time of King Edward at 4*l*. This Manor also had belonged to Burchard, King Edward's Thane.¹

This Earl Hugh was Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; and the distinction between Shenley Church End and Brook End, were even then recognized; the former being computed at two hides, and the latter at five hides: and Hugh, the subfeudatory of the Earl of Chester, was probably, the ancestor of William le Mansel, who is subsequently traced in possession of these Manors, in the time of King John, holden under the *Honour of Chester*, but this can only be matter of inference or conjecture; for, as relative to this Honour, the connecting link of the chain, which the Liber Niger might have supplied, is altogether wanting, Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, in the time of King Henry II. having neglected or refused to make any return of the Knight's fees then holden by him. This Earl Hugh, was the father of Roger Beauchamp, to whom the Barony of Bedford had been given by William Rufus: and on failure of whose male issue, circ. 1277, their demesnes here are presumed to have come to the Mowbrays.

The Mansels, if Browne Willis be correct, continued in possession of this Estate until the end of the reign of Henry III.; but appear to have alienated it to the family of Vache, before or at the commencement of the reign of Edward I.

Thomas le Mansel, the son of William before mentioned, held Shenley, according to the Testa de Nevil, one Knight's fee, *in capite*, of the Countess of Arundel; but, having taken part with the rebellious Barons against King Henry III., his lands were thereupon seized by the King, and bestowed upon William de Ayette, one of his more faithful adherents, and the two daughters of Thomas le Mansel were thus deprived of their inheritance; but Richard de la Vache, who had married Matilda, one of those co-heiresses (Alice, the other daughter, being married to Robert de Verdun,) was, under the Dictum de Kenilworth, permitted to redeem Shenley, and then held it *in capite*, as of the Earl of Arundel and Honour of Chester, paying one mark to the King annually: and the said Richard de la Vache, was then also Patron of the Church: to which William le Mansel, his ancestor, had presented his Clerk, in the reign of King John.²

In 1275, (4 Edw. I.,) it was returned, that Sir John de Grey, Lord of Bletchley and Water-Eton, had seized the Manor of Shenley, and committed great waste and damage there: but he did not long retain it; for it appears, by another Inquisition, about three years afterwards,³ that Richard de la Vache then held it *in capite*, as of the Earl of Arundel, of the Honour of Chester, paying one mark to the King annually. Before the 14th of Edward I., a partition was made of the lands of the Mansels: and Richard, son of Richard de la Vache and Mabell his wife, and Robert de Verdun and Alice his wife, were summoned by Quo Warranto, to answer to the Lord the King, touching their claim to View of Frankpledge and Weyf of their tenants in the Manor of Shenley, pertaining to the Crown, without special licence for the same.

Richard and Mabell, and Robert and Alice, appeared by their Attorney, and pleaded, that the whole vill was of their fee, excepting a small portion belonging to Thomas Fitz Eustace, which is

¹ In Senelai. ten' Hugo de comite Hagone. v. libd. p' uno 22. Testa. 5. v. conf. et ibi. sunt. 111. conf. et v^{er}o p^{er} d^{em}. ibi. v^{er}o uili. p^{er} d^{em}. v. conf. Silua. l. p^{er} d^{em}. In test^{am}ent^{um} ual. et ualuit. m. lib. T.R.E. 111. lib. Hoc 22 tenait Burchard' teignus regis. E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.]

² By an Inquisition taken in 1267, the Jurors found, that William le Mansel, father of Thomas le Mansel, presented to the Church of Shenley; to which Atwosson, Thomas le Mansel claimed the right against Roger Godebert. [Pleait. 9 Joh. n^o 36.]

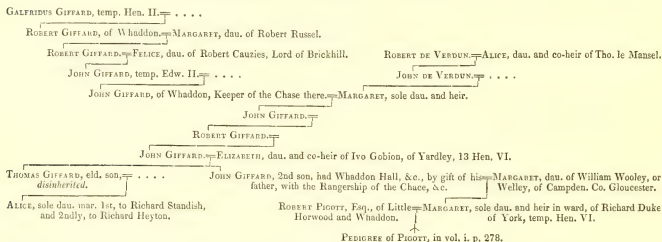
³ Rot. Hund. ex MSS. Cardigan.

geldable; and say, that part of their lands is holden by view of the King's Bailiff; and that they pay to the said Bailiff, one mark annually; and as to View of Frankpledge, that they have no gallows, tumbrell, pillory, nor other judicialia; and call to witness, Gilbert de Boyville, the Sheriff, then present, to testify the same. Gilbert de Thornton followed, &c., and stated, that one mark was annually paid for the same, &c.¹

Sir Richard de la Vache is said to have died seised of this Manor in 1366.² He seems to have survived his grant of free warren here only about three years, and was a Knight of the Garter. He was succeeded in this estate by Philip, his son and heir, who presented to the Church in 1377, (1 Ric. II.); and in 10 Ric. II. was a Representative in Parliament for this County. He died in 1407; and his Will was proved in October in that year. He left issue, an only daughter, either Blanche or Margaret, who, being married to Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, carried the Manor and Advowson of Shenley, and the Manor of the Vache, in Chalfont St. Giles, into that Noble Family. Richard Lord Grey had signalized himself in the French Wars, and died at Water-Hall, in the parish of Bletchley, in August 1442, leaving Reginald, his son and heir, then twenty-one years of age.³ He was buried in Bletchley Church, which he had nearly re-built.⁴ Margaret his wife, surviving him, was married, secondly, to Thomas de Grey, younger son of the Lord Grey of Ruthyn; and was, in 1460, Lord Grey of Rugemont, (28 Hen. VI.) to whom she carried this Manor, and the Advowson of Shenley; and died 1452, leaving William de Grey, her son and heir, 19 years old.⁵

Willis presumed, that, on the marriage of Margaret de la Vache with Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, a fine had been passed, by which this Manor and Advowson were settled on the *right heirs* of the said Lord, in default of issue by his wife: and John Lord Grey de Wilton, who presented to the Church in 1484, (1 Ric. III.) having, at his death, in 1505, (21 Hen. VII.) left a son, Edmund Lord Grey; the latter, and Dame Florence his wife, as appears by a fine in Michaelmas Term, in the same year, sold this estate to Sir Giles Daubigny, Knt.; who, however, did not long possess it, but granted the Advowson to Mr. Dennis, who presented to the Church in 1508; but, before the year 1515, it had passed into the hands of Mr. Serjeant Pigott, of Whaddon Hall, by inheritance from his mother, the female heir of the family of Giffard, Keepers of the Chase.

PEDIGREE OF PIGOTT OF SHENLEY.



¹ Rot Cart. 30 Edw. I. ro. 33; Rot. Orig. 1 Edw. III. ro. 33.

² Esc. 40 Edw. III. in *Notts*; *Bucks* not discovered.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 714; Esc. 20 Hen. VI. no. 18.

⁴ See also ASTON CLINTON, vol. ii. p. 27.

⁵ Ibid. Esc. 30 Hen. VI. no. 12.

Mr. Serjeant Pigott, who had probably purchased the other moiety of Shenley, died seised of the whole Manor and Advowson 25 Feb. 1519, having conveyed the fee to trustees, for the uses of his Will;¹ the Inquisition, after his death, reciting the demise of this Manor to Elizabeth his wife, for life; and remainder to his second son, Francis Pigott. She survived until 1541 (33 Hen. VIII.) when, under the above entail, Francis Pigott succeeded to this Manor; but, in the same year, he conveyed the Manors of Over Shenley and Nether Shenley, and the site of the Priory of Snelshall, to the Crown, on a forced exchange for Chicksand Priory, Co. Beds, and lands at Kettering, Co. Northampton;² and this Manor continued in the Crown during the reigns of King Edw. VI. and Queen Mary, and the four first years of her successor, Queen Elizabeth; who, in the fifth of her reign, in consideration of 80*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* granted the estate, by Patent, to Edmund Ashfield, Esq.³ and Eleanor his wife, in fee, to hold by the twentieth-part of a Knight's fee, describing it as "heretofore the possessions of Francis Pigott, Esq. and consisting of the Manors of Over and Nether Shenley, with the Advowson of the Church, and divers rents and appurtenances."

Sir Edmund Ashfield died seised of this Manor about the end of the reign of Elizabeth, leaving an only daughter, Cecily, wife to Sir John Fortescue of Salden, Knt. Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Chancellor of the Exchequer to King James I. who, in her right, became the Lord of Shenley.⁴ He died in Dec. 1607, and was succeeded in this Manor by his second son, Sir Francis Fortescue, K.B. (Sir William, his eldest son, having died in his lifetime). Sir Francis held this estate till his death, in January 1623; when John Fortescue, Esq. his eldest son, succeeded him. He was created a Baronet; but died, without issue-male, in 1683.

On his death, Broom Whorwood, Esq. who had married his daughter, became possessed of these Manors, and about ten years afterwards, contracted for the sale of them to Mr. William Simpson, who resided here; but this contract was not carried into effect; whereupon these Manors, with the Advowson, were sold to Mr. John Knapp, Citizen and Drysalter, of London, who also became the purchaser of Little Linford Manor. He died; and John Knapp, Esq. his eldest son, succeeded him in his possessions, and died seised thereof.

Matthew Knapp, his eldest son, was the next owner. He died in possession of these Manors in 1778, leaving only two daughters; whereupon, his nephew, Nathaniel Matthew Knapp, eldest son of his next brother, succeeded to his Manors of Linford and Shenley; but died unmarried in 1795.

The Rev. Primatt Knapp, A.B. Rector of Shenley, succeeded to his inheritance, and was Lord of the Manors of Over and Nether Shenley in 1820.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In the time of William Rufus, Hugh Earl of Chester, gave the tithes of Shenley to the Monastery of Utica, in Normandy.⁵

The glebe lands of Shenley comprise one hundred and fifty acres in Brook End, and about sixty-four in Church End: the whole Estate being now united, although anciently in two divisions, denominated the Manors of Nether Shenley, and Shenley Mansel. Shenley Church End has been constantly reckoned as belonging to the Newport Hundred; and Shenley Brook End to the Hundred of Cotteslow. The latter was enclosed by Act of Parliament, in 1752, but Church End is a very ancient enclosure. Here is no Mansion House or Manorial site; but the woods are called Hoo Park, Shenley, and Oakhill.

¹ Esc. 12 Hen. VIII. no. 1.

² Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. Test. 19 May.

³ Rot. Pat. 5 Eliz. p. 1. Test. 20 July.

⁴ Willis's MSS.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 34, citing Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 566.

In a Terrier, dated in 1674, and signed by the Rev. George Cressey, the Rectory is thus described :

The dwelling-house : In the new building a parlour, one bay, with a little closet and a ceiled chamber over it, with a study; a hall, with a ceiled chamber over it, and a little study: in the old building, a kitchen, one bay, with a chamber over it; a milk-house and entry, one bay, with a chamber over it; and a boulding house, with a chamber over it. The old Hall, one bay, with a chamber over it; a little parlour, one bay; a school-house, one bay. Two cellars next the hall, in the new building. The great barn, four bays, with a lean-to; the hay-barn, four bays; stable and dove-house of two bays, with two lean-tos; two tenements, containing three bays.

Church End Glebe, containing two yard-lands.

Church Close, six acres.

Great field Close, eighteen acres.

The ten acres. The Pightle.

Downhill Close. Sheepcote Close.

Furzen Close. The Pightle.

Brook End Glebe, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ yard-land.

In Cester field, five butts one acre.

Itm. one acre, the foreshooter lying east.

Itm. one acre, Isabel Coates's land west.

In Middle field four acres.

In More field three and a half acres and a head land.

A yearly rent of 4s. 8d. issuing from a ground of Anthony Simpson, called Fulmer Close, for some parcel of ground unknown.

In 1777 (11 Geo. III.) a dispute arose respecting the tithes of this Parish, between Mr. Knapp, the Rector, and Mr. Clarke, when a bill was brought in by the former, in the Exchequer, to enforce payment. After hearing the case fully argued, the Court dismissed the bill, without costs: the lands in respect of which the said claim for tithes was set up, being proved to have been parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Snelshall, and therefore exempt from tithes.¹

Here is a remarkable tree or thorn, vulgarly supposed a slip from the famous Glastonbury thorn, and in great veneration among the more superstitious classes of the inhabitants, who believe that it flowers at Christmas, although, not invariably.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM MANSEL, presented by Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt., in 1223, "ad personatum sex marcarum in Eccl'ia de Senle."

William de Oville, pres. in 1229, by the same Patron.

William de Piale, presented in 1241.

Thomas de Burgo, "R'r Eccl' omnium Sanctor' de Aldwinckle factus R'r de Schenleys," presented by the Bishop, "die Lunæ post festum Sci Lucæ," 1269. He died; and

Alexander de Talogues was presented by Lady Isabella de Albini, Countess of Arundell, 4 Nov. 1272.

Richard de Bereford was presented in 1294.

Peter Passelew resigned in 1305; and

William Burdeleys was presented 15 July 1305, by Sir Richard de la Vache. He died; and

Walter de la Vache was presented 14 Aug. 1309, by the same Patron. He died; and

William de Marsworth was presented June 1340. He died; and was succeeded by

Robert Foulmere, presented 25 July 1377, by Sir Philip de la Vache, Knt. He resigned; and

Thomas Thurlby was instituted 8 June 1386.²

Edmund Ward, presented 30 June 1432, by Richard Lord Grey de Wilton.

¹ Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. p. 586. Amongst the numerous curious documents brought forward pending this investigation, were the following: An office Copy of the Ecclesiastical Survey of 26 Hen. VIII.: An Indenture of demise from King Hen. VIII. to Thomas Lenthrop, dated 10 Feb. 1536, of the house and site of Snelshall Priory, and the lands and possessions thereunto belonging. A Copy of a similar grant from Hen. VIII. to Francis Pigott, dated 20 Feb. 1539. A Deed of Exchange between Hen. VIII. and Francis Pigott, Esq., dated 14 March 1541. A Copy of the Particular in the Augmentation Office, referring to the said Deed of Exchange. A Copy of a Grant in the said Office, from King Edw. VI. to Sir Thomas Palmer, Knt., of the house and site of the said Priory, &c., dated 12 April 1549. A Particular upon which the said Grant was grounded. A Copy of a Grant from Queen Mary, to Edmund Ashfield, of the said house and site of Snelshall Priory, &c., dated 22 May 1553; and a Copy of a Conveyance in the Rolls Chapel, from Sir John Fortescue and others, to the Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, dated 16 May 1621.

² His epitaph yet remains in the chancel.

William Clark, presented by Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. He died in 1449; and was succeeded by

John Adam, presented by Sir Thomas Grey, Knt., of Rugemont, and admitted 8 Aug. 1449. He exchanged for Baldswell Rectory, in Norfolk, with

John Smith, 12 Dec. 1455. He resigned; and

Richard Cranwell, LL.B., was presented by Thomas Lord Grey of Rugemont, 9 Feb. 1456. He exchanged for Upminster, in Essex, with

John Garthwaite, 11 Jan. 1482. He died in 1484; and was succeeded by

William Pickering, presented 8 Dec. 1484, by John Lord Grey.

Richard Walbank was presented by Sir John de Grey, Lord of Wilton, 25 Sept. 1485. He died in 1508.

William Couper succeeded, who was presented 22 March 1508, by Hugh Dennis, Esq.¹ His successor was *Thomas Ashborne*, pres. by the same Patron, in 1510; and occurs Rector in 1526; as also does

William Morys, in 1534.

Bartholomew Williams was presented by Sir Giles Capel, Knt., on the right of his wife, relict of Hugh Dennis, 5 May 1536.² At his death,

Thomas Makyn was presented 25 Jan. 1544, by William Hougham and John Hougham, ex concessione Francis Pigott, Esq. of Stratton, Co. Beds. He occurs Rector in 1561. He died; and

Edmund Lee was presented 7 Dec. 1568, by Queen Elizabeth.

Richard Edmunds, LL.B. Rector of Wavendon (which he resigned in 1598,) was presented in 1574, by Sir Edmund Ashfield, Knt.: he was buried here; and

George Winstanley, A.B., was presented 11 Feb. 1605, by the Rev. George Dyos, Rector of Hogton, by reason of the Advowson having been granted to him by the Hon. Sir John Fortescue and Sir Francis Fortescue, Knts.

Francis Duncumbe, instituted 13 March 1629, on the presentation of Elizabeth Winstanley, widow.³

William Dillon, LL.D. presented 15 Nov. 1630, by the Earl of Shrewsbury. He set up, about 1634, a

claim to the tithes of Tattenhoe. He was also Rector of Farthingston, Co. Northampton; but was imprisoned, and died in gaol.⁴

William Egerton, A.M., was instituted 24 Jan. 1644, on the presentation of Thomas Egerton, of Adstock, Gent., and William Carter, of Gawcott, Yeoman, Patrons *pro hac vice*. He had been Rector of Ellesborough from 1642.

George Cressy succeeded in 1657: he occurs Rector in 1663 and 1683. He died; and

John Jenney, A.M., a native of Fenny-Stratford, was instituted 27 May 1684, on the presentation of John Gerard, Esq. and Thomas Potter, Gent. At his death,

John Barber, B.D., was presented by John Knapp, Gent., 21 Jan. 1701. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1688; B.D. 1697; D.D. 1713. He resigned; and

Matthew Knapp, A.M., was presented 30 Sept. 1709, by his father, John Knapp, Esq. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon. A.M. 5 May 1707. He died in 1752; and was succeeded by

Samuel Collins, A.M., inducted 14 July 1753, on the presentation of Matthew Knapp, Esq. He was of Balliol Coll. A.M. 9 May 1751; and held this Living only till the following year, when his successor would take Priest's orders. On his cession,

Primatt Knapp, A.M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. (where both he and his brother Humphrey were Students, being educated at Westminster,) was presented by Matthew Knapp, Esq. and inducted 18 April 1755. He took the degree of A.M. 23 June 1759; and married, soon after taking possession of the Living, a lady of good fortune, of the name of French, of a West India family, of the Island of Antigua. He greatly improved the house, which had been newly built by his father; and made several additional offices at the back of the house, having a faculty from the Archdeacon's Court for that purpose. At his death, he was succeeded by his son,

Primatt Knapp, A.B. presented 18 April 1793, who died 21 Jan. 1838; his successor being

—— *Scurr*, A.M. the present Rector.

THE CHURCH

is built in the form of a cross, and has a large tower in the middle, embattled; with an angular staircase, and turret in one corner; in which are a clock and five large bells, the largest weighing 20 cwt.

¹ In the Bishop's Register at Buckden, about 1512, Pigott, Jurisconsultus, is returned to be Patron of Shenley. Sir Giles Daubigny bought this Manor and Advowson of the Lord Grey, in 1505, and probably sold the Advowson to Dennis and his wife, for their lives. Daubigny disposed of it to Pigott in ten years or less, for the latter had it about 1515.

² There were also joined in the presentation, Roger Lupton, Clk., Sir Edward Chamberlain, and Michael Fisher, Knts.

³ It was returned in 1630, that John Fortescue was Patron, and *Robert Wallis* Rector.

⁴ Hist. Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 374.

2 qrs.; the 4th, 16 cwt.; the 3rd, 11 cwt.; the 2nd, 9 cwt. 3 qrs.; and the treble, 10 cwt. On the large bell is this inscription: "Missi de cœlis abeo Nomen Gabriëlis. Amen." The other four bells are modern. It has, west from the tower, a body and two side-aisles; and on the east of it, a chancel, all which are leaded. On the north and south sides of the tower, are two cross aisles, both tiled, the southern of which is the burial-place of the Staffords of Tattenhoe. In the chancel, is some carved work round the windows; and there are also two brackets, formerly sculptured. The tower is a strong firm building, supported by arches. The Church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

On the pavement of the chancel, is an ancient grey marble, with a brass plate, from which the effigy of a man has been torn off. On another, adjoining to it, were formerly a coat of arms, and under which, on a brass plate still remaining, is this inscription:

Hic jacet Anna uxor quondam Johis Kyrkham Armig'i consanguinea et Meres Phi de la Vache, militis, que obiit xxiij. die Mens' Novembr' Ani Dni Mcccxxvij. Cujus aie p'piciet Deus. Amen.

On the pavement is another grey marble, with the following on a brass plate:

Hic jacet Thomas Thurlaby, quondam Rector istius Eccle, qui obiit xvj. die Junij A° Dni Mcccxxxij. Cuj. aie p'piciet Deus. Amen.

Under the Communion-table is engraved, on stone, a man kneeling at a table or desk; and over his effigy, this inscription:

Hic jacet Richardus Edmundus hujus Ecclesie quondam Rector.

Winslo suis primum concessit lumen ocellis

Isthine Auroram primigenam' q. tulit.

Wintonie nutritus erat puer, Oxonium que

Sustulit Ephebum, Sancta Maria Virum

Constituit Socium, Juris dignataque Lauro:

Ecclesie Rector vixit ex hujus obit.

A° Dni. 1605.

Ætatis sue 82.

On the south wall of the chancel is affixed a monument, composed of divers sorts of coloured marble, adorned with three pillars, one of jasper and two of porphyry, over the middlemost of which are the following Arms and Quarterings:

1. S. three mullets, and in fess a trefoil, for *Ashfield*.
2. Az. an eagle displayed. 3. The same. 4. S. a chev. engrailed between three escallops. 5. Vaire. 6. Bendy of eight Arg. and Az. on a canton, a lion passant. 7.

Three chevrons in base interlaced, and on a chief Gu. three bezants. 8. as 1.

Under these arms, on two tablets:

Prudentia ac rerum usu insignis Edmundus Ashfyld miles cum Eleanore conjuge hic situs est.

Hereditate in filias divisa, quæ Leo Fettiplaceo et Fortiscuto Uxores dederat exacta ætatis moritur.

Underneath, a sarcophagus jetting out, at the bottom of which, on two other tablets, like those above, are these inscriptions:

Vixit annos septuaginta Septem. obiit viij. Cal. Februarii A° Dn' 1577 Regnante Elizabetha.

Avitia filia Edvardi Leus et Fettiplaceus Nepotes mæstissimi Avo bene-merito ex Testamento posuere.

The pedestal of this monument is an ancient marble, raised one foot from the ground.

On a tablet of variegated marble, against the south wall of the chancel, close to the Ashfield monument:

Near this place lieth* the Body of the Rev. M^r Matthew Knapp, 43 years Rector of this Parish, who departed this life Dec. the 7th 1752, aged 68 years.

Near the same place also lieth the Body of M^{rs} Catherine Knapp, wife of the Rev. M^r Matthew Knapp, who departed this life on the 24th day of May 1763, aged 63 years.

On a small mural monument, on the north side of the chancel:

William Primatt of London, Merchant, died July 3^d 1771, aged 37. In affectionate regard to the Memory of one of the best of Husbands and most worthy of men, this Monument was erected by his afflicted Widow, Charlotte, daughter to the Rev^d Matthew Knapp, late Rector of this Parish.

Arms: Party per pale, *Baron:* per chev. Gu. and Az. three cocks' heads Or. *Femmé, Knapp, Or.;* in chief, three casques in fess Proper; in base, a talbot S. langued Gu.

In the south aisle of the nave, is a raised white marble monument, set against the east wall; and

on an altar, is the effigy of a man, lying in full proportion, in armour, his head resting on his left hand; and over him, a tablet of black marble, whereon is this inscription:

Here resteth in peace, Thomas Stafford of Tattenhoe, Esq. descended out of the y^e house of the Staffords of Stafford, who, leading a long and virtuous life, yielded up the same, in assured hope to rise in Christ, in the year 1607, the 25th day of March, his natal day, in the 80th year of his age; leaving of his four sons, Thomas, the younger, surviving, and three daughters; Alice, married to Baldwin Barnard; Eleanor, wife to Sir Richard Thekeston, Knt.; and Jane, married to Sir Arthur Savage, Knt.

Over all, are these arms: Quarterly, 1. Or. a chev. Gu. a canton Erm. for *Stafford*. 2. Arg. two bars, Or. each charged with three mullets. 3. Az. a lion ramp. in chief Gu. 4. Az. a cross Arg. Under all, at the pedestal of the monument, are the effigies of the above-mentioned seven children, and their mother, all kneeling; beneath each of whom, are their paternal arms and names, according to seniority; Anthony, Humphrey, Ed-

The oldest REGISTER begins in the year 1636, and ends in 1649; and the next begins with 1653, the intermediate Register-Book having been lost.

THE ALMSHOUSE

was founded in 1615, in pursuance of the Will of Thomas Stafford, Esq., of Tattenhoe, for the maintenance of four poor men and two aged women; the former receiving 1s. 9d. a-week in money, and the women 1s. 2d.; besides 13s. 4d. each at Christmas, towards providing them with clothing.

The Estate settled on this Almshouse, by the founder, is situated at Great Linford, and is let for 140*l.* a-year, on a lease for 999 years, paying out of it 35*l.* per ann. for the support of the Charity. The Estate belonged originally to the family of Worrall, of Newport Pagnell; and from them came to Roger Chapman, Esq.; who left it on his death, in 1702, to his daughter, Mrs. Taylor; and who, about 1730, conveyed it to Thomas Uthwatt, Esq.; from whom it passed into the hands of the present possessors. The Charity continues to be administered under the direction of the owners of the Manors of Westbury and Tattenhoe.

WESTBURY.

That Manor in Shenley, which is distinguished by the name of Westbury, was held by Richard Engaine, at the compiling of Domesday Book, and was reckoned a part of the Honour of Benefield, which place, in the County of Northampton, became the head of his Barony. It is there stated, that Richard Engaine held two hides and a half for a Manor; the land was sufficient for two ploughs;

mund, Thomas, Alice, Eleanor, Jane. The men bear their paternal coat singly; and the women impale it with their husband's, viz.: 1. Alice Bernard, Arg. a lion ramp. S. impaling *Stafford*.¹ 2. Eleanor Thekeston, fretté Erm. impaling *Stafford*. 3. Jane Savage, Arg. six lions ramp. S. impaling *Stafford*.

Of more modern erection, affixed to the south wall of the south cross aisle, is a white marble tablet, on the top of which are the arms of *Stafford* impaling *Fettyplace*; and under them, this inscription:

M. S.

Thomæ Stafford de Tottenhoe Armigeri, flagrante rebellione magna subdite fidelissimi: Qui Irenarchæ Officium modeste et semper diligenter præstilet. Domi hospitalitatem, Foris humanitatem, ita exercebat, ut Prudentia vix ulli videretur secundus. Obiit mense Septembris Anno Domini 1634, ætatis 83. Per uxorem, filiam Edmundi Fettiplace de Swinbrook in Agor Oxon hic sepultam, numerosam reliquit prolem; Quorum filius natu maximus, Edmundus, paucis diebus Patri superstes, hic juxta sepultus est. Filius natu minimus Thomas,² LL.D. pietatis Ergo hoc monumentum posuit

¹ Should not this be, Arg. a bear saliant S. which are the arms of Bernard?

² This youngest son, Thomas Stafford, LL.D. was Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxon, and died 1723, aged about 80 years. Arms: Gu. two chevrons Arg.

and there were eight villeins, two servants, two carucates of pasture, and wood for fifty hogs; always worth forty shillings.¹

Vrso de Bersere also held two hides and a half, called a Manor; worth forty shillings in the reign of King Edward; and thirty shillings at the Domesday Survey. There were two carucates of arable: in the demesne one hide and a half; and one carucate, and a villein had a carucate, with pannage for fifty hogs.²

It is now reckoned a part of the Township of Brook-End, and has continued a distinct Manor, and held by separate Lords, from the Conquest down to the present time; but, as those Lords had made no disposition of the ecclesiastical rights of Westbury before the time of legal memory, they have accrued to the Rectors of Shenley. It does not appear that the Lords of this Manor took any share in founding the Church, or had any right to the presentation.

The earliest feudatory tenants of this Manor appear to have been a family of the name of Fitz-Eustace, who were in possession of it as early as the time of Henry III., and continued to hold it in the reign of Richard II.; probably, till 1477: when it was purchased, (together with Tattenhoe,) by Thomas Stafford, the son of Anthony Stafford, and grandson of Sir John Stafford, of the family of that name, of Grafton, in Worcestershire, and of Blatherwick, in Northamptonshire. He died in 1517, and was buried at Warendon. He devised this Manor to his illegitimate son, William Stafford; who died seized of it in 1530.

Thomas Stafford, his son, succeeded to this Estate, and died possessed of it, in 1607;³ he resided at Tattenhoe; and was buried in Shenley Church. His successor was his son, Thomas Stafford, who held these Estates till his death, in 1632; he was also buried at Shenley. He was succeeded by his son, also named Thomas Stafford, who died in 1684, aged 68. His successor in this Manor, was Edmund his son, who survived his father only about five weeks.

Charles Stafford, his son and successor, mortgaged his Estate here, beyond his means of redeeming it, and it was seized on by the mortgagee, Thomas James Selby, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, who held this Manor, as mortgagee in possession. Charles Stafford died in great poverty, about 1717; and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mr. Serjeant Selby left these Estates to his son,

Thomas James Selby, Esq., who obtained the possession of the fee of this Manor, by a decree in Chancery, in 1733; and died seized of it in 1772. By his Will, he devised it to his heir-at-law, if any should be found; and in case no heir-at-law were found, then he appointed William Lowndes, of Winslow, Esq., his heir-at-law, on condition that he took the name of Selby.

William Lowndes, Esq. had to resist the claims of several individuals, who set themselves up as the heirs of the late Mr. Selby; but all these claimants failing to establish their pedigree, the Court of Chancery finally decreed the possession to Mr. Lowndes, about 1779 (he having assumed the name of Selby:) and he died possessed of it in 1810.

William Lowndes, his eldest son, who had, for some time previous to his father's death, resided at Whaddon Hall, succeeded to this Manor, and the name of Selby; but soon after, obtained the King's licence to bear also the name of Lowndes, in addition to that of Selby.

¹ Terra Ricardi Ingania. In Myselai Hvnd. RICARDUS Ingania ten' in SENELAI. II. hid et dim' p. uno M. 'Tra. ē. II. car'. et ibi sunt. cū. VIII. uillis et II. seruīs p'tū. II. caŕ. Silua L. porc'. Val et ualuit sep'. XL. sol. Hoc M tenuit Wluuad teign' R.E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 151.]

² Terra Vrson' De Bersers. In Myselai Hvnd. VRSO de Berseres ten' in SENLAI. II. hid et dim', p' uno M. 'Tra. ē. II. car'. In dñio. I. hida et dim' et ibi ē. una caŕ. et uilli hñt. I. caŕ. Silua L. porc'. Val et ualuit xxx. sol. T.R.E. XL. sol. Hoc M tenuit Morcar hō Heraldi com' et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

³ See BRIDGER'S PEDIGREE OF STAFFORD.

SHERRINGTON

is situated about two miles from Newport Pagnell, on the road to Olney, and contains about 1900 acres; being bounded, on the North, by Petsoe; on the East, by Hardmead; on the South, by Chicheley; and on the West, by Tyringham.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the time of Edward the Confessor, there were three Manors in Sherrington, which were given by the Conqueror, after the Battle of Hastings, to Geoffrey Bishop of Constance, in Normandy, and were holden by him at the compiling of Domesday Book; when the Bishop was taxed for his Manor of Sherrington, as ten hides. There were eleven carucates: in the demesne three hides; and there were four carucates. Twenty-two villeins with six bordars having six carucates, and a seventh might have been added. There were eight servants; and one mill, of 26s. rent; four carucates of pasture; woods for one hundred hogs; altogether worth 10*l.*; when he first held it 7*l.*; in the time of King Edward 10*l.* Of this Manor, Edwin, son of Borret, held six hides for one Manor; Alwin, his man, one hide for a Manor; and Osulf, a man of King Edward, three hides for a Manor; all of whom might give or sell their land.¹

The lands of the Bishop of Constance were forfeited in the reign of William Rufus, for his adherence to Robert Duke of Normandy; and thus Sherrington became vested in the Crown.

At what time this Manor was again granted out, or to whom, does not appear: but one William, hence surnamed, accounted for the scutage hereof in 1161 (8 Henry II.) And this William de Sherrington, when that King levied an aid for the marriage of his daughter, in 11 Hen. II., returned, that he held it *in capite*, for two Knights' fees, and had not enfeoffed any under-tenant. He lived till the last year of this reign; and his name occurs in the Liber Rubeus, and in the Pipe Rolls, as paying the scutage for Sherrington up to that year.²

To him succeeded in this Manor, Richard de Carun, called also Richard de Sherrington; but whether he were *the son*, or the husband of the *daughter*, of the preceding Lord, has not been ascertained: he, however, held *in capite*, the two Knights' fees, and paid one hundred marks for livery of his lands in 1189;³ and also scutage for them in 1 Ric. I. He probably died before the 6th year of that reign; for, in that year, one William de Sherrington paid scutage for Sherrington, as for two Knights' fees.

In 1202, Robert de Vipont gave twenty marks and a palfrey for the Wardship of Sherrington's lands and heir; and this Wardship he continued to hold in the 13th year of the same reign; for, in that year, he paid the scutage due from Sherrington.⁴ The name of the heir so in ward, was probably John, for John de Carun (called also John de Sherrington,) paid scutage for this Manor in the reign of Hen. III.

The Manor was in the possession of Roger Carun in 6 Edw. II.; of Ralph Basset in 19 Edw. II.; of Henry Grey in 19 Ric. II.; in the family of Linford from 29 Edw. III. to 9 Hen. IV.; and in the hands of John Tyringham in 15 Edw. IV.; when it passed, by the marriage of Elizabeth, sole

¹ Terra Epi Constant. In Molesoveslav Hvnd. \mathfrak{M} Ipse eps SERINTONE. \bar{p} x. hid se deffl'. 'Tra. ē. xi. cañ. In dn'io. iiii. hidæ. et ibi. sunt. iiii. cañ. Ibi. xxii. uilli cū. vi. bord hn't. vi. cañ et vii^m pot fieri. Ibi. viii. serui. et un' molin' de xxvi. sol. ptū. iiii. cañ. Silua c. porc'. Int' totū ual. x. lib. Q'do recep'. vii. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. De hoc \mathfrak{M} tenuit Eduuin' fili' borret vi. hid' p' uno \mathfrak{M} et Aluuin' hō ej'. i. hid' p' uno \mathfrak{M} et Osulf' hō regis E. habuit. iiii. hid' p' uno \mathfrak{M} . Isti duo potueŕ dare et uendere terrā suā. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Lib. Rub. and Rot. Pip. 32 Hen. II.

³ Rot. Pip. 34 Hen. II.

⁴ Ibid. 13 Joh.

daughter and heir of Sir William Tyringham, about 1678, to John Backwell, Esq., son to Edward Backwell, Alderman of London; who, about 1694, sold it to Roger Chapman, Attorney-at-Law, of Newport Pagnell; on whose death, in 1701, it descended to his eldest son and heir, Thomas Chapman, Esq.; and was afterwards purchased by the family of Praed, of Tyringham.

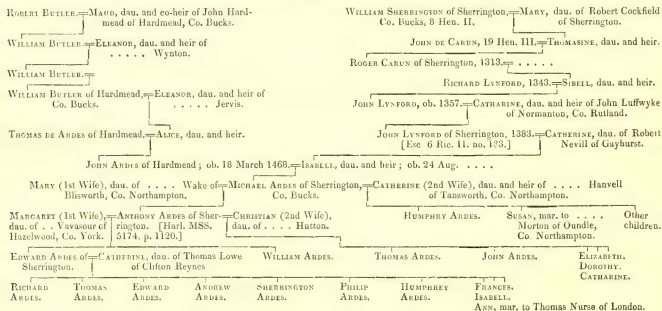
A SECOND MANOR in this Parish also belonged to the family of Carun; from whom it afterwards passed to the Linfords; the last of whose family died in 1468. From the Linfords, this Manor came to the family of Reynes, of Clifton Reynes; and so passing in marriage with Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Reynes, to Thomas Lowe, Esq., it descended to Francis Lowe, who settled at Sherrington, and had a son, named Thomas Lowe, father to Agnes Lowe, who brought this Estate in marriage, to Mr. Adams, of Monmouth. This family conveyed it, about 1710, to Sir John Chester, of Chicheley, Bart.; to whose eldest son and heir, it belonged in 1735.

A THIRD MANOR, dissevered, as is presumed, from the first Manor, was possessed by the Bassets temp. Edw. I., and held under the Manor of Olney, of which Ralph Lord Basset died seised, 9 Edw. II. This Manor came to John Lord Grey de Wilton, by the marriage of Maud, daughter of Ralph Lord Basset of Drayton; in whose family it continued until 1505, when Edmund Lord Grey passed a fine of an *Estate* at Sherrington, to Thomas Crayford, and others; but, as no *Manor* is mentioned in the Deed, it is presumed to have passed to Richard Marcot, Esq. who died in 1491, Lord of this Parish. This estate seems to have belonged to the family of Montgomery, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and so to have descended to the Nortons; for, in 1634, in the reign of King Chas. I., it was in the possession of William Norton; who had issue, by Anne his wife, a son, named Brett Norton, born in 1627; and a daughter, named Margaret, first married to Thomas Wiseman, Esq., of Essex; and secondly, to Thomas Duncumbe, Esq. of Broughton; on failure of whose issue male, it came, about 1690, in marriage, to the Pargiters; and about 1710, on the death of Thomas Pargiter, Esq., to the Smiths, of Passenham, Co. Northampton.

PEDIGREE OF SHERRINGTON, LYNFORD, BUTLER, AND ARDES.

From Harvey's Visitation of Bucks, 1575; and Harleian MSS. 1533, p. 34.

Arms: Az. three covered cups, Or. *Butler.* Arg. a chevron Gu. between three estoils S. *Sherrington.* Arg. a griffin ramp. Gu. with an estoil in his paw. *Carun.* Arg. a cross Gu. *Lynford.* Arg. a bend between six estoils S. *Crest:* The sun in splendour. *Ardes.*



ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Before the reign of King John, this Church was given by William de Sherrington to the Abbey of Marmontier;¹ who paid scutage in 8 Hen. II. In 1202, the Prior of Newport returned, that he held one virgate of land, with the appurtenances in Sherrington, in free alms, as belonging to his Church, which he held of the gift of William de Sherrington, who had that virgate; and also another, which he gave to the Church in perpetual eleemosynage, when he presented him to the Church of Sherrington;² and in 19 Hen. III. John de Carun paid four marks scutage, for fees to the King, for lands holden *in capite*,³ of which Robert de Cockfield held one fee. Martin de Carun attempted to recover, by suit against Richard de la Mare, one messuage and ninety acres of land in Sherrington, as his escheat, because William de St. Edmund died without heirs; and thereupon, it was adjudged, before the King, in his Court, that he had rightful process.⁴

The King having, in 1294, (23 Edw. I.) commanded the Sheriff to take into his hands all the lands and tenements of Martin de Carun, the writ was issued accordingly;⁵ and in 24 Edw. I. the King accepted the homage of Roger de Carun, of Sherrington, Co. Bucks, for all the lands and tenements which Martin de Carun, his father, deceased, had holden of the King *in capite*.⁶ The dispute which had taken place respecting the Patronage of the Church, between the Prior of Tickford and the Caruns, having been decided in favour of the former, the Priory continued to present to the Rectory, until the Donation of the Advowson to the See of Lincoln, in 1293; and in 1343, (21 Edw. III.) a fine passed between Richard Fitz-Simon le Smith and Richard Linford and Sibil his wife; and their son, John Linford, died seised in 1357 (33 Edw. III.); as did a second John Linford, who had given one hundred shillings for license, that he might enclose the Manor of Sherrington, with its appurtenances, to Sir Henry Grey of Wilton, Knt. and others, in a certain form.⁷

In a Terrier, dated 1639, signed by the Rev. Josias Noke, Curate, the Rectory is thus described:

The Parsonage-House, containing five bays of building. The Barn, containing seven bays. The Granary, Dovecot, and Stable in the middle of the yard, containing three bays. The Gardens and Yard, and site, two acres. The Pightles, two acres and a half. Seven roods of Glebe-Meadow in the Town-Mead. Commons for five cows and a half, and for thirty sheep. In Windmill-Field, five acres three roods and one-third, and one ley arable. In the Little Field, four acres two roods arable. In Goldworth Furlong, four acres one rood arable.

RECTORS.

THOMAS DE SCHYREFORD was presented 1230, by the Prior and Convent of Newport, who had recovered the Presentation before the Justices of Assize, against John de Carun. At his death,

William de la Mar was presented by the Prior and Convent of Tickford extra Newport Pagnell, in 1259.

John de Luca was presented about 1270. He died Rector in 1300; and was succeeded by

Adam de Lulford, S.T.P. collated by the Bishop 16 April 1300. At his death,

Thomas de Luda was admitted 5 May 1303. He died 1319, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Treasurer there, having long before resigned this Living.

William de Beby was collated 1 Jan. 1309.

Walter de Staurence succeeded. He occurs Rector in 1327,⁸ and was Vicar-General to Bishop Burgherst.

¹ See Extracts from the Registers of Tickford, in Harl. MSS.; also Placita, ro. 6, in dorso.

² Placit. 3 Johis. ro. 6, in dorso.

³ Placit. 17 and 18 Edw. I. ro. 48.

⁴ Rot. Orig. 24 Edw. I. ro. 2, Abbrev. vol. i. p. p. 92.

⁵ In 1330, he was made Archdeacon of Stowe, which he quitted the next year, on being promoted to the Treasurership in the Cathedral of Lincoln. In 1340 and 1341, on a vacancy of the See of Lincoln, Master Walter de Staurence, Canon and Official of Lincoln, acted as Vicar-General, and admitted to vacant Churches, as appears by several admissions in the Register of the Bishops of Ely.

⁶ Test. de Nevil, 19 Hen. III.

⁷ Rot. Orig. 31 Edw. I. ro. 17, Abbrev. vol. i. p. 90.

⁸ Ibid. 48 Edw. III. ro. 34, Cal. vol. ii. p. 334.

John de Wye was collated 6 Feb. 1329. At his death, *Walter de Farndale* was collated in 1361. He exchanged for Thingford, Co. Northampton, with

William atte Crosse, 20 Aug. 1379; who also exchanged for Stanhope, in Durham Diocese, with

William Ryel, 10 June 1401. He exchanged for Langton Rectory, Co. York, with

John Disworth, 10 Aug. 1405; who exchanged for Helmdon, Co. Northampton, with

William Barrow, LL.D. 21 Jan. 1406. He was, in 1418, made Bishop of Bangor; and, 1423, translated to the See of Carlisle. He had been Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Helmdon, Co. Northampton, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He died at Rose Castle 4 Sept. 1429, and was buried in his own Cathedral, in a Chapel in the south aisle of the choir, with his effigy in his Episcopal habit. In his Will, dated 1 Sept. 1429, he gave some Plate to his Cathedral; 20*l.* to a Priest to sing for him in St. Catherine's Chantry there; and bequeathed Lands and Tenements at Sherrington (where he seems to have contributed towards the building of the present Church) to his kinsman, Hugh. His successor in this Living was

Peter Horton, S.T.P. admitted 20 July 1424, on the King's presentation, during the vacancy of the See of Lincoln.

Robert Monter was presented in 1425.

William Derby was collated 26 July 1433. He was succeeded by

Robert Kirkeham; who exchanged for Surfleet Rectory, Co. Lincoln, with

Gilbert Altoft, 13 Feb. 1444. He afterwards exchanged for Holbeach Vicarage, Co. Lincoln, with

William Greybarn, S.T.P. who was collated in 1474.

John Procter was the next Rector, but resigned; and

Richard Hawardyn, also Rector of Stoke Goldington, was collated 27 Sept. 1510. He was presented at Bishop Atwater's Visitation, about 1515. At his death,

Richard Mawdley was collated 7 Dec. 1518. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Leicester; died in 1530; and is said to have been buried at Thame.

Robert Kencot, or *Kencok*, was collated 28 May 1529. He died; and

Thomas Robertson, A.M. (called *Capellanus Regis*) was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, but was afterwards deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

William Rolston was collated 11 Feb. 1543, and occurs Rector 1555.

Francis Babington succeeded in 1557; but resigned in 1562.¹

Giles Snell was presented by Thomas Highgate and William Ardes 1562, no doubt, on a grant of the Advowson, or a lease made by the Bishop of Lincoln. How long he held the Living is not known; but his successor,

Henry Barley, or *Barlow*, paid his First Fruits in 1569. He was Proctor of the University of Cambridge in 1553; and was succeeded, at his death, by

John Martin, A.B. who was collated 30 Nov. 1581, having been installed Prebendary of Bedford Minor in Lincoln Cathedral, in 1574. He died; and

Thomas Gilder was collated 29 Jan. 1626; but died about 1647.

Ignatius Fuller intruded in 1647, and possessed it in those times of anarchy; but, conforming at the Restoration of King Charles, he took out the King's title 10 March 1661. He was a native of this County; of Emanuel Coll. Camb.; and had been admitted as a Pensioner there 6 April 1643; A.B. 1646; A.M. 1650. He resided here sixty-four years, and was reputed to be a Socinian. He died 21 Oct. 1711, æt. 86, and was, with many of his family, buried in the Church here.

John Barton, A.M. collated 10 Dec. 1711. He resigned, in 1743, to his son, and retired to his other Rectory of Great Brickhill, after having greatly improved the Parsonage-House.

Philip Barton, A.M. Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, was collated by Bishop Reynolds 7 July 1739, and inducted 20 Dec. 1743. His wife died in 1781; and he exchanged this Living for Stoke Hammond. He was succeeded by

Alexander Cromleholme, (A.M. of Queen's Coll. Oxon.) Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, who was collated about Nov. 1781. He was also Rector of Adstock; and, at his death, was succeeded in this Living by

John Pretzman, A.M. who was collated in 1811, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

THE CHURCH

consists of a lofty nave and two aisles, which are leaded; and a chancel, tiled. Between the nave and chancel is a handsome embattled tower, with a clock; and five bells, cast in 1577. The length of the whole building, from east to west, is 104 feet; and the height of the tower 62 feet. The Church is dedicated to St. Laud, a French Bishop.

¹ In 1561, it was returned, that Babington resided at Oxford, being Rector of Lincoln College.

On the south side of the chancel are three graduated seats or stalls, under a pointed arch, having canopied niches (beneath the recess), separated by mullions or pilasters. On the same side is a small door, between two mullioned windows, each of three lights; and at the east end is a larger window, with mullions and tracery. Between the chancel and the transept is a pointed arch, supported by demi-octangular columns or pilasters.

The Font, which is likewise octagon, is sustained by a pillar decorated with arches and tracery; and the compartments around the basin ornamented with half-length figures in relieve; viz. a man with a club or truncheon (perhaps a sceptre), an angel, and others. The cover is of wood, elaborately carved, having a finial resembling a spire, resting on flying buttresses. On one of the sides, are these words: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."¹ At the east end of the chancel are panels, painted, with the Ten Commandments.

On a neat mural tablet, in the south aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of M^r Dryden Smith, late of this Parish, who departed this life April XIX. MDCCCX. in the LXIX. year of his age.

Also M^{rs} Ann Smith, wife of the above, who departed this life March XXVIII. MDCCCIX. in the XLIII. year of her age.

Also M^r Dryden Smith, eldest son of the above, who departed this life Sept^r XIV. MDCCCXI. in the XL. year of his age.

Likewise Thomas, James, Joseph, and Mary, who died infants.

Search me, O God! and know my heart;

Try me, and know my thoughts:

And see if there be any wicked way in me:

And lead me in the way everlasting.

In a window of the north aisle, were the *Arms* of Tyingham, viz:

Quarterly. 1. A cross engrailed. 2. and 3. Coat defaced. 4. A chevron between three roses.

On the pavement, in the chancel, on an ordinary stone, is this inscription:

Here lyeth M^{rs} Ann Prescott, grand-daughter of Sir John Prescott, and wife of M^r Ignatius Fuller. She died Aug. 28, 1706.

On a stone, near the Communion-table:

J. F. Rector hujus Ecclesie, Resurrectionem expectat. Obiit 26 Octobris A.D. 1711, ætat. suæ 86.

On an ordinary stone, in the middle of the chancel, near the north wall, is the following:

Here lyeth the Body of Eliz. the wife of J. Fuller.

He lived Rector of this Church 64 years. She dyed the 30th of April 1695, aged 65.

Near the desk, in the nave, on an ancient stone, is the portraiture of a man in brass; at his feet was a tablet, which had an inscription engraved on it, both of which are lost. On the same stone, below, were the effigies of a man and woman, with four male children standing between them, in brass, which have met with the same fate. However, the following inscription at their feet remains:

Of your charitee pray for the Soules of
Robert Honge & Ade his wfe: the wherche
Robert decessed the iiii Day of June in the
y^{er} of our Lord God M^cccecxviij. On whose
Soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.

On an ordinary stone, in the body of the Church, is this inscription:

Ann Norton, daughter of S^r John Brett, Knt. and the relict of William Norton, Esq. dyed July 8, A.D. 1671, ætat. suæ 68.

On an ancient marble, near the upper south window, are the portraitures of a man and woman, in brass; near them was a crucifix, now torn off; and above the woman, on a scroll:

Miserere nobis Domine.

At their feet, this inscription, on a brass:

Hic sepelitur corpus Ricardi Mareot, venerabilis Jurisperiti, quondam unius Dominorum hujus Villæ, ac

¹ The Font has been removed from its original and more usual situation, towards the west end of the nave, into the chancel, which is separated from the transept by close gates or doors, as is the aisle or belfry itself, from the east end of the nave, by a partition or screen of wainscot, with doors in the lower part of it; a contrivance by which the Church may perhaps be rendered warmer, but which entirely destroys the harmony of the interior of the sacred edifice.

Justiciarii Pacis hujus Comitatus. Qui quidem Ricardus filiam et heredem desponsavit Humphridi Catesby Armigeri filii et heredis Johis Catesby Militis, quondam de Whiteston in Comitatu Northampton; et obiit idem Ricardus Mareot xvij. die Julij Ano. Dni. Mccccxxxj. Cujus aie propicietur Deus.

Credo [quod Redemptor meus] vivit, et in no[vissimo] die de Terra re[surrecturus] sum, et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum, quem visurus sum egi ipse, et non alius; et oculi mei conspecturi sunt; et in carne mea [videbo] Salvatorem meum; reposita est hæc spes mea in sinu meo.

The last paragraph is carried round the verge on a fillet of brass. At the two corners, at the top, were the arms of *Mareot*, impaling *Catesby*.

On three ordinary stones, lying even with the last, are these inscriptions:

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Ann Pargiter, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Pargiter, Gent. She departed this life Nov. 25, 1705, in the 31st year of her age.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Pargiter, Gent. He departed this life Nov. 11, 1710, in the 69th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of M^{rs} Susanna Pargiter, late wife of Thomas Pargiter, Gent. She departed this life June 10, 1702, in the 63^d year of her age.

On a mural monument:

M. S.

On the north side of this chancel are deposited the remains of the Rev. Alexander Cromleholme, for 29 years Rector of this Parish. He died Oct. 31st 1810, aged 74.

To soothe our sorrow, and thy worth proclaim,
A trembling hand inscribes thy much-lov'd name;
And tho' the Preacher's warning voice sincere
No more shall claim thy flock's attentive ear,
Nor longer shall thy blameless life display
The Road which points to Heaven's eternal day;
Yet faithful Memory shall in part supply
The fair example which shall never die;
And, cheer'd by Hope, whilst bending o'er thy Urn,
We hail thy virtues, and forbear to mourn.

In the same vault are interred the remains of Emma, the beloved and only daughter of Alexander and Emma Cromleholme. She died July 17th 1803, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The REGISTER was begun in 1711; none of an earlier date having been preserved.

Against the wall of the north aisle, is a brick altar monument, covered at the top with a white marble, whereon are cut the portraitures of a man and woman.¹ At their feet: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a bend between six mullets. 2 and 3, a cup covered, impaling 1 and 4; a chevron between three saltires; 2 and 3, a lion rampant. Round the verge, this imperfect inscription:

. qui quidem Johis obiit xviij.
die Martij. A.D. Millesimo cccxlvij.; et
dicta Isabella obiit xxiiij. die Augusti, A.D.
Millesimo.

On an atchievement, are the *Arms* and *Crest* of *Barton*; and on another, *Barton* and *Duncombe*, quarterly.

On a tablet of wood, over the door leading to the belfry and chancel:

Extract from the Last Will and Testament of Edward Fuller, late of Watford, in the County of Hertford, deceased, dated 4 August 1705: "I give and bequeath, and hereby direct my Executors to lay out the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, or what other sum will be sufficient for that purpose, in purchase of a Rent-charge of Inheritance of five pounds per annum, free from all charges and deductions, to be vested in such Trustees as my Executors shall direct, for the use of the Parish of Sherrington, to be issuing out of lands in or near Sherrington, as may be; which rent-charge shall be paid and disposed of in manner following, viz.:—twenty shillings per annum to the Minister of the said parish for the time being, and he to preach a Sermon for the same on the twenty-seventh day of March yearly for ever, and ten shillings yearly to be expended on the Minister and Churchwardens of the said parish on the day of preaching the said Sermon; six and twenty half crowns to be given to six and twenty poor and necessitous persons of the said parish, such as the Minister and Churchwardens in their discretion shall think fit, to be yearly on the day of preaching the said Sermon; and five shillings on the same day to the Clerk of the said parish for the time being, yearly for ever.

Rd. HUMPHREYS. } Ch. Wardens.
JOHN }

¹ This Tomb was for John Linford, Esq. whose family lived in a house on the north side of the Church, which belonged formerly to the Lowes, and afterwards to the family of Adams. It was sold, about 1710, to Sir John Chester, Bart., of Chicheley. [Willis's MSS.]

SIMPSON, OR SEVINESTONE.

THIS Parish is situated about two miles North of Fenny Stratford, near the course of the Ousel, and having the Grand Junction Canal passing through it; being bounded, on the North, by Woughton; on the East, by Walton; on the South, by Bletchley and Bow Brickhill; and on the West, by Shenley; and contains about twelve hundred acres of land. The soil is gravelly, with portions of loamy ground and a clayey subsoil, with abundance of springs. The Parish has been enclosed under two Acts of Parliament, passed in 1763 and 1770, when an assignment was made to the Rector in lieu of tithes.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

SIMPSON had been part of the possessions of Queen Edith in the time of Edward the Confessor, but was forfeited, with the rest of the lands of the Saxons, after the Battle of Hastings; and, at the recording of the Conqueror's Survey, in Domesday-book, was held by the Bishop of Constance, in Normandy, in pledge or mortgage, from William Bonuaslet; the Bishop himself holding *Sevinestone*, taxed at eight hides, and three virgates of land, for one Manor, in his demesne. There were eight carucates; in the demesne there were three hides and three carucates; thirteen villeins, with two bordars, having five carucates. There were six servants, one mill of 10s. rent, and eight carucates of pasture. It was altogether valued, and had been constantly, at 6*l.*; when he first held it, at 20*s.*; and in the time of King Edward, at 8*l.* This Manor, Queen Edith held, and could sell it.¹

Another portion here was holden by Leuinas Onura, of the King, as one hide and one virgate. There was one carucate, with two villeins, two bordars, and one carucate of pasture. It had been, and was then valued at 10*s.* The same man held it in the time of King Edward, and could sell it.²

As early as the reign of Hen. I. it was holden by Manfelin, Baron of Wolverton, as part of his barony; but no traces remain of the manner in which he acquired this estate; for it is a mere and erroneous conjecture of Browne Willis, that it was taken from its original possessor, and given to Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, and subsequently passed with that inheritance. However, it seems to have been considered part of the Barony of Wolverton as long as the Lords of that Seignory retained their Honours, and so continued until the abolition of feudal services.

The earliest feudatory tenant discovered of this Manor is Geoffrey de Cauz, who held it in the reign of King John, and in the beginning of that of Hen. III. His family or himself had been the founders of the Church here, for he presented his Clerk to it in 1232, (16 Hen. III.)

From this family it passed to Sir John de Grey,³ perhaps at the same time, and in the same manner,

¹ Terra Epi Constant. In Sigelai Hvnd. Ipse eps ten SEVINESTONE. P' VIII^{to} hid et III. uirg' p' uno M de Willo Bonuaslet in uadimonio. Tra. ē. VIII. caſ. In dāio sunt III. hidæ et ibi sunt III. caſ. Ibi XIII. uilli cū II. bord hāt v. caſ. Ibi VI. serui et un' molin' de x. sol. P'tū VIII^{to} caſ. In totis valent ual VI. lib'. Q'do recep'. XX. sol'. T.R.E. VIII. lib'. Hoc M tenuit Edid regina et uende pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Leuin^{ours} ten' de rege. i. hid' et i. uirg' in Seuinestone. Tra' ē. i. caſ' et ibi ē. cū II. uillis et II. bord' p'tū i. caſ'. Val et ualuit sēp. x. sol'. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ In 1255, John de Grey paid hidage 20*s.* and half a mark for Suit of Court, and for View of Frankpledge 40*d.* [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 30]; and in 1275, (4 Edw. I.) Osbert Cheval', Thomas le Clerk, Henry Cheval', Roger Munchensi, William le Paun' and John le Greye, held five virgates of land in the Vill of *Sywenneston*, for which the Lord King Henry, father of King John, received 32*s.* per ann. subtracting therefrom a pension for the Abbess of Font Everard; but by what warrant, was unknown. [Rot. Hund. 4 Edw. I. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 40.]

as Water Eton; but this is almost conjectural.¹ John de Grey continued to hold it till his death, at the latter end of the reign of King Hen. III.²

Reginald de Grey, his son, succeeded his father in the possession of this Manor, and also died seised in 1307, (1 Edw. II.)³

John, his son and heir, was forty years old when he succeeded to his father's inheritance, and was Baron Grey of Shirland, Wilton, and Ruthyn; the Castle of Ruthyn, with the Cantred or District of Driffyneloyd, having been given to his father. This John de Grey, in order to provide for the issue of a second marriage, which he had contracted with Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Lord Basset of Drayton, passed a fine of this, and several other Manors in the vicinity, that he might settle them on the issue of that marriage; and he died possessed of Simpson in 1323, (17 Edw. II.); and in the descendants of Lord Grey it continued, after they became Earls of Kent, until, in 1515, Richard Lord Grey conveyed it to the family of Pigott; who held large estates both in this place and the neighbourhood, being possessed of that property which was inherited by Mr. Serjeant Pigott of Whaddon, from his maternal ancestry, the Giffards, Keepers of the Park and Chace. He probably descended from the same parent stock as the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, but must not to be mistaken for the descendant of the Giffards who participated in the lands which, after the failure of male-issue of the second Earl of Buckingham, were distributed in the reign of Ric. I.; these Giffards originated in that branch of the family which, after the Battle of Blore Heath, was transplanted into Bucks, and acquired, *inter alia*, the principal estates of Snelshall Priory, with other lands about Whaddon and Nash, &c.

Thomas Pigott, Esq. of Whaddon, Serjeant-at-Law, having, circ. 1510, purchased the Manor and Advowson of the last of the Earls of Kent, seems to have added them to those other possessions here which he had acquired by maternal inheritance from the Giffards.

It appears, that this estate had subsequently passed into other hands; for, in 1686 (2 Jac. II.) it was conveyed by Thomas Hatch, to John Walden, Esq. of the family of Walden of Coventry;⁴ but the purchaser dying within twelve months afterwards, his brother, Thomas Walden, Esq., succeeded him. He died in London, 3 March 1701, and was buried in the Dissenters' Burying-ground, in Bunhill Fields (where no record can be discovered respecting the family); when this Manor came to his sole daughter and heir, Susan Walden, who carried it in marriage, in 1717, to Job Hamner, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,⁵ younger brother of the family of that name, of Hamner, Co. Flint; and who died in London in March 1739, seised of this estate, and was buried at Simpson; leaving issue, one son and a daughter, Susan.

Job Walden Hamner, whom Mr. Cole mentions as his Senior Fellow at Eton, was removed thence to Oxford, and the Inns of Court; practised as a Counsellor in Buckinghamshire; and resided at Broughton. His mother lived in the Manor-House in Simpson. He left by his wife, who was daughter and co-heir of Henry Vere Graham, Esq. of Holbrook Hall, Co. Suffolk, a numerous family, who, as well as their alliances and descendants, are traced in the Family-Pedigree annexed.

¹ Vide BLETHLEY.

² Esc. 1 Edw. II. no. 54.

³ Ibid. no. 74.

⁴ The Waldens of Simpson were descended from a family of which the civic annals of Coventry contain an account; many of them having sustained the offices of Mayor and Sheriff. About 1576, on the removal of an ancient conduit, Isaac Walden, Esq., then Mayor, caused its place to be supplied by a pump, to the great satisfaction of the citizens. Between that period and 1630, at least seven of the name appear to have been of note there.

⁵ It was in reference to a near relative of Mr. Hamner, Sir Thomas Hamner, Bart., who was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, that Dr. Johnson wrote the following:

"Illustrious age! how bright thy glories shone,
When Hamner fill'd the Chair, and Anne the Throne!"

PEDIGREE OF HANMER OF SIMPSON.

From Betham's Baronetage; Monuments at Simpson; MSS. Cole, in Museum Brit.; Rymer's Fœd. vol. xvii.; Ashmole's Hist. of the Order of the Garter; MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl.; Duck's Incumbents from Linc. Reg. &c.

Arms: Arg. two lions passant guard. Az. armed and langued Gu. *Crest:* On a cap of dignity Az. turned up Erms. a lion guard. sejant Arg. *Motto:* *Gard' Honneur.*

Gwyn-Win-Win, Lord of Upper Powis, descended from Ithelwyn ap Kynwia, Prince of Wales.==

GRIFFITH== . . .

GWILLIEM== . . .

ESDUN== . . .

SIR JOHN DE HANMER, Knt., (said to be descended from Meredith, Lord of Rhi-wli-rieth and Coed Talog, bro. of Griffith Prince of North Wales.) Constable of Carnarvon Castle; ob. 2 Edw. II. Hawes, dau. and heir.

OWEN GOCH, eld. son and hr., ob. s. p. DAVID, 2nd son, and coh. to his brother Owen, ob. s. p. PHILIP HANMER, sole heir to his father and brothers. AGNES ap DAVID ap RIBED ap REES SAYS.

SIR DAVID HANMER, Knt. 1387=AGNES, dau. of Llewelin dda ap Griffith ap Jerworth voel. JENKIN HANMER. MARGARET, mrr. to Morgan Goch ap Griffith ap Jerworth voel. MYRAWWY, mar. to Gruff ap Howell de Overton.

GRIFFITH=GWERVILLE, dau. HANMER, of Tudor ap Esq. of Grono, of Anglesy. MARGARET, dau. and heir of David ap Blethyn Yvahan of Okenholt. SIR JENKIN HANMER, Knt., slain at Shrewsbury, 22 July 1403 (4 Hen. IV.) EYE, dau. and hr. of David ap Grono ap Jerworth, of Lliri, Co. Flint. MARGARET, mar. to OWEN Glendowr, Lord of Glendowrddry; and was mother of the Lady of Henry Lord Grey of Ruthyn.

ANCHRETT, sole dau. mrr. to John Puleston, Esq., of Emral. GRIFFITH HANMER, ancestor of Sir Peers of Hammer Hall; cr. Baronet 8 July 1620. ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Peers Dutton, Knt. JOHN HANMER, of Haghton and Lliri, Co. Flint. EDWARD HANMER, of Fennes Hall. MARGARET, dau. of Maurice ap Jehan Gy-theb. RICHARD, of Bettisfield, Co. Flint.

RICHARD HANMER, MARGARET, dau. of Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt. GRIFFITH HANMER, of Fennes Hall, ob. 1501. MARGARET, dau. of Meredith Lloyd, Esq., of Lloyd and Maen. PHILIP HANMER.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, JANE, dau. of Knt., ob. 10 Feb. 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) Sir Randolph Breton, Knt., of Malpas. JENKIN HANMER, MARGARET, dau. of Thomas Dymock, Esq., of Willington. LAURENCE, EDWARD, WILLIAM, DAVID, MATTHEW. ELIZABETH, ROSE, MARGARET, BLANCH.

SIR THOMAS HANMER, CATHERINE, dau. and hr. of Thomas Salter, Esq., of Oswestry, Co. Salop. RANDAL, JOHN, HUMPHREY. ELIZABETH, MARGARET, CATHERINE, MARY. ELEANOR, eld. dau. of Sir Thomas Hamner, Knt. WILLIAM HANMER, Esq., of Fennes Hall, ob. 1570; before 9th April, will be buried at Hamner. ELLEN, mrr. to John Hamner, Esq., son of Sir Tho. Hamner, of Haller Hall. MAUD, mar. to Edward Lloyd ap David, of Powis. MARGARET, mar. to Henry Parry, Esq., of Basingwerk. CATHERINE, mrr. to James Pickering, Esq., of Titchmarsh, Co. Northamp.

JOHN HANMER, JANE, dau. of Sir John Salisbury, Knt., of Llewedeey. THOMAS, WILLIAM, RANDELE. MARGARET, mar. 1st, to Roger Puleston; 2ndly, to John Puleston, of Llewey Knolly. WILLIAM HANMER, of Fennes Hall, ob. 1589. MARGARET, dau. and hr. of David Kynaston, Esq., of Crickett, Co. Salop. THOMAS, HUMPHREY, GRIFFITH, CHRISTOPHER, HENRY. ELLIN, mar. to Edward Winstanley. MAUD, mar. to P. Davis, Esq., of Anglesey. MARGARET, mar. to Randle Breton, Esq., of Kidlington, Co. Cest. ELEANOR, mar. 1st, to John Griffith; 2ndly, to Peter Oldfield, Esq. CATHERINE.

ANNE, dau. of Sir John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. SIR THOMAS HANMER, Knt., M.P. for Flintshire 35 Eliz.; one of the Council of Wales 15 Jac. I.; ob. 18 April 1619. CATHERINE, dau. of Sir Tho. Mostyn, Knt., of Mostyn, Co. Flint. JOHN HANMER, EDWARD HANMER. SIR WILLIAM HANMER, Knt. (23 July 1603;) ob. 1621. ELEANOR, dau. of Edward Dymock, Esq., of Willington. THOMAS, JOHN. MARY, mar. to William Davis, Esq. JANE, mar. to Thomas Rhode, Esq. MAUD, ELLEN.

CATHERINE, ob. infans. SIR JOHN HANMER, Bart. (cr. by Rot. Pat. 8 July 1620;) M.P. for Flint, 21 Jac. I.; ob. 1624. DOROTHY, dau. and coh. of Sir Richard Trevor, Knt. of Trevallyn, Co. Derby. WILLIAM HANMER, eldest son, ob. viii. patris 1621, s. p. THOMAS, HANMER, ob. 1625. CATHERINE, dau. of Thomas Puleston, Esq., of Emral, Co. Flint. HUMPHREY HANMER. CATHERINE.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Thomas Baker, wist. and hr. to Thomas Baker, of Whittingham, Co. Suffolk. SIR THOMAS HANMER, Knt. and 2d. Bart., M.P. for Flintshire; ob. 1678. WILLIAM, dau. of Peter Warburton, of Warburton and Arley, Co. Cest., ob. 1649. ELEANOR, dau. of Peter Warburton, of Warburton and Arley, Co. Cest., ob. 1649. WILLIAM HANMER, a zealous and loyalist, compounded for co-heiress of Ralph his Estate for £1370; ob. 1669. MARY, dau. and co-heiress of Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keil, Co. Stafford.

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b

c

a		b		c	
SIR JOHN HAMMER, Knt.—MARY, dau. and 3rd. Bart. M.P. for Flintshire temp. Car. II.; Alston, Co. Suffol. Jac. II. and William III.; Suffol. Colonel in the Army; ob. 1701, s. p.		TREVOR, mnt. to Sir John HAMMER.	WILLIAM HAMMER.	PEREGRINE, sht. and hr. to Sir Henry North, Bart., of Mildenhall, Co. Suffol.	SIR THOMAS HAMMER, Knt., Sold to Q ^{rs} Cath. ob. ccel.
ISABELLA, dau.—SIR THOMAS HAMMER, b. 1676; only son (and hr. to the title on the decease of Sir John Hammer, Bart.); M.P. of Flint and Thetford temp. William III.; for Flint I Anne; for Suffolk 7 Anne; Speak of H ^{rs} . of Comms. 12 Anne; ob. 1746, s. p.; bur. at Hammer; when the Baroncy became extinct.		ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of Thomas Folkes, Esq., of Barton, Co. Stafford.	WILLIAM HAMMER, Esq., of Fennes Hall, ob. 1724.	ESTHER, dau. of John Jennens, of Birmingham, ob. 1764, at. 99.	SIR THOMAS HAMMER, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, ob. 3 March 1738, at. 63; bur. at Simpsonson.
THOMAS HAMMER, M.P. for Castle Rising, Co. Norfolk, 1734; ob. s. p.; mar. Catharine, dau. of John, 1st Earl of Egmont.	WILLIAM HAMMER had Hammer Hall and Bettisfield Estates; hr. to his brother Thomas; ob. s. p.	ELIZABETH JENNENS, sist. and hr. of Charles Jennens, Esq., of Gopsal, Esq.	HUMPHREY HAMMER, Esq., hr. to his brother William; ob. 1773, s. p.; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Gopmaine, June 1766.	FELICIA, mnt. to the Rev. Staunton Degge.	SIR WALDEN HAMMER, Bart., Student of Line. Inn 1745; D.C.L. Oxon. 1773; M.P. for Sudbury; cr. Baronet 3 May 1774; ob. 20 Oct. 1783, at. 66; bur. at Simpsonson.
ESTHER, mnt. to Assheton Curzon, Esq., afterwards Lord Vice. Curzon.					
SIR THOMAS HAMMER, 2d. Bart., of Bettisfield Park, Co. Flint, b. 5 April 1747; Steward of Englefield, Co. Flint; Recorder of Line. Inn; F.R.S.; ob. 4 Oct. 1828, at. 81.	MARGARET, eld. dau. and coh. of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel, Co. Lancast.; cousin to Lloyd Lord Kenyon; Lord Ch. Just. K.B.; mar. 1779; ob. at Bettisfield, 6 Nov. 1839.	J. HAMMER, Esq., of Holbrook Hall, Co. Suffol. Capt. R.N., mar. Maria, dau. of John Syer, Esq., of Lavenham, Co. Suffol.	GEORGE HAMMER, A.M., Rect. of Simpsonson; Vicar of Hammer, Co. Flint; Rect. of St Bartholomew, Exch. London; ob. 1808.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Rev. John Child, of Waldfeldingfield Parva, Co. Suffol.	EDWARD HAMMER, Esq., of Stock Grove, Co. Bucks, F.R.S., ob. 24 July 1821, at. 63; bur. at Simpsonson; mar. Arabella, dau. of The Pennant, Esq., of Downing, Co. Flint, 20 Nov. 1797.
THO.—ANABELLA CHARLOTTE DYOTT HAMMER, dau. of Thomas b. 12 Shapp Dyott April Bucknall, Esq., 1781.	JOB WALDEN HAMMER, b. 1782. Capt. R.N.; mar. Harriet, youngest dau. of Thomas Dawson, Esq., of Edwardstone, Co. Suffol. 13 May 1823; ob. at Holbrook Grange, Co. Suffol. 10 Oct. 1831.	JOHN HAMMER, mnt. b. 1784; of Ch. Ch. A.M. 25 June 1807.	GEORGE EDWARD HAMMER, b. 1786; of Univ. Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1810.	HENRY HAMMER, b. 1787.	WILKINSON, mnt. b. 1792.
				MARGARET, b. 1785; mnt. to George, Lord Kenyon, in 1803.	THOMAS WALDEN HAMMER, mnt. b. 1808.
					... mar. to William Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon Hall, Co. Berks.

SIR JOHN HAMMER, of Hammer Hall, Flintshire, b. Dec. 1809, succeeded to the title as the 3rd Baronet, on the death of his grandfather, in 1828.

THE ADVOWSON

appears to have been always appendant to the Manor, until about 1600, when Thomas Pigott, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, of Whaddon Hall, who possessed both the ecclesiastical and temporal estates, conveyed them, by certain Feoffees, a short time before his death, to George Bury, Esq. who sold the same to Thomas Cranwell, Esq. in 1604; but he being outlawed, his exercise of the right of patronage was opposed, and the Advowson sold to Robert Stanton, Esq. In 1662, it was purchased by William Cotton, Esq. who, in 1690, transferred his right to John Stannard, at that time the Incumbent; whose son, circ. 1712, sold it to Mrs. Eleanor Hawse; from whom it was conveyed, by purchase, to the Rev. Mr. Cleobury; and, after having passed through the hands of other purchasers, it was transferred, in 1761, by the Rev. John Cranwell, Curate of Fen-Stanton, Co. Hunts (in reversion, after his decease, for 1000*l.*, the same having been purchased by him about six years before, for 800*l.*, subject to the life of the then Incumbent,) to Walden Hammer, Esq. in whose family and descendants the Advowson and Patronage still remain.

In 1534, the Valor of the Rectory was returned at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the payment, in 1712, to the Land-tax, 141*l.* 5*s.*; and in 1741, 150*l.* 14*s.*; the Rectory and Glebe being 130*l.* per ann.

RECTORS.

Philip de Lemington, pr. 1231, by Galfrid de Cauz. John next held the Living, but died Rector 1274; and was succeeded by

Walter de Debenham, presented 4 Aug. 1274, by Sir Reginald de Grey.

Ralph de Morden died in 1291; and was succeeded by *Hugh de la Leye*, pr. April 1291, by Sir John de Grey. *Roger de Newport* was presented 18 Oct. 1296.

John Amory pres. 13 May 1308. He resigned; and *James Huyt de Merton* was presented 4 May 1309.

Hugh de Dalby was presented 10 Jan. 1311;

Robert de Deneford, 11 April 1319; and

Robert de Kelleby 1 Oct. 1340. He quitted this Living for Hemingby; and

William de Atterton was presented 7 July 1355, by the Lord Roger de Grey.

William Gildesburgh exchanged for St. Olave's Rectory, near the Tower of London, with

Hugh de Woketon, 26 Dec. 1374,

Edmund Caldecot exchanged for Bayfleet, Surrey, with *Thomas Besouth*, 24 Sept. 1383, who was presented by the Lord Reginald de Grey. At his decease,

Richard Wastie was presented by the Lord Roger de Grey, 16 Oct. 1410. He exchanged for the Mastership of Sapote Chantry, with

John Sheppy, 28 June 1418; who exchanged for Sawbridgeworth, Co. Herts, with

John Elys, 5 July 1419. At his death,

Thomas Hawkins, alias *Moryng*, was presented 21 April 1458, by Edmund Lord Grey de Hastings.

John Romys was presented 27 Aug. 1464, by Edmund Earl of Kent.

Lawrence Staunton was presented 24 Oct. 1488. He died 1492, being also Rector of Woughton.

Richard Grey succeeded 1492; and resigned 1501.

Thomas Davys, LL.B. was presented by George Earl of Kent 21 Feb. 1501. He died 1528.

John Diconson, A.B. was presented 28 May 1528, by the Feoffees of Thomas Pigott, who had bought the Manor and Advowson, about 1510, of the Earl of Kent.

Henry Woodsell, instituted 14 Feb. 1530, on the same presentation. At his death,

William Anyon was presented 24 Feb. 1545, by Eliz. Pigott, widow. In 1552, he married; and was deprived on that account, about two years afterwards; when

Richard Sampole was presented 26 July 1554, by Thomas Pigott, Esq. He was buried here 21 June 1563.

Thomas Taverner was presented in 1563.

William Stone, A.M. was presented 13 Nov. 1588. He quitted it for Wavendon; and, on his resignation,

Richard Thompson was presented 9 Oct. 1591, by George Bury, Gent. At his decease,

Robert Lingard, A.M. was presented 17 July 1596. He occurs Rector 1599, and was deprived for Simony.

Humphrey Clarke was presented 30 Oct. 1601, by the Queen. He quitted it the next year, being also Rector of Great Wolston.

Ralph Bradley, A.M. was inducted in 1602.

Edward Hughes, B.D. was presented 4 June 1607, by Thomas Cranwell, Gent. He was likewise Rector of Loughton, and Archdeacon of Bangor.

John Noble was presented 14 Oct. 1633.

William Dudley, A.M. Rector of Broughton, was presented 2 Nov. 1634, by the King's title, on the outlawry of Thomas Cranwell, Esq. the Patron, but was forced to quit; and

John Maydwell, A.M. of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was inducted 19 Dec. 1636, on the presentation of Robert Stanton, Esq. He occurs Rector in 1649 and 1650, when it was valued at 80*l*. He resigned it, having been presented to Claybrook Rectory, Co. Leicester; but came back to Simpson, where he was silenced by the Bartholomew Act; and, being a Presbyterian, preached in a Conventicle at Kettering, Co. Northampton, and died there 9 Jan. 1692, æt. circ. 84, being much entertained by Sir Thomas Alston, Bart., of Odell, and his Lady. On being deprived of this Living,

George Potter, A.M. succeeded in 1651, and, 29 June 1661, got the Patron's title. He was Rector of Chenies in 1665, died in 1667, and was buried there. On his resignation of this Rectory,

William Pierce, or *Pearse*, A.M. was presented 8 Aug. 1667, by William Cotton, Esq. He died next year; and

John Stannard, A.M. was presented 15 Jan. 1668. He had been Curate to Mr. Potter; and died Rector here in 1719; being succeeded by

Matthew Hawes, A.M. instituted 8 July 1719, on the presentation of Thomas Barrowbee, Esq. He died, and

Christopher Drake was inducted 29 Aug. 1761, on the presentation of Walden Hammer, Esq. He was found drowned in May 1762, in (as was reported,) a fit of derangement, in the river near Grafton.

Dixon Reddall, A.M. of St. John's Coll. Camb. was presented by the same Patron, and inducted 12 Aug. 1762. Cole says, "He was a very worthy good-tempered man." At his death,

Samuel Hare, LL.B. was presented by Sir Walden Hammer, Bart. and inducted 13 April 1772. He was also Rector of Beachampton. He was succeeded by

Graham Hammer, who was presented by his father,

Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. He was also Rector of St. Bartholomew, London, and Vicarage of Hanmer, Co. Flintshire; all of which he held till his death; being succeeded by his son,

Thomas Walden Hanmer, A.M. of Brasenose Coll. Oxon., presented 10 Oct. 1807, pursuant to the directions of the Will of Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. and was instituted in 1808.

THE CHURCH

is a very plain edifice, situated in the eastern part of the village; and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower between them; but contains nothing which calls for particular remark, except the following monuments to the memory of the Hanmer family:

On the south side of the chancel, on a mural monument:

Arms: Arg. two lioncels passant, gardant Az. impaling party per bend, sinister Erm. and S. surtout, a lion ramp. Or. *Crest*: On a chapeau Proper, a lion sejant Az. *Motto*: *Garde l'Honneur*.

"O, Almighty God! incline the heart of man so to respect all thy works, as shall most increase the common stock of Happiness upon earth."

Sacred to the Memory of Edward Hanmer of Stockgrove, in this County, Esq. F.R.S. fourth son of the late Sir Walden Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flintshire, Baronet: Died July 24th 1821, aged 63.

He was eminently useful to the public as an active and experienced Magistrate, deservedly endeared and regretted as a tender Husband and a faithful Friend. To the milder graces of domestic life he added a cultivated taste for every liberal science, and each moral and social virtue was accompanied by the uniform observance of the duties of a Christian.

This Tablet is erected as a pious and affectionate tribute to his Memory, by his afflicted widow, Arabella, daughter of the late Thomas Pennant, Esquire of Downing, Flintshire.

Arms: *Hanmer*, with an escutcheon of pretence of *Walden* impaling *Walden*, Or. on a bend cotised, between six martlets Gu.

Sacred to the Memory of Job Hanmer, Esq. He was the youngest Son of Thomas Hanmer of Fennes-Hall, in the County of Flint, Esq.; a most affectionate Husband, an indulgent Father. The sweetness of his temper endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his friendship. He died March 3rd 1738, aged 63 years.

Here also lieth the Body of M^{rs} Susanna Hanmer, Widow of the said Job Hanmer, Esq. She was the only daughter of Thomas Walden, Esq. Lord of this Manor, who, by the complacency of her good disposition, prolonged her days even to the age of 86 years.

Near to the remains of M^{rs} Susanna Hanmer, lieth the Body of M^{rs} Cassandra Hanmer, her eldest daughter, who was suddenly taken away in the 20th year of her age, like an untimely beautiful flower nipped in the bloom of life, to the unspeakable grief and sorrow of her tender mother, and most truly loving brother, who hath put up to her Memory, and to that of his Father and Mother, this token of his affection for them.

Arms: *Hanmer*, in an escutcheon of pretence, *Graham*.

"Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear;
A sigh the absent claims—the dead a tear."

Near this place lie the remains of Sir Walden Hanmer, Baronet, of Hanmer and Bettisfield Park, in the County of Flint, Lord of this Manor, the only son of Job Hanmer, Esq. of this place, by Susanna, daughter of Thomas Walden, Esq. He died the xxth of October MDCCXXXIII. aged LXII. years. He was chosen one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Sudbury, in Suffolk, at the General Election in MDCCXLVIII. and re-chosen in MDCCCLXXIV. He was Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Benchers of the Hon^{ble} Society of Lincoln's Inn, and F.A.S. and forty years in the Commission of the Peace for this County, during which time he acquitted himself with the utmost honour and rectitude. He was a vigilant and active Magistrate, a kind and affectionate Parent, and a truly valuable member of Society, being blessed with every social virtue. He had issue, seven sons and one daughter, six of whom survived him, viz: Thomas, Job, Graham, Edward, Walden-Henry, and Ann-Eleanora.

Here also lie the remains of Dame Ann, the wife of Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. youngest daughter of Henry-Vere Graham, Esq. of Holbrook Hall, in the County of Suffolk; a woman of exemplary virtue and goodness of heart. She spent her life with cheerfulness, in fulfilling the duties of a good wife and affectionate mother; and died the 11th of February MDCCCLXXVIII. aged LII. years.

STANTON-BARRY, OR BURY,

about four miles distant from Stoney-Stratford, towards the North-East, is bounded, on the North, by Little Linford and Newport Pagnell; on the East, by the latter; on the South, by Great Linford; and on the West, by Haversham and the River Ouse; by which the soil, which is a deep clayey loam, is frequently inundated, and the rich verdure of the pastures abundantly increased.

The village had been entirely depopulated, only four houses remaining in 1736. The Land-Tax assessment was 116*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

THE MANOR

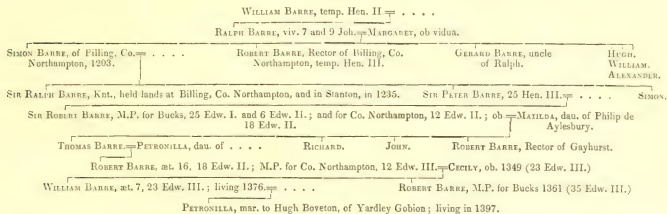
had been holden, before the Conquest, by Bisi, a Thane of King Edward the Confessor; but the Conqueror bestowed it on Milo Crispin, who married the heiress of Walingford.

The Survey describes the land of Milo Crispin, as holden under him by Ralph, and taxed at five hides. There were five carucates and a half of land. In the demesne two; and seven villeins with three bordars had three carucates; and to these, half of another might have been added. There were four servants, and one mill of ten shillings and eight pence rent; fifty eels; and four carucates of pasture. It was altogether valued at 6*l.*; when he first held it, at one hundred shillings: in the time of King Edward at 6*l.*¹

Ralph's descendants had the surname of Barrè; and from them, this Manor obtained its appellative name of Barry, in addition to Stanton, by the latter of which it is recorded in Domesday Book. This family continued to hold it *of the several Lords of the Honour of Walingford*, till the house of Barry terminated in a female heir, in the reign of Edward III.

PEDIGREE OF BARRE, OR BARRY, OF STANTON-BARRY.

From Cardigan MSS. &c.



The family of Barry also held lands at Great Billing, in Northamptonshire; and in the History of that County may be found a more enlarged account of this family.

¹ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Sigelai Hynd. ∞ Radulf' ten' Stanton de Milone. p. v. hid. se defd. 'Tra. e. v. ca. et dim'. In dño sunt. ii^o et vii. uilli cū. iii. bord hñt. iii. ca. et adhuc dim' pot fieri. Ibi. iiii. serui. et i. molin de x. sol'. et viii. den'. et l. anguill'. p'tū. iiii. ca. In totis ualent' ual vi. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol'. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Bisi teign'. R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 150.]

In 1324 (18 Edw. II.,) the King granted to Richard Blundell, the custody of two parts of the lands and tenements of Thomas Barry, deceased, in Stanton-Barry, to hold the same until the heir attained his legal age, rendering for the same 10*l.* per annum; and reserving to the King, his Knights' fees, &c.¹

William Barry (the last male heir of the family,) held it at the death of Edward the Black Prince, in 1376;² but the time of his death is not ascertained; however, he left an only daughter and heir, Petronilla, who brought this Manor in marriage to Hugh Boveton, of Yardley Gobion; and he passed the Estate by fine, to Sir William Thirning, in 1397 (20 Ric. II.)³

Browne Willis states, that Sir William Thirning sold it to John Favar, in 1408, but for this, he quotes no authority; and that it soon afterwards escheated to the Crown, and was granted to Sir William Vaux.

It is possible, that this account may be correct, for Stanton Barry is mentioned in the Letters Patent of Edward IV., as the land of Sir William Vaux, attainted, but the grant by which he obtained it from Henry VI. is not discovered; and it is yet more probable, that Sir William Thirning, Knt., sold this Manor to Sir William Vaux (father of the attainted Sir William,) in 1410 (11 Henry IV.,) at the same time that he conveyed to him Lewknor's Manor, in Little Harrowden.⁴

Whether the Sir William Vaux, who lost all his inheritance for his steady adherence to Henry VI., obtained this Manor by descent from his father, or by grant from the Crown, certain it is, that by his attainder, it became vested in King Edward IV.; for, in the fourth year of his reign, that King granted this Manor in fee, by Letters Patent, to Ralph Hastings, Esq.:⁵ but the grant was resumed by Parliament in the same year.⁶

A new grant of Stanton-Barry was made in 1467 (7 Edw. IV.,) to Richard Fowler and his heirs male;⁷ and he died seised thereof in the 17th of the same reign.⁸

By an Inquisition taken in 1526 (17 Hen. VIII.,) it was returned, that Nicholas Lord Vaux died 15 Hen. VIII., leaving Thomas his son, aged fourteen, seised of the Manor of Stanton-Barry, held of the Honour of Walingford.

Another Inquisition sets forth, that Sir John Temple, Knt., who married to his second wife, Frances Alston, widow, died 23 Sept. 1632, seised of the Manor and Rectory of Stanton-Barry, held of the Manor of East Greenwich, by 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent: and that Peter Temple, his son, was nineteen years of age.

Willis says, that this Manor was granted, in 1478, to Catharine Vaux, for life. After the attainder of Sir William Vaux, in 1483, Richard III. granted it, with 100 acres of land and the appurtenances, by Letters Patent, to Sir Ralph Hastings: but Vaux's attainder being reversed by Henry VII., his grandson, Thomas Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, who was possessed of it circ. 1536, demised it to Edward Ashfield, Esq., at a rent of 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per ann. In the next year, 1537 (28 Hen. VIII.,) an Act of Parliament was passed for the assurance of Stanton-Barry Manor to King Hen. VIII.; and his son, King Edw. VI., in 1547, on his coming to the Crown, granted it to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Bow-bearer to his father, together with all the lands and tenements demised to Ashfield by Thomas Vaux, Lord Harrowden; notwithstanding this, as the Lord Vaux had demised it to Edmund Ashfield, as aforesaid, the said Ashfield obtained it in fee; and died seised thereof in 1577; and was buried at Shenley Mansel; and, leaving only daughters, it came in marriage, with Avice his second daughter, to Edmund Lee; who had issue by her, a daughter, named Dorothy; and she marrying Sir John Temple,

¹ Rot. Orig. 18 Edw. II.

² Esc. 2 Ric. II. no. 57.

³ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

⁴ Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 103.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. p. ii. m. 17.

⁶ Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 516.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. IV. p. i. m. 10.

⁸ Esc. 17 Edw. IV. n^o. 39.

brought it to his family; and he died seised thereof, 23 Sept. 1632. About thirty-five years afterwards, it was conveyed to the family of Wittewrong, by Sir John Temple; in whose possession it continued, until Sir John Wittewrong, about 1727, sold the Manor to Sarah Duchess of Marlborough; who, in 1735, settled it on John Spencer, her grandson; and which, after her death, descended to the Earls Spencer.

Sir John Wittewrong had been created a Baronet 2 May 1662; and having made a purchase of this estate (certainly before 1667), he built a Mansion-house, and settled it on his eldest son, John Wittewrong, Esq.¹

Sir John Wittewrong died in 1693; and was succeeded by his son John, the second Baronet, who died in 1697; and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Wittewrong, the third Baronet; who (to use the words of Cole), on 2 May 1721, having barbarously murdered one Joseph Griffith, a mountebank, at the Saracen's Head, in Newport Pagnell, fled beyond seas; but came over again, after some years, into England, got into the Fleet Prison, and there died of the wounds which he had received, by being sadly beaten, in a drunken quarrel, about 28 March 1743. This mountebank, Joseph Griffith, has been sometimes styled a Surgeon at Charlton, or Chatham, or Chatham, in Kent.

After the decease of this unfortunate gentleman, the title came to his brother, William Wittewrong, Esq. who was living, according to Mr. Cole's account, in 1751. He appears to have been baptized at Stanton Barry 19 Dec. 1697; was made Governor of the Poor Knights at Windsor in August 1760; and died at Lambeth 20 Jan. 1761,² as is supposed, without lawful issue.

PEDIGREE OF WITTEWRONG OF STANTON BARRY.

JAMES WITTEWRONG, born at Ghent in 1531, a Notary Public; ob. 1594.^mMARY . . .



SUSANNA (1st Wife), sole dau. of JACOB WITTEWRONG, b. at Ghent—ANNA (2nd Wife), youngest dau. and co-heir and heir of Bernard Tileman, 15 Jan. 1558; ob. at Westham, Co. Essex, 5 July 1622. [Stowe's Survey.] of Garrard Vanacher of Antwerp; mar. 2dly, to Sir Thomas Middleton, Kat. Lord Mayor of London; ob. viduâ 7 Jan. 1646; bur. near Harpenden.

Two Daughters.

MARY (1st Wife), dau. of Sir Thomas Middleton, Kat. of Chirk Castle, Co. Denbigh; mar. 3 Dec. 1638; ob. 4 April 1639; bur. at Westham.

SIR JOHN WITTEWRONG, b. 1619 Kat. 1640; High Sheriff for Co. Herts 1658; and 14 Car. II. Bart. 2 May; purchased the Manor of Stanton Barry in 1667; ob. at Rothamstead, Herts, June 1693, æt. 75. [Steele's MSS.]

ELIZABETH (2nd Wife), second dau. of Timothy Middletons, Esq. of Hansted Mount, Fitchet, Co. Essex; mar. 23 June 1642; ob. 6 Oct. 1649; bur. at Harpenden.

CATHERINE (3rd Wife), eld. dau. of Maurice Thompson, ob. æt. 1616; and sist. of John Lord Haversham; mar. 4 July 1650; bur. 10 April 1659, at Harpenden.

CLARE (1st Wife), eld. dau. of Sir Joseph Alston, Bart. of Chelsea; ob. 12 Oct. 1669; bur. at Stanton Barry.

SIR JOHN WITTEWRONG, 2nd Bart. Lord of Stanton Barry; ob. 30 Jan. 1697; bur. at Stanton Barry 4 Feb.

MARTHA SEBROOK (2nd Wife), niece of Alderman Backwell, of London; ob. viduâ; bur. 2 June 1698, at Stanton Barry.

JOHN, ob. 1669.

SIR JOHN WITTEWRONG, Bart.—MARY, dau. of Samuel White, Merchant, of London; mar. 1669; bur. 15 May 1716, at Isleworth, Co. Middlesex. [Lysons's Environs.]

MARY, dau. of Samuel White, Merchant, of London; mar. 1669; bur. 15 May 1716, at Isleworth, Co. Middlesex. [Lysons's Environs.]

EDWARD, bapt. 27 Feb. 1674, THOMAS, bapt. 2 July 1680, JAMES, bapt. 8 Nov. 1681.

MARTHA, bapt. 20 Feb. 1676, ANNE, bapt. 31 May 1678.

SIR JOHN WITTEWRONG, 4th Bart.; bapt. 21 Dec. 1695; Lord of Stanton Barry; Captain in Col. Maurice Nassau's Regt.; ob. æt. 27 March 1743-4, in the Fleet Prison.

SIR WILLIAM WITTEWRONG, 5th Bart.; bapt. 19 Dec. 1697; Lord of Stanton Barry; Governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor, Aug. 1760; ob. at Lambeth 20 Jan. 1761.

GEORGE WHITE, SAMUEL, JAMES, HERBERT.

MARY, MARTHA, ANNE, LUCY.

¹ Willis, or at least his Commentator, Mr. Cole, states, that Wittewrong bought this estate in 1662; for he exercised the Right of Patronage, by presenting to the Vicarage 6 May 1667; after which, when William Pearse, his Vicar, was made Rector of Simpson, Sir John Wittewrong presented another Vicar in 1667; as he likewise did a noted fanatic, Mr. Mason, in 1668; John Howard, in 1675; another Vicar, in 1678; and another, in 1685.

² Gent. Mag. vol. xli. p. 47.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Patronage of the Church was annexed to the See of Lincoln, by grant from the Prior of Bradwell and his Convent, dated in 1259, to the Bishop of Lincoln, and his successors. The original deed is in the Treasury of the Bishop of Lincoln; and a copy, in a MS. volume of index to the Lincoln Library, in the Archives at Cambridge.¹

The Valor of the Vicarage, in 1534, was only 7*l.*; the clear yearly value certified at 30*l.*

It is not ascertained by whom this Advowson was originally given to the Monastery of Goring, by which it was possessed at a very early period; but it is conjectured to have been bestowed upon that Foundation by Brian Fitz-Count, who held the Honour and Lordship of Walingford about 1158; and after the ordination of the Vicarage, the Patronage of the latter always attended the possession of the Manor, which was purchased by Sir Edmund Ashfield circ. 1556, Sir Edmund having resided at Stanton Barry in 1551; and in 1557, the Advowson was granted by Queen Mary to the Bishop of Lincoln; but being afterwards resumed by Elizabeth, on her accession, that Queen, in the 20th year of her reign, granted to Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the Rectory, with all titles, &c. formerly demised to William Hyde, as late belonging to the Monastery of Goring.²

VICARS.

NICHOLAS DE ESTON was presented in 1225, by the Prior and Convent of Goring.³

Robert de Bekenesfield was collated by the Bishop, in 1230, the Convent of Goring not appointing a Vicar.

Gerace died Vicar in 1297; and was succeeded by

Henry de Bishopstone, presented 12 Oct. 1297.

Henry de Collene resigned in 1318; and was succeeded by

William de Wormington, presented 1 Sept. 1318. At his death,

William Giffard was presented 7 Jan. 1345.

Walter de Burcheste, presented 4 July 1349; and resigning it, was succeeded by

Henry de Wythinton, instituted 5 Nov. 1353; and on his cession,

John de Wouburn was presented 3 Feb. 1358. On his cession,

Thomas de Pehesworth was presented 3 Aug. 1360.

William Jacob, presented by the Bishop, on lapse, 5 March 1363. He resigned it, on an exchange with

William de Beverache, 15 Feb. 1379; he resigned; and was succeeded by

John Desburgh de Weldon, presented 14 Dec. 1383: he exchanged for Draughton, Co. Northampton, with

Robert Wadelyn, 16 Oct. 1385; who resigned to

Henry Desburgh, presented 13 Dec. 1385; who exchanged for Cogenhoe Chantry, with

John Younge, 29 Aug. 1386; he exchanged it for Warpesgrove Rectory, Co. Oxon. with

John Aunflet, 8 Oct. 1397. He exchanged for Wedon Pinkney, Co. Northampton, with

Robert Boucher, alias *Marshall*, 18 April 1402. He exchanged for Rugge, Co. Herts, with

Henry Laventon, 13 April 1405. On his cession,

Thomas Geoffrey was presented 21 Feb. 1411; and

exchanged for Purleigh, Co. Essex, with *Richard Atte Water*, 21 March 1412: he exchanged it for Gaddesden Rectory, Co. Herts, with

John Kirkeby, 27 May 1419.

John Inge succeeded 21 May 1425.

Robert Marshall died Vicar in 1452; and was succeeded by

William Whitehead, 18 Oct. 1452. He died Vicar in 1458; and was succeeded by

Thomas Webbe, presented 16 Aug. 1458; as was

John Barnaby, presented 28 Feb. 1465.

William Newell resigned in 1492. He was succeeded in this Living, by

Thomas Gorge, or *George*, presented 9 Nov. 1492.⁴ He resigned; and

Thomas Hyncerluff was presented 12 Jan. 1493. At his death,

William Foster was instituted in 1522, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Goring; as were all his predecessors, by their title. He died Vicar of Bradwell; and was there buried, 2 June 1551.

William Forman was presented by William Hyde, Gent., 24 Oct. 1551. At his death,

¹ Ex. MS. Autog. Rev. E. Cooke, 3 April 1823.

² Rot. Pat. 20 Eliz. p. 2, Test. 10 July.

³ Goring was founded temp. Hen. II., about 1162, or sooner; perhaps 1154.

⁴ Records at Buckden.

James Shawee was presented in 1560.¹ He occurs in 1570; and was also Vicar of Bradwell, but was turned out of both Livings, for being a Roman Catholic.

John Yorke was pres. 15 Jan. 1570, by Avice Lee.

John Whelock, presented in 1598, occurs Vicar in 1607 and 1617.²

Peter Fateat, presented in 1624, in which year he was an evidence in the case of the Lord Visc. Purbeck, who lived at Stanton-Barry.

Richard Erell, or *Curell*, alias *Earl*, instituted in 1630, on the presentation of Sir John Temple. He occurs in 1632; and was Vicar of Stowe, where he died, and was buried.

Joseph Allen, presented 21 Nov. 1635, by Thomas Temple, Esq.

Samuel Maccarness, instituted 24 Nov. 1641,³ on the presentation of Sir Peter Temple. He lived at Great Linford when he served this Cure: and died at Stony-Stratford, where he was buried, 6 Nov. 1662. He was, in 1634, Curate of Grandborough: being great-grandfather of Mr. Maccarness, the Rector of Haversham.

John Lockwood was returned in 1650, to serve the Cure, valued at 20*l*.

William Pearse was presented 6 May 1663, by Sir John Witteronge, Knt; and in 1667, was made Rector of Simpson.

Samuel Freeman, presented 18 Jan. 1667, by the same Patron. He was Vicar of Olney; and at length Dean of Peterborough. On his cession,

John Mason, A.M. was presented 21 Oct. 1668, by the same Patron. He quitted for Water-Stratford Rectory, "and was a great enthusiast."⁴

John Howard, A.M., presented 8 April 1675, by the same Patron: he quitted it for Newport Vicarage. On his cession,

John Hammat, A.B., was presented 17 March 1678, by the same Patron; and left it for Emmington, Co. Oxon.: on his resignation,

Robert Woodward, A.B., was presented 15 June 1685; and died at Salford, 4 May 1738, aged 77.⁵ He quitted this Living long before his death; and

John Tomkins was presented 12 March 1706, by Sir John Witteronge, Bart. He was Rector of Wolston-Parva; and drowned himself, 2 Dec. 1734.

Edmund Smith, A.B., Curate of Simpson, succeeded in Jan. 1734, being inducted 10 April following, on the presentation of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. He was also Curate of Broughton, where he lived when he was made Rector of Wolverton. He died in November 1782, at his Vicarage-house at Wolverton, and was buried in the chancel there.

John Shipton, A.B. succeeded, on the presentation of his brother, James Shipton, Esq. (their father having obtained the presentation as the lessee of the Estate under Earl Spencer, to whom he had been Steward.) He was of Queen's College, Oxford, and proceeded A.M. there, 4 Dec. 1783; and B. and D.D. at Balliol College, 5 Dec. 1810. He was also Rector of Portishead, Co. Somerset; and a Justice of the Peace for that County. At his death, he was succeeded by

Henry Reade Quartley, A.M. presented 4 March 1842, and is the present Vicar. He is also Vicar of Wolverton.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a small tiled nave, and a chancel, lower and longer than the Church. On the north side, as appears by two arches, now closed, was an aisle, but immemorably taken down, and a small porch erected, the east sedile or stool of which, is worked up with a broken gravestone, having an antique cross on it. Under the roof, above the west beam, within the Church, hangs a very small bell. The whole fabric has been much contracted, and part of the west end of the church-yard taken into the court of the Mansion-House. There are only six pews in the Church; but it affords a fine specimen of the Norman arch, between the nave and chancel. It is semi-circular and recessed, having rows of embossed sculpture and zig-zag variously ornamented, resting on pillars with chevrons and volutes or fillets, each dissimilar from another; the capitals being

¹ Presumed, by Cole, to be the same as William Forman, on the presentation of Edmund Ashfield, Esq., of Tattenhoe.

² In 1605, Sir John Temple was returned to be Patron.

³ He went off about 1647, into Yorkshire, his life being endangered on account of his loyalty to King Charles, and he narrowly escaped being murdered by the rebels.

⁴ See WATER STRATFORD.

⁵ Cole says, *ubi sepultus est*; and supposes him father to Mr. Robert Woodward, Curate of Calverton, afterwards Curate or Rector of Tattenhoe Chapel. Old Mr. Woodward kept school at Aspley, Co. Beds.

carved, and decorated with various figures and mouldings. The windows are mullioned, with trefoils and quatrefoils in their tracery. In the south-east pier is a small niche.

The Font, which is large and octangular, is supported by a pedestal placed on two square grades, near the south-western angle of the building, and has trefoil-headed arches on its sides.

In the middle of the chancel is an ordinary stone, with this inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Clare Whittewronge, wife of John Whittewronge, Esq. who died the 12th day of October 1669, and with her rests the Bodys of her two infant sons.

The mother with two babes doth silent lye

Within this womb of immortality;

But when the birth-day comes, the mother then

Shall rise a virgin, and her children men.¹

In the floor of the chancel, within the communion-rails :

Arms : Baron and Femme. Quarterly, Cobham, Leofric, and Temple, impaling two chevrons, within a bordure engrailed.

Here lyeth the Body of Dame Elianor Temple, relict of S^r Peter Temple, K^t. She was eldest daughter and heir of Sir Tymothy Tyrill of Oakley, in this County, K^t, by Elianor, daughter of S^r William Kingsmill of Hampshire, K^t. She departed this life May y^e 24th 1671, in the 57th year of her age.

On slips of white marble, round the verge of a large slab :

Here lyeth the Body of Charles Tyrrell, fourth and youngest son of S^r Tymothy Tyrrell of Okeley, in y^e County of Bucks, Knight, who dyed the 19th of March 1694, and in the 69th year of his age. *Arms : Tyrrell.*

On the north side :

Arms : Temple, impaling, a fess charged with a martlet, between three crescents.

Here rest y^e Bodies of S^r John Temple, Kn^t, and of Dame Dorothy, his first wife (one of the two daughters and heyres of Edmund Lea, Esq. late Lord of this Manor), by whom he had issue, livinge at y^e time of his death, 4 sonnes and 3 daughters. She dyed y^e day of 1625; and he dyed y^e day of Septemb^r 1632 : Dame Frances his second wife surviving, who placed heere this Marble.

On the south side, an old helmet surmounted with a crest (a man's head), and two gauntlets; a shield (with Arms), a sword with part of its scabbard, and one brass spur, are still suspended near the monument.

On a black marble slab :

To the Memory of John Shipton, Esq. who departed this life August y^e 8th 1778, in the 63^d year of his age.

Also of Mary Shipton, widow of the above-mentioned John Shipton. She departed this life on the 26th of January 1806, aged 80 years, and her remains were deposited in the vault of the Parish Church of Christ Church, Surrey.

On another :

H. I. Thomas, aged six years, and Martha, aged five years, son and daughter of John Shipton, Esq. and Mary his wife, who died the 1st Oct. 1758.

On a neat tablet of white marble, with a sub-table of grey, on the south side of the chancel :

In Memory of Thomas Harrison of Wolverton, in the County of Buckingham, Esq. many years principal Agent to the late and present Earl Spencer, and the late Earl of Uxbridge, and in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Buckingham and Northampton; ob. March 9, 1809, ætat. 75.

And of Martha, one of the daughters of the above Thomas Harrison, Esquire, and Catherine his wife; ob. May 22^d 1806, ætat. 32.

In the floor of the nave :

In Memory of M^{rs} Ellen Jenkins, wife of the Rev^d William Jenkins, and daughter of John Shipton, Esq. who departed this life the day she completed her 25th year, viz. Dec. 11th 1781.

"Be ye also ready."—Matt. ch. xxiv. v. 44.

Here are also deposited the remains of the Reverend [William Jenkins, who died on the] 30th day of November 1783, aged 34 years.

The REGISTER begins in 1658.

¹ Hereabouts are deposited the bodies of Sir John Wittewrong, Bart. father to the late Sir John, who died Jan 30, 1721. Sir John, the second Baronet, died 1697, and was buried here, as was his Lady and several children, but no inscription whatever is placed over them.

STOKE GOLDINGTON

is bounded, on the North, by Horton, in Northamptonshire; on the East, by Ravenstone; on the South, by Gayhurst and Hanslape; and on the West, by Salcey Green and Forest, in Northamptonshire; having the River Ouse on the South-East.

The soil is a strong clay, with a portion of mould, as it is here termed, or rich loam, with strata of limestone near the surface; and gravel in those parts which border the Ouse, and clay intermixed. Abundance of oyster-shells are found in the arable land; and it is remarkable, that none of them are flat, but all nearly of similar shape, with so deep a convexity, that when two are found united, they are frequently almost spherical. On the north of the village is a Roman road, on which is a steep ascent, called Augur's, or Orgar's Hill.

Of the state of this village, and its immediate neighbourhood, in 1773, the following account is preserved in a publication by one of its worthy Ministers, the Reverend Thomas Scott, afterwards Rector of Aston Sandford: "The country is pleasant, the villages large and populous; but the people poor, ignorant, and idle. The highest wages of the labourer, in harvest-time, is only 1s. 6d. per day, without meat. Half of the inhabitants have little more knowledge, save the art of lace-making, than they were born with. There are no schools for the poor; and they have no means of instruction but at Church, where the greater part never come. Those that have any religion, are almost all Methodists, and fanatics of one sort or other. Taking the whole country, I think it remarkably poor and ignorant."¹

Since the period when these remarks were made, it may be conjectured that there have been considerable improvements in the village and its neighbourhood.

THE MANOR.

The land of William Peverell, in Stoke Goldington, as recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, is described in Bonestou Hundred as a Manor holden under him by Drogo, containing three hides and three virgates of land. There were four carucates; in the demesne two; and five villeins, with four bordars, having two carucates. There were two servants, four carucates of pasture, and woods for two hundred hogs. It had been formerly, and was then estimated at 4*l*. This Manor, Gueth, the Countess, had holden.²

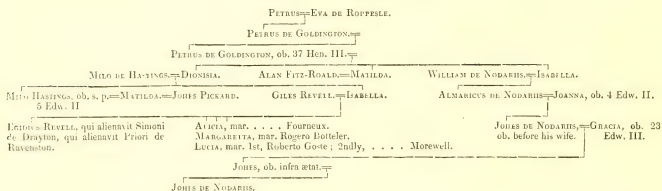
The Manor of the Peverells passed to the Barentines; and was by that family granted, in 18 King Edw. III. to the Priory of Ravenstone, by Drogo Barentine, who seems to have possessed one turn in three to the right of Patronage of the Church. The demesne, which had thus belonged to Ravenstone Priory, was estimated at about 200*l*. per ann.; when it was at length purchased by Dr. Busby's Trustees, and, with the Manor of Willen, or Wylien, added to the Doctor's Charity; but the Lay Patrons contested the rights of the Priory; and it is presumed that the latter, after having kept the Advowson during about two turns of presentation, was induced to relinquish it to the Lay Patrons, when the Advowson was given to Cardinal Wolsey by King Hen. VIII.

¹ Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, by his son, the Rev. John Scott, 6th Edit. p. 57.

² Terra Willi Pevrel. In Bonestov Hund. ƿ Drogo ten' de Willo Stoches 111. hid' et 111. uirg' p' uno ƿ. Tra' ē. 1111. car'. In d'no sunt 11. et v. uilli cū 111. bord' ha't 11. car'. Ibi 11. serui. P'tū 111. car'. Silua cc. porc'. Val et ualuit sēp' 1111.^{or} lib'. Hoc ƿ tenuit Gueth comitissa. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

The accompanying brief genealogy of the Goldington family will shew the descent and connexion of Sir John de Nodariis, or Nowers, Knt. mentioned in the Cardigan MSS. whose descendant, by Alice his second wife, brought this estate to the Nevilles, and thus to the Moulsoes and Digbys; and so ultimately, by purchase, to the Wrightes of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington:

PEDIGREE OF GOLDINGTON.



Peter de Goldington, mentioned in the above Pedigree, in 1273, (2 Edw. I.) having then holden lands and tenements in Cotes, Co. Northampton, Goldington, and Ravensthorpe, of the King *in capite*, and dying without heir-male of his body, left three daughters, his co-heirs, viz. Dionysia, Matilda, and Isabella. Dionysia married Milo Hastings, Matilda married Alan Fitz-Roald, and Isabella married William de Nowers; and a partition was made of the inheritance between them, which was adjudged to William and Isabella.¹

In 32 Edw. I. Peter le Botiler, of Clifton, gave to Hugh, son of Hugh Wake, and Auderine his wife, certain lands in Clifton, near Olney; these being witnesses, Sir Almaric de Nowers, Roger de Tyingham, and John Druel, Knights, Ralph de Reynes, William de Olney, &c.

In 1309, (3 Edw. II.) John de Nowers, son and heir of Almaric de Nowers, gave the King 37s. 6d. for his relief for certain lands and tenements in Stoke Goldington, held of the King *in capite*, for the mediety of a third part of a Knight's fee.²

In 1310, the next year, John de Grey, son and heir of Reginald de Grey, paid to the King 48l. 6s. 8d. for his relief, viz. 10l. for the Manor of Eton (Water Eton), held of the King *in capite*, by the serjeancy of being Keeper of the King's *Gerfalcones* (hawks), and extended to 13l. 15s. 5d. per ann. by Walter de Gloucester, Escheator on this side Trent; and five marks for the Manor of Waterhall, Co. Bucks, held of the King *in capite*, by the service of providing one man, *fully accoutred* with hauberc and lance, to serve the King in Wales, in the time of war, for forty days; and the same Manor extended by the said Escheator to 110s. per ann.³

In 1312, (6 Edw. II.) Simon de Arcubus, son and heir of Richard de Arcubus, paid the King 15l. for his relief for three Knights' fees, holden by him of the King *in capite*, in Eythorpe, Co. Bucks, as of the *Honour of Walsingford*, extended in the King's hands.⁴

In 1324, (18 Edw. II.) Simon de Drayton, holding lands and tenements here, late belonging to Giles, son of Giles Revell, cousin and one of the heirs of Milo de Hastings, gave to the King 12s. 6d. for the third part of the mediety of the third part of a Knight's fee in Stoke Goldington, which the aforesaid Milo held of the King *in capite*, as of the Honour of Peverell.

¹ Placit. 2 Edw. I. ro. 17, in dorso.

² Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II. fol. 20, b.

³ Ibid. 4 Edw. II.

⁴ Rot. Fin. Term. Pasch. 6 Edw. II. fol. 23. See also vol. i. p. 475, in which the same payment is mentioned.

At the beginning of the reign of King Edw. III. Simon de Drayton held lands and tenements, formerly of Roger le Botiler, and Margery his wife, one of the three sisters and heirs of Milo de Hastings, and paid the King for his relief 12s. 6d. for the third part of the mediety of a third part of one Knight's fee in Stoke Goldington, which was holden by the said Milo of the King *in capite*, as of the Honour of Peverell.¹ This Simon de Drayton had free warren in Stoke Goldington; and in 1344, (18 Edw. III.) had licence to bestow a mediety of the Manor and the Advowson of the Church, and that he might mortgage twenty acres of land at Bascoote, which he had of the gift of Drugo Barentine, to Ravenstone Priory. In 1367, (41 Edw. III.) a fine of two parts of Stoke Goldington was passed by John de Nowers.

The Manor and Advowson having passed, by the marriage of Joane, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Nowers, Knt. by Alice his second wife, to Robert Nevill, of the family of that name in Leicestershire, in 9 Hen. IV. Sir Robert Nevill died seised in 1426 (5 Hen. VI.); and a fine having been passed in 1454, (33 Hen. VI.) by Sir Ralph Nevill, and his son Robert Nevill, Esq. and Joane his wife, under which it came, by the marriage of Mary, sole daughter and heir of Michael Nevill, Esq. to Thomas Moulsoe, Esq. of Northamptonshire, and by Mary, grand-daughter and heir of Moulsoe, to Everard Digby, Esq. of Stoke Dry, Co. Rutland, afterwards Knighted. His grandson, John Digby, Esq., leaving only two daughters, his co-heiresses, their husbands, in or about 1704 or 1705, sold this Manor and Advowson to George Wrighte, Esq. of Gayhurst, with which inheritance it subsequently descended.

The land of the Bishop of Constance, as recorded in the Domesday Survey, in Boneston Hundred, is thus described:—In Srockes, a certain Englishman (*Anglicanus*) held of the Bishop one hide and one virgate. There was one carucate; and one plough is kept, with four bordars; one carucate of pasture; wood for fifty hogs; valued at 20s.; when he first held it, 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, 20s. This land, two Thanes held for two Manors; and one of them held two virgates and a half, and could sell it.²

THE ADVOWSON

was adjudged to belong to the owners of Gayhurst Lordship; for, although the heirs of the Barentines, who had obtained the lands of the Priory of Ravenstone in 1344 (18 Edw. III.,) had one turn in three of the presentation, it was so contested by the lay Patrons, that they appear to have maintained their right only for one turn; and a grant of the Advowson being made to Cardinal Wolsey, by King Henry VIII., a fine, which had been passed by Sir Ralph Nevill and Robert Nevill, Esq. and Joane his wife, 33 Hen. VI., was confirmed by that grant, and the Patronage subsequently passed.

In 1521 (13 Hen. VIII.,) Michael Nevill died seised of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington Manors and Advowson: and Queen Elizabeth demised to Sir Henry Berkeley, the Manor and Site of Ravenstone Priory, and the Manor of Stoke Goldington, for 21 years, at a rent of 73*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

It was returned, by an Inquisition in 19 James I., that William Moulsoe died 20 Oct. 1602 (44 Eliz.,) and left issue, Mary, his daughter and heir, married to Everard Digby, Esq., son and heir of Everard Digby, Esq., of Stoke Dry, Co. Rutland; and that he was seised of Gayhurst Manor and Advowson, held of the Manor of East Greenwich; and of Stoke Goldington Manor and Advowson, held of the same Manor.

¹ Rot. Cart. 1 Edw. III. no. 51, c. p. 158.

² Rot. Fin. 18 Edw. II. fol. 32.

³ Stoke Hammond. Terri Ep'i Constant. In Boneston Hvrnd. In Stoches ten' q'da' Anglie' de ep'o r. hid' et i. uirg'. Tra' e. i. car' et ibi est cū iiii. bord' p'tū i. car'. Silua l. porc'. Val xx. sol'. Q'do recep' x. sol' T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc tra' tener' ii. teigni p' duob' m. V'n'qsq' tenuit iiii. uirg' et dim' et uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

In 1736, George Wrighte, Esq. then Lord of the Manor, obtained a Licence from Richard Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the annexation and consolidation of the Church of Stoke Goldington, with that of Gayhurst;¹ since which period, the same Incumbent has been presented conjointly to both Livings, by the Patron for the time being.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 11 Geo. III. for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds within the liberties of Stoke Goldington, when, by the award of Job Baseley, of Priors Marston, Co. Warwick, Thomas Harrison, of Stoney-Stratford, and John Franklin, of Gothurst, both in the County of Bucks, an allotment was made to the Rev. Robert Dowbiggen, then Rector of Stoke Goldington, in lieu of and in compensation for his glebe land and common right thereunto belonging, of 42 acres 3 roods 10 perches; in lieu of great and small tithes within the said open fields, another plot of 126 acres 1 rood 21 perches; and another, of 10 acres 1 rood 15 perches; altogether, one-seventh part of all the common fields of Stoke Goldington, excepting the aforesaid glebe; and also in lieu of great and small tithes or composition, for certain messuages, gardens, orchards, &c., containing 24 acres 1 rood 20 perches, exclusive of woods; and also for glebe land lying in the old inclosures, 36 acres 1 rood 3 perches; besides an allotment to George Wrighte, Esq., of 788 acres 1 rood 7 perches, for his share in divers houses and small portions of land, amounting to about 1 acre 2 roods 15 perches, to be exchanged with Mr. Wrighte, or his personal representatives; and in default of heirs male, to be empowered to make such charges and settlements, as may appear necessary to render the same perfectly good and valid. The quantity of land assigned by this award was, by admeasurement, about one-seventh part of 1272 acres, or 34 perches.²

RECTORS.

Robert de Nottingham was presented in 1233, by Peter de Goldington.

Giffard de Tyrringham resigned in 1319; and was succeeded by

Thomas de Tyrringham, who was presented by John de Nodariis, or Nowers, 11 Jan. 1319. He occurs Parson in 1334.³ On his resignation,

John Ballard was presented in 1375 by the Prior and Convent of Ravenstone, which had, in 1344, obtained this Advowson. However, the following year, on the death of the Rector,

John Wendore was presented by the Prior and Convent; but his appointment was resisted by the Lay Patron, Sir John Nowers, and which was subsequently set aside by the Bishop; when

John Passleve was presented 20 Dec. 1376, by Sir John Nowers, who had thus recovered his right of presentation. His successor was

John Aulyn, presented 21 Oct. 1381, by Sir John Nowers. He exchanged for Walton, juxta Fenny-Stratford, of which he had been before Rector.

Robert Lazy was admitted 20 Dec. 1386, on the presentation of the Convent of Ravenstone. He resigned in 1388; and was succeeded by

John Amery, presented 22 April 1388, by Sir John Aylesbury, Lord of Middleton-Keynes, Henry Bydall, Rector of Haversham, and John, son of Richard Doe, of Olney, who were Patrons by feoffment of Sir John Nowers. His successor was

Thomas Haudye; admitted on the same presentation: on whose resignation, in 1447, he was succeeded in this Living by

Geiffry Cassell, or *Castell*, who was presented by John Mortimer, of Grendon, on the title of the Convent of Ravenstone; but resigned in 1461.

William Radcliff succeeded 29 July 1462, on the presentation of Robert Nevill, Lord of Gayhurst. On his cession,

Roger Logerden succeeded 23 May 1472, on the same presentation. He died; and

Quintus Wistborne was presented in 1504, by the Convent of Ravenstone.

¹ See GAYHURST, vol. iv. pp. 159-60, for a Copy of the Licence and Faculty from the Bishop, by which the two Parishes were subsequently consolidated and annexed; and for other matters connected therewith.

² From a certified Copy of the Award.

³ Rot. Orig. 23 Edw. III. n^o 4.

Thomas Sparke occurs Rector in 1505; but resigned the following year, for

Richard Haverden, LL.B. was presented 25 Jan. 1506, by Michael Nevill, Lord of Stoke Goldington and Gayhurst. He died in 1518; being also Rector of Sherrington: and was succeeded by

Richard Birdsall, presented 27 Oct. 1518, by the same Patron.

John Aras was styled Minister in 1534: he is supposed to have been Curate to Birdsall: for it was returned, in 1541, that Richard Birdsall resided at Northampton. He died in 1549.

William Waren was collated by the Bishop, on a lapse, 8 Jan. 1549. His successor was

Humphrey Doleman, instituted in 1557.

William Yeomans succeeded 8 Aug. 1560, on the death of the last Incumbent, not named, on the presentation of Francis Nevill, Gent. He obtained licence, 22 Feb. 1570, to marry Joan Pigott.¹ He died in 1613; and was succeeded by

Valentine Lane, B.D., presented 22 April 1613, by Richard Lane, of Great Linford, Yeoman, by virtue of the Advowson being granted to him for this turn. He died, and was buried 22 March 1624, at Dodford, Co. Northampton, where he was also Vicar.

Anthony Morgan, S.T.P., was presented 26 April 1625, by the Crown's title; but it seems to have been set aside, for

Richard Holmes was presented the same year, by Sir Kenelm Digby.

William Beesley succeeded in 1628.² He was turned out of all his Benefices in 1643; among which, was the Mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge.

John Hillersden, B.D., instituted in 1644. He had been, during a few years, Rector of Castle Ashby, Co. Northampton;³ and held this Living until his death, in 1654. He was also Archdeacon of Buckingham: was twice married; and by his second wife Mary, who was only daughter of William Johnson, Esq., of Olney, left a son, Edward Hillersden;⁴ who married Mary, eldest daughter of William Church, Esq., of Low-Leyton, Co. Essex. On his cession,

Edmund Butts was instituted 27 Nov. 1684. He died in 1701; and was buried here.

Thomas Remington, A.M., instituted 5 May 1702, on the presentation of Sir John Conway, Bart. and Richard Mostyn, Esq. He died in 1736; being succeeded by

John Dabbs, A.M., instituted in 1736-7, on the presentation of George Wrighte, Esq. He was also Rector of Gayhurst;⁵ and dying, was succeeded by

John Deane, 10 Aug. 1750, on the presentation, to the consolidated Rectories of Gayhurst and Stoke Goldington, of George Wrighte, Esq. At his decease, he was succeeded by

Pulton Forester, D.D., presented 16 Nov. 1759, by the same Patron. He was also Chancellor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Chaplain to the King.⁶ He was succeeded by

Robert Dowbiggen, A.M., presented 16 April 1766, also by the same Patron. He was likewise Sub Dean of Lincoln; died in 1794; and was buried here; being succeeded by

Joseph Jehyl Rye, A.M., presented to the Rectory of Gayhurst, or Gotherst, with Stoke Goldington annexed, 12 Jan. 1795. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford; A.M. 22 March 1792: Vicar of Oadby, in Leicestershire, until 1794: and collated, in 1783, to the Rectory of Dallington, Co. Northampton, with which he held this consolidated Rectory until his death, 21 June 1819. He was the author of three single Sermons: 1. Preached before the Governors and for the benefit of the Northampton Infirmary, 1789, on 1 Thessa. Ch. iv. v. 9; 4to. 2. "Personal Remembrance amongst the Joys of the other World," a funeral Sermon on the death of the Hon. Richard Spencer, infant son of the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, 1791; 4to. 3. "The Chief Obstacles to Benevolence considered;" preached at the Charter-House Chapel, London, on the Anniversary of the Foundation of Sutton's Hospital, 1795; 4to.

Benjamin Bailey, instituted 27 Dec. 1819, on the presentation of Anne Barbara Wrighte, of Witheby Cottage, Sidmouth, Co. Devon. He was also Vicar of Dallington, Co. Northampton; but resigned both Livings in 1822; and was succeeded by

Fiennes Samuel Trotman, 9 Jan. 1823, on the same presentation; who is the present worthy Incumbent.

¹ In 1605, Sir Henry Digby was returned to be Patron.

² Supposed to be a mistake; for the name of the Master of St. John's College, was William Beale; and he had two Livings when turned out of this Mastership, 13 March 1643, viz., Cottingham and Pauler's Perry.

³ Bridges's Hist. of Northamp. vol. i. p. 346.

⁴ On this vacancy, the Rectory of Stoke Goldington was consolidated with the Rectory of Gayhurst. [Vide the Act of Consolidation, vol. iv. p. 160.]

⁵ Stowe's Survey of London.

⁶ See GAYHURST.

In the south porch is a small low door, under a rude arch ; and opposite, opening into the north aisle, another door, with rows of modern zig-zag, probably put up when the chancel and porch were new-roofed. In the west front of the tower is a door, under a handsome recessed pointed arch. The chancel-aisle is used only as a school.

On the eastern gable of the chancel is a small stone-cross. Within the porch are two stone sediles ; and the arch of the door leading into the aisle has corbels of human heads. On the north side of the chancel are two square-headed plain mullioned windows, each of three lights, with some fragments of coloured glass, and the *Arms* of France and England quarterly, with arches and trellis reversed, and mutilated. At the east end is a mullioned window of three lights, with a pointed arch, with plain moulding, and corbelled heads. In the points of the arch are three circlets, probably substituted for the original tracery. At the east end of the south aisle are still some fragments of painted glass ; as well as in a window at the east end of the north aisle of the nave ; and in a trefoil spandril, between the two cinquefoil-headed lights, may be traced *H. M. S.*

In a window in the north aisle, are two trefoil-headed lights, with a large slipped trefoil in the spandril ; and in the south aisle, on each side of the porch, is a mullioned window, one with two lights, the other with three.

In the upper story of the tower, are four very large windows, having plain mouldings, with two cinquefoil-headed lights in each, and between the latter a slipped trefoil. Below these windows, in the north and south faces of the tower, are small narrow openings, two on each side ; and immediately above the point of the arch of the west door, a handsome window, correspondent with those above. On the south side of the nave are three clerestory windows. Between the nave and aisles, on each side, are three pointed arches, supported by one Tuscan pillar and two piers ; the entrance under a strong pointed arch. The roofs of the nave and aisles are of timber ; the chancel ceiled, and painted with stars and clouds. At the west end of the nave is a gallery, and under it, a door into the belfry ; in which is an ancient stone-coffin, about six feet long, with a cavity for the head, found on the north side of the church-yard. The Church is pewed, though many of the old open seats remain.

The Font is an inverted cone, quite plain, capacious, and very ancient, near the south door.

The Pulpit is hexagon, of the time of the Reformation, near the south-east pier, having a sounding-board, ornamented with a star.

On an oval tablet, on the north side :

Near this place are interred the remains of Robert Brice, the son of John and Mary Brice, who died Nov. 29th 1801, aged 25 years.

Reader, thou art a sinner, therefore needest a Saviour.
Look to Christ.

On the opposite side, on a similar tablet :

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary Brice, wife of John Brice, who died April 27th 1806, aged 63 years.

When Death doth call, we must obey,

And part with all our friends ;

Then, since we must all turn to dust,

O Lord ! forgive our sins.

Mary, y^e daughter of Thomas and Mary Clifford. She departed this life y^e 9th of December 1710, aged 8 years.

By y^e Great Jehovah's

Call am I . . . From my

Parents Bosome here to Lye.

Oh Parents dear, weep not

but Joy for me . . . I being

call'd y^e Lasting Light to see.

In Memory of Anna-Maria, the wife of John Barnes, and daughter of Tho^s and Mary Clifford, who lie buried here. She departed this life May 17, 1701, aged 56 years.

Also John Barnes, her husband, lies buried in this church-yard.

Here lieth y^e Body of Thomas, the son of Thomas and Mary Hooton. He departed this life the 6th of January 1710, in the 22^d year of his age.

When Death was sent from God
above : To take me from my Frindes
I Love
I was like a Damask Rose
in Prime. Or like a
Flower Crop'd Betime.

It is perhaps not to be regretted that the rest is covered by a brick pillar, which blocks up part of the small space left between the pews, and sustains a modern stove ; notwithstanding which, the building is damp and dreary.

Robert, the son of Thomas and Mary Hooton, died March y^e 12 day 1697.

Robert, the son of Thomas and Mary Hooton, died January y^e 23^d Day, 1702, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Goe glorious saint I knew twas not a shrine
Of flesh could lodge so pure a soul as thine.
The beauteous Blossome is asleep not dead
He dies alone whom Death hath conquered.
A heavenly Querister, it sigh'd and groan'd
To be dissolv'd from Mortals and Enthron'd
Among his fellow Angels, there to sing
Perpetual anthems to his Heavenly King.
He lives, He lives ; a life shall never tast
A change, so long as Crowns of Glory last
He was a stranger to this House of Clay
Scarce own'd it, But that Necessary stay
Miscal'd it his, and only Zeal did make
Him love y^e building, for the Builder's sake.
Weep not dear Parents, Weep no more
I am not Lost but call'd Before.

On brown slabs in the chancel, within the rails,
on the north side :

P. S.

Hic jacet D^r Edmundus Butt, Reverendus Hujus
Ecclesiae Rector. Obiit Octobris xxvii. Anno Domini
1701, Aetatis suae LV.

Underneath this stone are interred the remains of M^{rs}
Sarah Deane, wife of the Rev^d John Deane (late Rector
of Gayhurst, with Stoke Goldington). She dep^d this
Life the 7th day of Decem^{br} 1783, in the 69th year of Her
Age.

Here Lies interr'd the Body of the Rev^d John Deane,
late Rector of Gayhurst and this Parish. He was a
loving Husband, an affectionate Parent, a sincere Friend,

and Faithfulle in the Discharge of the Pastoral office.
He departed this life the 28th day of July 1759, in the
52^d year of his age.

Here also Lie the Bodys of three Children, which he
had by Sarah his wife ; namely, Margaret, Barbara, and
Nathaniel ; all of them died in their infancy.

Here lyeth y^e body of M^{rs} Ann Howard, Relict of
M^r Robert Howard, M^{rs} Anna Butt's brother, who died
July y^e 21, 1621.

In the floor of the chancel :

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d Rob. Dowbiggin,
D.D. Sub-Dean of Lincoln, and Rector of this Parish,
who died Nov. 19th 1794, aged 57 years.

Here lyeth y^e Body of John Hillersden, Archdeacon
of Buckinghamshire, and Rector of this Parish, who
departed this life November y^e First 1684.

On a brass, near the south-east corner of the nave :

Hic jacet corpus Valentini Abraham Unigeniti filii
Roberti Abraham Senioris, et Annæ uxoris ejus qui
obiit 29^o die Maii A^o Dⁿⁱ 1635, ætatis suæ 22.

On a brown slab, in the floor of the nave :

Sarah, the wife of Thomas Hodgskins. She departed
this life y^e 1st of November 1710, aged 55 years.

On a neat mural tablet, affixed to the south-
eastern pier, at the entrance into the chancel :

Near this place lye the Bodies of Thomas Hodgskins,
of this Parish, Gent. who was buried Sept. 25, 1720 ;
Sarah his wife (Daughter of Thomas and Dorothy
Hooton), Novem^r 26th 1710 ; and Sarah Hodgskins,
their youngest daughter, June 12th 1738, aged 55 years.
Elizabeth, their eldest daughter, married Henry Warner
of Thame, Oxon. Gent. and is here interred.

In the north window of the chancel, these *Arms* :

1. *France* and *England*, quarterly. 2. *Nowers*. 3.
Tyringham. 4. A fess charged with a mullet and two
roundels.¹

In a Chapel, on the south side of the chancel,
are several very ancient gravestones, with Gothic
characters, all very much defaced. This Chapel
belongs to the family of Lane of Eakley. On one
of the gravestones is this inscription :

. . . . Teringham gist ici Dieu da sa
alme rit merrey.²

¹ Qu. If not the *Arms* of the then Rector, when the chancel was built ?

² Probably Thomas Tyringham, who was fifty-four years Rector ; and resigned it, on account of his great age, in 1374.

STOKE HAMMOND

is bounded, on the North, by Newton Longueville; on the East, by Great Brickhill; on the South, by Soulbury; on the South-West, by Drayton Parslow; and on the West and North-West, by Newton Longueville and Bletchley. The soil is gravel and clay. The River Lovet, and the Grand Junction Canal, pass through the Parish.

There is a Meeting-House for Dissenters in this Parish, built by subscription.

THE MANOR.

In the Survey, it was recorded in Sigelai Hundred; and Maigno himself held Stoches, taxed at ten hides, there being ten carucates of land; in the demesne, three hides, and three ploughs kept there; and twelve villeins, with four bordars, had six carucates, and a seventh might have been added. There were six servants, one mill of 8s. rent; and six carucates of pasture. It was then, and had been constantly valued at 10*l*. This Manor, eight Thanes had holden. One of them had six hides, wanting half a virgate; and he and all the seven other Thanes might give or sell their lands to whom they would.¹

Maigno Brito, a powerful Norman, who possessed this Manor, had a son, called Manfelin of Wolverton, founder of a Priory in that Parish, called Bradwell; and who gave thereto the Advowsons of the Churches of Chalfont St. Giles, Padbury, and this place; and so the Advowson of the Church of Stoke continued in that Convent, until given up to the See of Lincoln in the reign of King Henry III.; since which time, those Bishops have continued Patrons.

To Manfelin succeeded, in this Manor, Hamon, his son, who imparted his name to it, and whose grandson, William, in 32 Hen. III. passed a fine of the Manor of Stoke to Alan Fitz-Robert; but in the next reign, the Greys, Lords of Eton, Bletchley, and Fenny Stratford, held this estate.

In 1301, (5 Edw. II.) a fine was levied of two parts of this Manor, to the use of John de Grey, and Roger his son, and their heirs; which, on the death of John de Grey, came (1234) to the said Roger; from whom it descended to Reginald, his son, who died seised thereof about 1389, (13 Ric. II.); to whom succeeded Reginald, who, being detained prisoner at his Lordship of Ruthyn, in Wales, by Owen Glendower, seems to have sold his right and title to two parts of this Manor, to Chastillon, Lord of Thornton: for, about 1416, John Chastillon levied a fine thereof. But, soon after this period, the family alienated their Estates to the Bartons; from whom the Manor of Thornton being, about the year 1465, passed to the Ingletons, it came, with this Manor, in Hen. VIII.'s time, about 1515, to the Tyrrells, by marriage of Jane, daughter and heir of Robert Ingleton, to Humphrey Tyrrell; whose son and heir, George Tyrrell, in 1557, (3 & 4 Phil. & Mar.) conveyed this Manor to Edward Kirk: from whose descendant it is presumed to have come to the Bennets; and so passed at length in marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Bennet of Kew Green, Co. Surrey, to John Lord Scudamore, father of John Lord Scudamore, and grandfather

¹ Trā Mannon' Briton'. In Sigelai Hvnd. Ɔ Ipse Maigno ten' Stoches, p' x. hid' se defd'. Trā ē. x. cař. In dn'io. iiii. hide et ibi sunt iiii. cař et xii. uilli cū iiii. bord' hn't vi. cař et viii^m. pot' fieri. Ibi vi. serui et i. molin' de viii. sol'. P'tū vi. car'. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit sēp. x. lib. Hoc Ɔ tenuer' viii. teigni. Vn' eor. vi. hid' dim' uirg' min' tenuit p' uno Ɔ et ipse et cōs alij. vii. potuer' uende' trā suā cui ualuer'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. p. 152.]

to James Lord Scudamore, who was owner in 1712; for, in the account of that family, it is mentioned, that the Manor of Stoke Hammond came to the Scudamores by the aforesaid marriage of Jane Bennet, circ. 1660; and was, in 1735, vested in the daughter and heir of the last Lord Scudamore, who was married to the Duke of Beaufort.

It has been supposed that Edward Kirk, the purchaser of this Manor in 1557, or his heirs, about 1590, might, subject to a life interest therein, have conveyed it to Leuvinus Munck, and that Bennet married Munck's daughter. This conjecture of Browne Willis is right, at least in part; for James Lord Scudamore married Jane, eldest daughter and one of the co-heirs of Richard Bennet, afterwards created a Baronet; which Sir Richard Bennet, who died 12 April 1658, aged sixty-three, and his brother, Sir Thomas Bennet, who died 28 June 1667, aged seventy-one (both Baronets), married two sisters, the daughters and heirs of Leuvinus Munck, Esq. and lie buried at Baberham, under a very noble monument, with their effigies in marble.

After the divorce of the Duchess of Beaufort from the Duke, about 1743, for adultery with the Earl Talbot, son to the Lord Chancellor, she married the Duke of Grafton's natural son, Mr. Fitzroy, who thus acquired this Manor 10 March 1760.¹

As to the other Manor, or third part of the Manor of Stoke Hammond, it was dissevered from the principal Manor, and was possessed by persons of the name of Stoke; for, 30 Hen. III. Henry de Stoke levied a fine of lands here to the use of Geoffrey, Prior of Dunstaple, and of the Canons there; and in that Convent this Manor continued till the dissolution of that House, in 1540 (31 Hen. VIII.); two years after which, viz. 1542, King Hen. VIII. granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams, Stoke Hammond Manor, late belonging to Dunstable Priory.² Cole avers, that Mr. Hillersden's estate is no Manor, and that it was bought of the Tourneyes.

In 1563, Queen Elizabeth granted to John Somer and Thomas Kerry, *inter alia*, a message or tenement, called Pervaunts, with its appurtenances, in Stoke Hammond, 70 acres of land, 3 pigsties, and 3 acres of meadow, late in the occupation of William Coleman, all parcel of the possessions of Sir John Williams, Knt. lately purchased: another message, with lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and woods to the same belonging, in Stoke Hammond, Chelmscote, and Soulbury, in the occupation of Thomas Fernal, of London; also part of the estate of Sir John Williams, Knt. being of the value of 7*l.* to be held of the Queen, her heirs and successors, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and not *in capite*.³

King Edw. VI. having demised to Edward Atkinson, the site and capital message of the Manor of Stoke Hammond, then in the occupation of Thomas Colsell, a message called White-House, a close called the Lord's Close, and all the lands in the occupation of the said Thomas Colsell or demised to him by indenture from Sir John Williams, Knt. dated 10 Oct. 31 Hen. VIII.; which Manor was purchased of Sir John Williams by King Hen. VIII. to hold to the said Edward Atkinson, &c. for twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1560, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.; and the said Letters Patent having come into the hands of Henry Fowler, who surrendered his interest in the remainder of the term to Queen Elizabeth, the Manor and premises were thereupon demised by the said Queen, to Henry Fowler and Alice his wife, and John their son, and to the longest liver of them, by Letters Patent of 11 Eliz. at the before-mentioned rent.⁴

A fourth part, or moiety of Stoke Hammond Manor, was sold by Sir Richard Pye, 8 July 1682, to Harris Smith, Gent. of Padbury; whose son, Richard Smith, held it in 1736.

¹ Cole's MSS.

² Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 23 Feb.

³ Ibid. 6 Eliz. Test. 21 June.

⁴ Ibid. 11 Eliz. Test. 28 July.

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, reciting her demise of 7 March (14 Eliz.) to George Goodriche, of a house and close called Badd's, another close adjacent, and three and a half acres of land and one rood, in the fields of Stoke Hammond, in the occupation of Robert Taylor, parcel of the Manor of Stoke Hammond, and of the possessions purchased of Sir John Williams, Knt. for twenty-one years, at 9s. 3½d. per ann. rent; and the reversion being in her Majesty, the Queen demises, for the good and true services of Christopher Hoddys in the wars, and at his humble petition, to him the said Christopher, all the premises, with many other lands, from Lady-day 1593, for twenty-one years, at 9s. 3½d. per ann.¹ No Courts of this Manor have been holden during many years.

The Monastery of Dunstable held lands here at the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII.²

A yeomanry family, of the name of Fountain, possesses a considerable estate here, purchased of the late Duke of Norfolk. Many of this family have been interred in the north transept of the Church, and the immediate ancestors of the present possessor of the estate in the church-yard, where they have memorials; but the connexion between the last-mentioned, and those of the same name whose sepulchral stones are placed in the transept, is not known with certainty, many branches of the family being mentioned in the Register, and other parochial records, without such description as to identify them.

The Manorial-House, which is near the entrance into the village from Drayton Parslow and Newton Longueville, was, in 1823, occupied by the Parish-Clerk; and is now a mere cottage, with no indication of its former importance.

ADVOWSON.

The Advowson was anciently vested in the Priory of Bradwell, presumed to have been given to that Religious House by the Hamons, who were its founders; and so continued, until the reign of Hen. III. when it was transferred to the See of Lincoln, the Bishops of which Diocese have ever since successively collated to this Rectory in full right.

By an Act of Parliament, passed 13 Geo. III. (1773), this Parish, computed at 1374 acres, was inclosed, and an allotment of about 300 acres made to the Rector, in lieu of Tithes. The effect of the enclosure, as described in the Agricultural Survey, is, that the quantity of grain had decreased; and the number of oxen, cows, and sheep, had increased, especially the latter. The farms were seven in number, containing from 60 to 350 acres each; the number of cottages, thirty. The total number of acres in the parish is about 1500; of which, two-thirds are arable, 334 acres in pasture, and 166 meadow.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE TINTON, instituted in 1220, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bradwell.³ He was a benefactor to Missenden Abbey.⁴

Ralph de Coperdy was collated by the Bishop in 1265. He was also Rector of Great Horwood, in 1269; and likewise held Newton-Longueville. At his death,

Stephen de Gravesend was instituted 10 July 1277, by the Bishop, in his own patronage. He was, about 1300, made Canon of St. Paul's, London; and in 1318, Bishop of that See. On his advancement,

William de Aulanby succeeded; and died in 1314. At his death,

Robert de Sansthorp was collated 1 Dec. 1314. On his cession,

Ralph de Sansthorp succeeded 6 Feb. 1316. He died; and

Henry de Sansthorp was collated 4 Nov. 1318.

John died Rector in 1353. At his death,

Richard de Haversham was collated 7 March 1353.

On his cession,

¹ Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 17 April.

² Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 207.

³ The Hamons, Lords of this place and founders of Bradwell Priory, are supposed by Willis, to have given this Advowson to that Convent, which they founded in their Manor of Wolverton.

⁴ Willis's MSS. vol. xxxviii. p. 367.

John Denton was collated 5 Dec. 1355. He resigned.

William de Navesby was instituted 16 Nov. 1361.

Roger de Sutton, instituted 14 Nov. 1361.

Robert de Wadyngham exchanged in 1380, for Broadway, in Worcestershire, with

William de Sutton, who was admitted 1 Sept. 1380; he exchanged for the Vicarage of Windsor, with

John Bowers, 17 Nov. 1381; who exchanged for Woking, Co. Surrey, with

John Stawell, 2 March 1387; he exchanged for Gravelly, near Baldock, with

Ralph de Melchburn, 27 April 1390; who exchanged for Wrotham, in Kent, with

Hugh Wotton, 10 April 1397. He exchanged for St. Alban's, Wood-street, London, with

John Hereford, 14 June 1398. He exchanged for Dunnington, Co. Berks, with

Thomas Spaldwick, 28 Oct. 1399.

William Chamberlain died Rector in 1433; and

John Chedworth, B.D., was instituted 10 Feb. 1433. He was Archdeacon of Wilts; Prebendary of Salisbury; and second Provost of King's College, Cambridge; had the King's consent signified by letter to the Pope, 11 Feb. 1451, who thereupon confirmed him Bishop of Lincoln, 5 May 1452. He was a native of Gloucestershire; and being Chaplain to Grey Bishop of Lincoln, and S.T.B., in 1433, had this Rectory bestowed upon him by that Bishop, but soon afterwards quitted it for better preferment. He died 1 Dec. 1471, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral; where there is his effigy and arms on a plate of brass, and an elaborate inscription.¹ On his cession,

William Jaye was collated 12 Nov. 1434, by the Bishop.

William Stanley resigned in 1455, to

Richard Alexander, instituted 28 Oct. 1455, on the presentation of Bishop Chedworth. On his cession,

Andrew Newman was instituted 25 May 1482. He died; and

Thomas Canner was instituted 2 June 1524.

William Moulder, instituted 9 July 1531. He will be buried here 1542: Will proved at Fenny-Stratford, in 1543.

John Somer, or *Senur*, instituted 26 Feb. 1544. It was returned, in 1561, that he resided at Windsor, where he was Canon.² On his decease,

Charles Langford was instituted 29 April 1574. He was afterwards Dean of Hereford; and on his cession,

Thomas Ireland, S.T.P., was instituted 25 June 1604. He resigned; and

Thomas Turner, B.D., was instituted 27 June 1610. He was afterwards Dean of Canterbury.

Thomas Ottes, S.T.P., instituted 10 Nov. 1617, on the King's presentation.

John Hacket, inducted 30 Sept. 1618: he was afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. On his cession,

Thomas Lorkin was inducted 12 March 1624.

William Hicks, inducted 7 Dec. 1625. He died about 1645, being Prebendary of Bedford-Major in the Church of Lincoln; and was succeeded by

Thomas Disney, A.M., inducted 29 Aug. 1646. He was of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon.; and was the son of Sir Henry Disney, Knt., of Norton-Disney and Swinderby, Co. Lincoln, by Elinor Grey, of Langley Hall, in the same County: and married Jane, daughter of Edward Wilks, of Leighton, Co. Bedford, by whom he had issue, a daughter Mary, who was buried in the chancel of her father's Church of Stoke Hammond. He died in September 1686; and was buried in the chancel.

George Bate, LL.B., was collated 24 Dec. 1686. He died here; and was buried 17 Aug. 1703. He was a native of Mid-Stanton; also Vicar of Padbury; and had been educated at Queen's Coll. Oxon.

Gervase Needham, B.D., instituted 9 Nov. 1703. He was of Emanuel Coll. Camb.;³ died 25 Nov. following; and was buried in his College.

Edward Saul, A.M., instituted 29 Dec. 1703. He resigned on becoming Rector of Harlaxton, Co. Lincoln. He had been educated at Magdalen College, Oxon.; and was succeeded by

William Wake, instituted 16 Feb. 1705. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; and resigned on becoming Rector of Waldegrave and Hannington, Co. Northampton.

David Trimmell, A.M., collated 6 Feb. 1707, by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was of New Coll. Oxon.; Precentor of Lincoln; brother of Nicholas Trimmell, Bishop of Winchester; and died in 1776. He was succeeded by

John Pettingall, A.M., of Oxford, created D.D. and Prebendary of St. Paul's and Lincoln Cathedrals; died 30 June 1781, and was buried here.

Philip Barton, A.M., inducted 13 Dec. 1781, having resigned the Rectory of Sherrington to take this, on account of its nearness to his residence at Great Brickhill. He died in 1786; and was succeeded by

¹ This Bishop seems to have been very negligent about his Manor-houses; his executor having, 31 March 1472, paid 2000*l.*, as appears by the Clause Rolls, for dilapidations, to his successor, Bishop Rotherham.

² Le Neve's Fasti, p. 382.

³ Whiston's Life, vol. i. p. 49.

Charles Gardner, A.M., inducted 28 Sept. 1786, on the collation of George Pretzman, Lord Bishop of Lincoln. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by

Thomas Bouvens, A.B., collated by his uncle, the

Hon. and Rt. Rev. George Lord Bishop of Lincoln, 18 March 1823, and inducted 7 May 1825; as also to the Prebend of Bampton in Lincoln Cathedral, and Rector of St. Mary's, Bedford.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a gentle eminence, on the north side of the Village, and consists of a nave, transept, and chancel, altogether, about eighty feet in length: the chancel eighteen feet wide; and the transept ten feet, by thirty-six feet long.

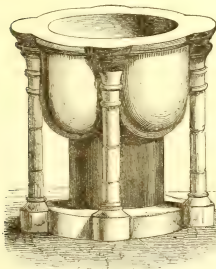
On the centre of the cross aisle, rises a well-proportioned tower, embattled, containing three small bells, and a Saint's bell: and on the roof is a vane.

The principal entrance is under a south porch, with two stone benches in it; the approach to it, from a covered gate-house at the entrance of the Churchyard, being through an avenue of lime trees.

At the east end of the chancel, is a window with three cinquefoil-headed lights, separated by a cross mullion from six small trefoil-headed lights above, terminating in a low obtuse pointed arch. In the middle light of the lower range, are these arms, in coloured glass: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. on a fess Gu. cotized S. three fleurs-de-lis Or. 2 and 3, Arg. three lions passant gard. Gu. *Crest*: On a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a lion passant gard. Gu. On the north side of the chancel, is a smaller window, the size of which has been reduced by masonry, at present consisting of two lights, plain mullion and transverse mullion of stone; and opposite to it, on the south side, another, of correspondent form. There is also a narrow door on the south side of the chancel, under a pointed arch; and west of it, a small window of two lights, cinquefoil-headed.

Between the cross aisle and the chancel, is a pointed arch, resting on piers; and a similar arch between the same aisle and the nave.

At the north and south ends of the cross aisle, are two large windows, consisting each of three cinquefoil-headed lights in the lower range, and six trefoil-headed lights above, divided by a cross mullion. In the north window are many fragments of coloured glass, both of figures and labels with inscriptions, but nothing perfect. In the south window, which is of similar form and size, is still entire a female figure, but the colours are much faded: the word "Johe," or "Johan" may also be traced on one of the fragments.



The nave has one window on each side, correspondent with those at the terminations of the cross aisle; and a larger window at the west end, consisting of five lights in the lower series, the upper part of it being hidden by a modern gallery, in front of which, elevated upon a single grade, stands the Font, which is unquestionably, of a very early age. The basin, which is very capacious, stands on a short thick circular column, clustered with four others, which are smaller, and also circular, and rest upon bases of the same form. The whole, evidently Saxon, or very early Norman, and without any kind of carving or ornament whatsoever.

The roof of the whole building is of timber, not ceiled; but in the nave are a few portions of painted or decorated panels, having scrolls or foliage,

The Pulpit is very small and plain, affixed to the north-eastern pier of the nave, but within the transept.

The Communion Table is small and rude; the rails elevated upon three steps, extending from the north to the south walls.

In the pavement, within the rails, and immediately in front of the table, is a square gravestone, inscribed:

Mary Disney.

Luke xxi. 19; Psalme xxiii. 4; John xxiv. 27; Rev. xxii. 14.

In peace possesse your soules . . . rather . . .

On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel, at the end of the rails, between two slender columns of stone supporting a broken pediment, beneath which is an open book, with three figures in bold relief, but very rudely sculptured, kneeling on the dexter side, and two on the sinister side, the former having long hair, or perhaps hoods, hanging down their backs; and the latter, with close wigs, or cropped hair, are the following arms and inscription, on a black tablet, insculptured, on the dexter side:

Quarterly, 1 and 4: On a fess cotized, three fleurs-de-lis: 2 and 3: Three lions passant gard. in pale. On the sinister side: Paly of eight. On a Chief three roses. Between the coats, the figures of a hour glass, a scull, and bones, saltire-wise.

Here, from the North wall to the South, rest the Bodies of

1. Mary, the Daughter of M^r. Tho^s. Disney and M^{rs}. Joane Wilks his Wife.

2. Thomas, the son of Sir Henry Disney, Lord of Norton Disney and of Swinderbey, in Lincolnshire, and of Elinor Gray, of Langley Hall, in Leicesterhire, his Wife, inducted Rector of Stocke Hammond, in Bucks, in August the 29 1646, interred 10th 27th 1686, aged 81 years 9 months 27 days.

3. Joane, the Daughter of M^r. Edw. Wilks, of Leigh-ton Bvdesert, in Bedfordshire, and of M^{rs}. Joane Besouth, of Corner Hall, neare Hempstead, in Hartfordshire, interred Septembier 20th 1680, aged about 64, having been the endeared wife of M^r. Tho. Disney above 38 yeares.

4. Marke, the son of M^r. Edw. Wilks and M^{rs}. Joane Besouth, baptized the 7th of Aug. 1612, and interred in 9th 1678.

The Generation of the Vpright shall be blessed: Live in God's feare for Christ's sake, and you'll dye in his favour: rest in his peace, rise in his power, and raigne in his Glory: Amen.

On a square tablet of black marble in a white frame, affixed to the north wall, near the monument last described: at the dexter corner, a scull: at the sinister corner, these arms:

In a lozenge . . . On a fess, three fleurs-de-lis.

1658, Aug. 13.

Heere is interred y^e Body of M^{rs}. Mary Disney, y^e Deare Daughter of M^{rs}. Joane & M^r. Thomas Disney.

As deare to great & small as knowne,
Most deare to God as most his owne:
She gaue herself to God, and would
That her Parents againe soe should.
Fiueteene yeares liu'd a Virgin made,
In Heauen now a Saint is made.

On the south side of the chancel, at the end of the rails, is a neat mural monument, surmounted by a shield of arms:

Dexter: per pale, quarterly, 1 and 4: Az. a chev. Arg. charged with three martlets, between three wolves' heads erased Or.: 2 and 3 Arg. a fess indented, Gu. between three eagles displayed S. Sinister: Or on a Chief Az. two lions ramp. of the First. Crest: On a wreath, Arg. and S. a wolf's head erased S. gorged murally Arg.

Sacred to the revered memory of Elizabeth Gardner, late the beloved wife of the Reverend Charles Gardner, Rector of this Parish. In whome the energies of a strong understanding were happily combined with the most amiable dispositions of a female heart. Hence her Devotion was rational, steady, and fervent. Her attention to the relative duties of Life, universal, unremitting, and exemplary. And while the sprightliness of her conversation delighted and edified her friends, her active Virtues were unceasingly engaged in promoting the welfare and happiness of mankind. Early ripe for a more perfect state of being, she was early called to the enjoyment of it; And left a lapsing World to lament the inestimable loss of a virtuous example, Her acquaintance of an affectionate and prudent Friend, Her Children of a discreet and tender Parent, And her disconsolate Husband of that happiness which can neither be forgotten nor restored, "Till this mortal shall have put on Immortality." She died 19 Dec. 1794, aged 30.

On black slabs, in the floor of the chancel:

Here lyes the Body of Thomas Hillersdon, of this Parish, Gent., who died about y^e 26th of November

1658, in the 52^d year of his age, who left six children, viz., two sons, John and Thomas; and four daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, Frances, and Joane.

Here lyes the Body of Elizabeth Hillersdon, Wife and Relict of Thomas Hillersdon, who departed this life the 7th of March 1705, in the 87th year of her age.

Here lyes the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Hillersdon, Spinster (Daughter of M^r. Thomas Hillersdon and Elizabeth his wife, both of this Town), who departed this life January 6th, 1722, in the 83^d year of her age.

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend John Pettin- gal, D.D., 25 years Rector of this Parish, who died June 30th 1781, aged 76 years.

On a tablet of stone in the west wall of the north transept, very rudely cut in small compart- ments, below these introductory lines :

Low here lieth sleeping in the Dust
Until the Resurrection of the Just,
When Christ shall say,
Arise, ye dead, and come away.

Here rest the Bodys of Mary, y^e late wife of Thomas Fountaine, departed June 28 1650. Joanna, y^e late Wife of William Fountaine, departed June 23 1680, aged 64. Agniss, the Wife of Bernard Fountaine, departed May y^e 29 1707, aged 77 years. William Fountaine departed June y^e 24th 1709, aged 79 years. Thomas Fountaine de- parted y^e 4th . . . 1668, aged 88 years. Thomas, y^e son of Tho^s & Mary Fountaine, departed Sept^r 14 1656. Bernard Fountaine, departed Aug^t 11th 1690, aged 67.

On black slabs in the floor of the nave:

Here lyes y^e body of M^r. Frances Wigg, y^e Daughter of M^r. Richard & M^{rs}. Frances Wigg, of Heath, in y^e Parish of Leighton, Com. Bedford, who departed this Life October y^e 24 1686, aged 13 years.

Here lyes the Body of M^r. Richard Wigg, late of Heath, in the Parish of Leighton, who married Frances, Daughter of M^r. Thomas and Elizabeth Hillersdon, of this Parish. He departed this Life the 23^d Aprill 1701, aged 62 years.

Here lyeth the Body of Frances Wigg, Widow and Relict of Richard Wigg, Gent., late of Heath, in the Parish of Leighton, in the County of Bedford, and Daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hillersdon, both of this Parish, who died May the twentieth, in the year of our Lord 1728, and in the 77th year of her age.

Here lyes the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Frank, Daughter of M^r. Richard Wigg and Frances his Wife, near 7 years y^e wife of John Frank, of Leighton, Physician. She departed this Life y^e 14th of Feb^r 1709, in y^e 32^d year of her age.

Here lyes y^e Body of Elizabeth Frank, Daughter of John and Elizabeth Frank, who departed this Life y^e 8th of August 1711, in y^e 2^d year of her Age.

On a mural monument on the north side of the nave, a shield, with these arms:

Barry of ten Or. and Az. eight escutcheons Arg. Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a Moor's head Prop.

Near this place lies interr'd the Body of Trimmell Frank, Esq., of Heath, in the County of Bedford, son of Hillersdon Frank, Esq., by Catherine, his second wife, third Daughter of Doctor David Trimmell (Arch- deacon of Leicester, & 48 years Rector of this Parish,) who died at Canterbury, July 29th 1765, aged 23 years.

Also near this place lies the Body of Catherine, daughter of the above mentioned Hillersdon and Cathe- rine Frank, who died in her infancy, January 12th 1743.

On the base of the tablet:

Near this Place is interred Hillersdon Frank, Esq., who died at Bury-St.-Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk, on the 29th of Sept. 1766, aged 60 years.

In the Churchyard, on the south side, near the end of the cross aisle, is an exceedingly handsome and well-proportioned altar monument of free stone, consisting of a quadrangular pedestal, with four Tuscan columns in recesses at the respective angles supporting an entablature, on the centre of which, elevated on two grades, is a vase. On the west side, the following words:

Sacred to the Memory of Anne, Wife of Bernard Fountaine, who departed this life March 15th 1802, aged 44 years. Also Bernard Fountaine, departed this life March 22^d. 1817, aged 62 years.

On a plain stone affixed to the wall of the Church, is a record of the names of Isaac Cooke, who died 18th December 1721, aged 56, and Mary his wife, who died 12th May 1752, aged 88; with an ordinary verse below.

STONEY STRATFORD

is a small Market-Town, in the north-western verge of the County, at the termination of the Watling-Street Roman Road, where it enters Northamptonshire, and is the principal line of communication between Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and the former County. It is bordered, on the North, by Haversham, and Cosgrove in Northamptonshire; on the East, by Wolverton¹ and Bradwell; on the South, by Calverton; and on the West, by Northamptonshire.

The Town has very little land belonging to it, besides that on which the houses are built. The principal street runs nearly from east to west, is not irregularly built, but very narrow. Beyond being the great thoroughfare to Chester, Holyhead, &c. there is not apparently much traffic carried on. No considerable manufacture is established here, the chief support of the town, besides the benefit of travellers passing through it, being formerly in lace-making, the general employment of the female population throughout the whole County. The Market-House is a very mean building, a little eastward of the High Street, supported by rough posts of wood, and scarcely deserves any particular description.

Here is a small weekly-market on Friday; and three fairs, on 2 August, the Festival of St. Mary Magdalen, for toys; 11 October (or Michaelmas Fair); and 12 November. Browne Willis describes four annual fairs holden in his time, which had been granted by King Cha. II. in 1663, to Simon Benet, Esq. and his heirs, viz. 9 April, Wednesday and Thursday in Whitsun-week, the Friday before Michaelmas, and All-Saints' Day;² but these seem to have been merely the revivals of the more ancient grants to Hugh Vere, Earl of Oxford, in 41 Hen. III.; John Vere, Earl of Oxford, in 20 Hen. VI.; or perhaps Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to whom this Manor, with Calverton and Whitechurch, had been previously granted; and of the fair on the eve-day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, granted by a Charter of Confirmation to Hugh, Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Edw. I.³

With Stoney Stratford is associated, some stirring events in English history. Speed gives an account of the arrest, at this place, of the young King, Edward V. by his uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester, in these terms:

Now has the King on his way to London gone from Northampton, when the Dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham came hither (Northampton), where remained behinde the Lord Rivers, the King's uncle, intending on the morrow to follow the King, and be with him at Stoney Stratford, twelve miles hence, early e'er he departed. They tooke the way to Stoney Stratford, where they found the King with his company, ready to leape on horse-back, and depart forward to leave that lodging for them, because it was too strait for both companies. And as soone as they came in his presence, they alighted down with all their company about them, to whom the Duke of Buckingham said, "Goe afore, Gentlemen, and Yeomen, keepe your roomes." In which goodly array they came to the King, and on their knees in very humble manner saluted his Grace, who received them in very joyous and amiable manner, nothing knowing, nor *mistrusting* as yet what was done. And forthwith they arrested the Lord Richard, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawt, Knights, in the King's presence, and brought the King and all his companie backe into Northampton, where they tooke again further counsell.⁴

¹ This part of Stoney Stratford was, in the ancient perambulations of Wolverton Parish, always included in it, and still continues part of the Lordship.

² Rot. Pat. 15 Car. II. Test. 10 Sept.

³ Ibid. 18 Edw. I.

⁴ Speed's History of England, pp. 885-6.

Several engagements took place in the vicinity of Stoney Stratford during the Great Rebellion, which terminated chiefly in favour of the Parliamentary forces, but not always.¹

The Earl of Cleveland also maintained a station here, defeated the rebels in sight of Newport Pagnell, and repelled an attack upon his own quarters; where, however, he did not long continue. In the mean time, the King, who had been at Aylesbury, passed through Stoney Stratford to Woburn, where he resided at Bedford House.²

The old Town is likewise mentioned by Shakspeare, in the first part of Sir John Oldcastle, 1600 :

Ostler. Tom's gone from hence: he's now at the Three Horse Loades (or Shoes?) at Stoney Stratford. How does old Dick Dun?

Carrier. Uds heart, old Dun has bin *moyr'd* in a slough in Brickhill Lane.³ A plague found it! Yonder's such abominable weather as was never seen.⁴

The Town has twice suffered considerably from two accidental fires; in 1736, when 53 houses were burnt down; and again, in 1742, which consumed 146 houses, and the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, said to have been built about the beginning of the reign of King Edw. I. but was never afterwards re-built; the tower only escaped the flames, and which remained during many years.⁵ The damage on this occasion was estimated at 15,000*l.*; towards which, 4295*l.* was collected by a brief, and nearly 3000*l.* by subscriptions; the Bishop of Lincoln having likewise addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese, earnestly recommending the sufferers to their charitable attention.⁶

The direct turnpike-road through Fenny-Stratford was considerably improved at the time of completing the Grand Junction Canal in this part of its course. A bridge, built over it at the eastern entrance into the Town, leads to the hill on which the North Street is built;⁷ but the ascent towards the west being steep and inconvenient, in 1829, a row of houses (seven or eight in number), which stood intermediately between the Chapel erected by Browne Willis on the south, and the main road on the north, was purchased by the Commissioners, for the purpose of improving that part of the line of road; and the hill westward being reduced several feet, and a hollow way between the Canal

¹ Kingdome's Weekly Post, Nov. 15 1643; Merc. Brittan. p. 30 note; Gent. Mag. vol. ciii. p. ii.

² Conf. Parliament Scouts, and Weekly Account, May 30 [1643.]

³ It is remarkable how the Bard has here preserved the *norma loquendi* of his native Warwickshire, in the spelling of the word *moyr'd*, for mired, as commonly and almost everywhere else pronounced.

⁴ Shakspeare, also, in his Play of Richard III. gives the following:—*Scene 4, London. A Room in the Palace. Enter the Archbishop of York, the young Duke of York, Queen Elizabeth, and the Duchess of York.*

Archbishop. Last night I heard they lay at Stoney Stratford;

And at Northampton do they rest to-night:

To-morrow, or next day, they will be here.

⁵ For a sketch of the Tower of the Church, see VIGNETTE, at the commencement of this Hundred.

⁶ The Bishop of Lincoln's Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese:—"GOOD BROTHER, The inhabitants of Stoney Stratford, in the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, who about six years since sustained a heavy loss by fire, to the amount of six thousand pounds, have now again, by a second dreadful fire in May last, had the terrible affliction to see an hundred and forty-six of their houses, together with one of their Churches, burnt to the ground; the loss of their houses and goods, as I am informed, amounting to no less than fifteen thousand pounds; great in itself, and greater still, by coming so close upon the former. Now, as these unhappy people are not only our near neighbours, but brethren of the same house, of the same Church and Diocese with ourselves, to other arguments, which plead for them to the rest of the world, I cannot but add my special commendations of them to your Brotherhood, with my most earnest entreaties, that when their case shall come to your Parish, you will use your best endeavours to have it received with the affection and tenderness that is due to their proximity of relation. I pray God to have you and yours always in his good keeping; and remain, your ever loving Brother, R. LINCOLN. Dated at our Triennial Visitation at Buckingham, July 13, 1742."

⁷ Mr. Serjeant Pigott willed, in 1519, that the Town of Stoney Stratford should have his Inn there, called The Cock, towards the sustentation and reparation of the Bridges.

Bridge and principal part of the Town proportionably filled up, so as to form a regular and gradual ascent, instead of an abrupt and devious one, a most important and commodious improvement has been effected.

In describing the improvements made in this road, and others in the vicinity, it is only an act of justice to a most meritorious and talented individual, to allude to the remarkable changes which have been effected in the course and condition of them, through the generous example, and constant activity, of Gilbert Flesher, Esq.¹ of the neighbouring town of Towcester; who may be considered the Parent, as well as Patron, of a judicious appropriation of manual labour in that excellent scheme which, under his personal superintendence, has greatly facilitated the conveyance of every description of merchandize through this populous part of the country; and secured more safety and expedition to travellers of every rank, from the highest to the most humble classes, by having converted some of the dirtiest, most dreary, and incommodious roads in this County, into safe, cheerful, and pleasant lines of communication.

In 1800, an Act of Parliament was obtained for paving, watering, lighting, and improving the streets, lanes, and other places within the Parish of Stoney Stratford, and for removing obstructions and annoyances therein; also for repairing the rampart-road or causeway, leading from the Town to the Bridge over the River Ouse, and for repairing the said Bridge.

On Friday morning, 19 Feb. 1808, the inhabitants of this town were thrown into the greatest consternation, by information which arrived from Wolverton, that the three large aqueduct arches under the immensely high embankment, made about four years preceding, for carrying the line of the Grand Junction Canal across the valley, about a mile below Stoney Stratford, had fallen in, and that the River Ouse was so dammed up thereby, that the town must be shortly entirely inundated to a great depth. The fears of those who hastened to the spot were much allayed, by finding that one of these arches, which had been propped up underneath with timber, soon after the centres were struck, was still standing, and that this one arch, owing to there being no flood in the river, was able to carry off the water as fast as it came down. On examining the other two arches, it appeared, that about twenty-two yards of the middle part of each had fallen in, and blocked up the openings, laying the Canal above, in complete ruin, emptying it as far as the nearest stop-gate on each side, and exposing the remains of five hundred quarters of coke or cinders, which the contractors had laid on the arches. The ends of each of the broken arches were found standing in a crippled state.

A new aqueduct Bridge, of cast-iron, on the Grand Junction Canal, over the Ouse, near Stoney Stratford, was opened 21 Jan. 1811. The length of the iron-work is 101 feet, the bridge being wide enough for two boats to pass each other; and a towing-path of iron is attached to it.

THE CROSS

was erected here by King Edw. I. to mark the spot at which the corpse of Queen Eleanor rested, in 1291, on the way to Waltham Abbey, the place of her interment. There were originally ten of these crosses, one at each of the following stations:—Hertford-Bury, Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Goddington, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Charing, and Waltham. They were more or less elaborately adorned, and on some of them were the arms of Castile and Leon. The cross here was demolished about 1646; but an old inhabitant, William Hartley, told Mr. Cole, that he remembered part of it remaining, near the Horse-Shoe Inn, at the western extremity of the town.

¹ A Gentleman of very ancient family, whose ancestor, being a follower of the Norman Duke at the time of the Conquest, received for his services, and in lieu of property in the Netherlands, a grant of Otley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which remained vested in his descendants during many years.

THE MANOR.

There is no mention of Stoney Stratford in Domesday Book.

This Town being in two parishes, Calverton and Wolverton, is included in those Manors and Leets; and had two Churches or Chapels; St. Giles's, which is in Calverton, and St. Mary Magdalen's, which is in Wolverton Parish. A long list of fines has been preserved, chiefly of small portions of property, and in houses in Stoney Stratford.

In 1220 (3 Hen. III.,) a fine was levied between John de Wolverton and Agnes his wife, and the Prior of Bradwell and Agnes de Berengal, of lands in Calverton, and messuages in Stoney Stratford, which were passed to the Prior.

In 1231 (16 Hen. III.,) a fine between William Buckingham and Isabell Countess of Oxford, of messuages in Stoney Stratford, passed to Isabell and her heirs.

In 1247 (33 Hen. III.,) a fine of lands in Stoney Stratford was passed from several persons, to Lettice, wife of Jeffrey le Fuler. Fines were likewise passed of lands here in 1278 (7 Edw. I.;) in 1292 (21 Edw. I.;) in 1307 (1 Edw. II.;) in 1385 (7 Ric. II.;) in 1418 (6 Hen. V.;) and in 1424 (2 Hen. VI.) In 1439 (17 Hen. VI.,) a fine of messuages and lands in Stoney Stratford, Wolverton, and Calverton, was passed from John Rothwell, William Edy, John Loughton, and Thomas Syresham, and Ralph Braithwayt, of London, to Thomas Syresham: and in 1440 (18 Hen. VIII.,) of messuages and rents in Stoney Stratford, Wolverton, and Calverton, between Thomas More, William Edy, John Edy, jun., and William Tynek and Margaret his wife, which were to John Edy; who appears to have ultimately become possessed of all the Estates here which had belonged to the family of Longueville; and which subsequently became vested in the Pigotts.

In 1550 (3 Edw. VI.,) a fine of messuages was also passed to John Forest: and in 1553 (6 Edw. VI.,) the King granted to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Say, messuages and lands in North Marston, late belonging to the Fraternity or Guild of Stoney Stratford.¹

In 1555 (2 Mary,) a grant was made to John Cheyne and Richard Duncumbe, of two cottages in Stoney Stratford, belonging to the same Fraternity; which seems to have been then dissolved.

Queen Elizabeth granted, in 1563, to Sir Francis Knowles, Knt., certain rents and services in Calverton and Stoney Stratford, late belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem: which, in 1622 (20 Jac. I.,) appear to have been, by that King, granted to William Knowles, or Knollis, Earl of Banbury, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife: and in the next year, the same King granted this Estate, at the request of William Earl of Walsingham,² to Paul Carey and Henry Goodwin, Esqrs. This Estate seems to have passed to the family of Bennet, of Calverton.

The Guild, or "Fraternity of our Lady" at Stoney Stratford, was incorporated in 1481, on the petition of divers persons, inhabitants or proprietors of lands in and near the Town; and amongst the petitioners on that occasion, was John Edy, Esq., Lord of Beachampton Manor, who had acquired the Estate here formerly belonging to the family of Wolff, whose heiress he married; and which subsequently came by descent, to Mr. Serjeant Pigott.³

The Guild was worth above certain reprises, 12*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* per ann. At the dissolution, Sir Henry Bailiffe and Sir William Keys, Clerks, were returned as the Incumbents; which "said two Incum-

¹ See NORTH MARSTON, in vol. i. p. 338.

² Perhaps, a mistake for Viscount Walsingham, the second title of the Earls of Banbury.

³ A Charter of William Fitz-Hamon, relative to his donation of lands in Stratford, to the Priory of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, is preserved in a quarto volume, entitled "Registrum Cartarum Sacristarie Sancti Neoti factum ad festum Annunciationis Sanctæ Mariæ Anno Incarnationis Dom. 1386 temp. fratris Wil. le Caron de Becco tunc sacristæ;" formerly belonging to Thomas Astle, Esq., and since in the Library of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, at Stowe, is noticed in the new edition of the Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 469.

bents, of the age of 60 yeres, have yeirly for either of their stipends clere by yere 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In all by yere 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And the said Incumbents have no other Lyvinge but of this Fraternitye."¹

An ancient Hospital at Stoney Stratford, is mentioned by Madox,² which, he says, was founded before the year 1240. It is mentioned, in a Patent of 26 Edw. III., as having a Chapel belonging to it, on the causeway leading to the Bridge;³ but Tanner seems to suppose that this Hospital was on the Northamptonshire side of the River Ouse.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

At Stoney Stratford were two Churches or Chapels, it being the only town in the County which then had more than one Church belonging to it. Their names were, St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalen. In Ecton's Valor, Stoney Stratford, St. Giles, was returned at 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* clear yearly value; and St. Mary Magdalen, at 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Neither Church had belonging to it, besides subscriptions, until 1676, any settled maintainance, when it was endowed by Edmund Arnold, Esq. who bequeathed, out of his estate at Furtho, 20*l.* per ann. free from all deductions, to the Minister of Stoney Stratford;⁴ and in 1679, Dr. William Clarke, Dean of Winchester, devised, by Will, 30*l.* per ann. to the officiating Minister of Stoney Stratford, out of his estate at Tillingham, in Essex.

The Minister, who officiates alternately at both Churches, is chosen by twelve of the principal inhabitants, and licensed by the Bishop. Here is a public School, founded by Mr. Michael Hipplesey circ. 1616, and endowed with about 8*l.* per ann.; besides several other Charities.

CURATES.

RICHARD CHEYNE, about 1423, was "Capellanus de Stoney Stratford."

Stephanus Byng, 1521.

Richard Cooper occurs 1525 and 1535.

John Bright, in 1523.

Henry Bayley, 1547.

William Keys, 1547.

William Pury, 1561; when it was returned, that he was Curate of St. Mary Magdalen, and that there was at that time no Curate of St. Giles.

Edward Rogers was Minister in 1588.

William Faringdon is styled "Curate" in 1598.

George Winstanley, A.B. was presented by the inhabitants, and admitted by the Bishop 19 Sept. 1605,

"Minister" of Stoney Stratford. He was, in February following, made Rector of Shenley; and died in 1629.

Matthew Walkeden succeeded him about 1607, and occurs Minister here 1609. He was presented in 1620 to Pitchcott, and died Rector there in 1633.⁵

John Tomson, Minister in 1616 and 1619. After him,

Thomas Pool was Minister in 1644, but was ejected.

Stephen Alanson occurs Minister 1645.

John Hatch, the first who subscribed the Register, occurs in 1653.

Robert Dickenson, A.M. 1659, who was regularly admitted Curate 19 March 1660; and was buried in St. Giles church-yard 17 May 1661.

. . . . *Wallington* succeeded 1661, and occurs 1663.

¹ Willis's Hist. Abb. vol. ii. p. 43, from Certif. in Augment. Office, 1549 (2 Edw. VI.)

² Madox's Formulæ, p. 424.

³ Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 13 or 14; Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 754.

⁴ Extract from the Last Will and Testament of Edmund Arnold, of Doctors' Commons, Esq.: "Being determined by the assistance of God to settle for the future my Manor of Furthoe, after the decease of me and my wife, to Charitable uses, I give 20*l.* p' ann. for ever for and towards the support and maintainance of an Orthodox Minister, who shall be licensed by and answerable to his Ordinary, in point of conformity, to read Divine Service at least on Sundays forenoon and afternoon, and performe other divine offices in one of the Churches or Chapels of the Towne of Stony Stratford. I give 10*l.* p' ann. for ever, to be paid to the Vicar or Curate of Potterspury in Com' North'to^o towards the increase of his poor stipend or means, hoping that the improprator there will take it into consideration how far he is concerned with the cure of souls there, and augment the pitiful stipend. I will and devise the Perpetual Advowson or Parsonage of Furthoe aforesaid unto the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Jesus College in Oxford, for ever. Made 22 March 1675; proved 9 April 1676." [Lansdowne MSS. 938, f. 1.]

⁵ See PITCHCOTT, in vol. i. p. 387 and 569.

Edward Bourne was admitted July 1665, and left it for St. John's Church, in Bedford, where he was living in 1712. His successor was

John Knowles, A.B. admitted 28 Oct. 1670.

Alexander Featherston, A.M. was admitted 8 April 1673. He resigned, being Vicar of Wolverton.

Richard Curney, A.B. admitted 5 Dec. 1676. He died 1690, being also Rector of Little Wolston, and was buried in St. Giles's Chapel. He was succeeded by

Richard Hatch, LL.B. admitted 1691. He died, and was buried in St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel 22 Sept. 1703; being succeeded by

Leonard Sedgewick, A.M. who was admitted 2 Oct. 1703.¹ He was also Rector of Thornton in 1740, and

Prebendary of Lincoln. He died in 1747, and was buried in St. Giles's Church. His successor was

. *Howard*; who was, in 1759, also presented, by the Earl of Westmoreland, to a Living near Peterborough.

. . . *Bradbury*, son to Mr. Bradbury, Vicar of Willen Bonant, in Essex, an Apothecary, was afterwards admitted for a short time. He was of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge; and had been Curate to Mr. Howard during six or seven years.²

Charles Kipling, presented 14 Feb. 1810, by the Lord Chancellor. He died in 1840; and was succeeded by

William Bond, A.M. the present Curate, 1843.

THE CHURCH.

St. Giles's Church, which was originally a chantry, was founded circ. 1450, though not endowed till 1482. It consists of a nave, two side-aisles, and a chancel, all covered with lead. At the west end a handsome embattled tower, in which is a clock and chimes, and five small bells.³ On the largest is this inscription, "Christus divinæ det nobis gaudia vitæ."⁴ The exact height of St. Giles's Church is eighty feet, from the battlements to the ground.

The chancel, or at least, the east end of it, was so very ruinous, that it was necessary to be taken down circ. 1757; and, being a little reduced in size, it was neatly re-built by Mr. Hiron's, of Warwick, though an unsightly gallery was set up.⁴

¹ Mr. Sedgewick, or Sidgewicke, as here spelt, experienced some difficulty, notwithstanding the Bishop's licence, in gaining admission to his Church, as appears by the following document:—"Noverint Universi p' p'sentes me Leonardus Sidgewicke de Stony Stratford in Co'm Bucks Cliciū ten'ti et firmit obligari Rico Salmon de Stony Stratford pd' Brasier in Centū libris bone et legis monete Anglie So'vend' eidem Rico Salmon aut suo certe Attornats' Executor vel Admōs' suis Ad quam quid'm solutend'm bene et fidelit faciend' obligo me hedes Executores Admōes meos firmit p' p'sentes Sigillo meo sigillat dat Tricesimo die Octobris Anno regni dnæ nræ Anne dei gra Angl' Scot' Ffranc' et Hib'niæ Regine fidei defensor etc. Sedo Annoque dni' 1703." The condiçō of this obligaçō is such that Whereas the above bounden Leonard Sidgwick hath lately obtayned a lycene from the right Reverend father in God James Lord Bishop of Lincoln for serveing the Cure of the Chappells on the east & west side of Stony Stratford afores^d & whereas the above named Richard Salmon being Church Warden for the Chappell on the s^d east side & having the possession of the key or keys of the s^d Chappell or Church on the s^d east side did on Sunday last in the afternoone refuse to deliver the key or keys thereof to the s^d Leonard Sidgwick by means whereof the s^d Leonard Sidgwick could not gett into the s^d Church to read prayers & performe the service therein as he ought to have done but hath att the date hereof delivered the key or keys of the s^d Church to the s^d Leonard Sidgwick. If thereof the s^d Leonard Sidgwick his heirs Ex' & Adm doe & shall from time to time & att all times hereafter save harmlesse & keepe indemnified the above named Richard Salmon his heirs Ex' & Adm of & from all manner of trouble cost & damage that he or they may be att or putt to on the acc^t or for his not delivering the key or keys to the s^d Leonard Sidgwick as sfores^d or delivering the same to him, Then this obligaçō to be void & of none effect or else to be & remayne in full force & virtue. LEONARD SIDGWICK.—Sealed and delivered in the presence of Leo. Thompson, Roger Chapman.—Mdm. The words (viz.) "or delivering the same to him," were interlined before the ensembling hereof. Test. Edw. Jenkinson.

² Cole's MSS.

³ John Edy, Esq. contributed, by his Will, dated in 1487, a legacy towards the expense of erecting the Tower, the only part of the building left standing, after having many years remained in ruins.

⁴ In the Register of Archbishop Sancroft, p. 287, on his delegating Bishop White, of Peterborough, to visit Lincoln Diocese, this return was made in 1686:—"An order made at Stony Stratford, by Thomas Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Sir Thomas Exton, LL.D. Knt. Vicar-General, for repairing the Parochial Church or Chapel of St. Giles, in Stony Stratford, and the chancel and pavement, and caused the stopped-up windows to be opened and glazed."

TYRINGHAM, WITH FILGRAVE,

is situated about three miles north of Newport Pagnell, on the north bank of the River Ouse, which is a fine ornament to the demesne of the Mansion-House. This Parish, with Filgrave annexed, is bounded, on the North, by Weston Underwood and Olney; on the East, by Emberton, Sherrington, and Lathbury; on the South, by Newport Pagnell; and on the West, by Gayhurst.

The soil is very rich and productive; and early in the last century, the cultivation of woad was attempted and introduced by a company of traders from Yorkshire, who rented lands in this parish at 7*l.* per ann. for the purpose of reducing the exorbitant price of that article, which had been advanced from about 13*l.* or 14*l.* to 40*l.* and 50*l.* per ton, in consequence of a monopoly. The cultivation of this article is still continued; but in various other parishes, land equally fit for the purpose is obtained at a considerably lower price.

THE MANOR.

Before the Conquest, Tyringham seems to have been divided into many small portions, which were subsequently united into two principal estates; that part of the Parish which was reckoned to belong to the Hundred of Bonestou, and probably comprised the western and northern portion, must have been contiguous to, and nearly enclosed by the estates of the Bishop of Constance; but Willis seems to have entertained an opinion, that Filgrave, which is not distinguished by name in the Norman Survey, did in fact constitute, at that period, the estate surveyed as the lands of William Fitz-Auscult, in Tyringham, which, in Domesday Book, are described as situated in Sigelai Hundred. The lands of the Bishop of Constance, whether in Tyringham, properly so called, or in Filgrave, had been previously holden by two Thanes; one of them a tenant of Waltheof, the Earl, who had two hides and half a virgate for his Manor; and the other, who held the third part of a virgate only, not called a Manor, but which he, as well as the greater possessor, might alienate. Anschitill, who held of the Bishop two hides and a half, and the third part of a virgate, for one Manor, had therefore evidently united the divided portions of the Saxons; and at the time of the Survey, his lands here were sufficient for four ploughs; three were kept in the demesnes; and three villeins, with six bordars, had one plough. There were four servants; and the whole value was estimated at 50*s.*; when he first held it, 20*s.*; and in the days of King Edward, 60*s.*¹

The estate of Fitz-Auscult seems to have been much more extensive than that of the Bishop of Constance, and had likewise previously been holden in divided portions, by five Thanes; Harold had three hides for a Manor; Estan, two for another Manor; Aliva, wife of Harold, one hide and a half, for a third Manor; Godwin, a Priest, had half a hide; and Godric, a man of Harold, one virgate; all of which were consolidated, and, after the Conquest, holden under William Fitz-Auscult, by Acard, as seven hides and one virgate and a quarter, for his Manor; the land being sufficient for eight ploughs; three were employed in the demesne, and five by nine villeins, with six bordars. There were six servants, pasture for eight teams, woods for two hundred hogs, and twenty-six pence pay-

¹ Terra Epi' Constant. In Bonestov Hvd. In Telinghā ten' Anschitill' de epō 11. hid et dim. et 111. part' uni' uirg' p' uno ̄. Tra ē. 1111. caē. In dñio sunt 111. et 111. uilli cū vi. bord' hn't. 1. caē. Ibi 1111. serui. Int' totū ual' 1. sol'. Q'do recep' xx. sol' T.R.E. lx. sol'. H. trā ē. de Exrābio p. bledone. Hoc ̄ tenuer' 11. teigni. Vn' hō Wallef comit. 11. hid' et dīm uirg. p' uno ̄ hab' alt' 111. part' uni' uirg. tenuit et uende' potuer'. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 145.]

ments, for minute customs; altogether, estimated at 6*l.*; as it had been at 8*l.* when he first held it, and the same in the time of King Edward.¹

The lands of the Bishop having been forfeited to the Crown by his rebellion, the tenure of his subfeudatory was probably transferred, before the reign of Hen. II. to the family of Tyingham; for Giffard de Tyingham bestowed the Church here upon Tickford Priory in that reign; and held three Knights' fees here about 1165. It may be inferred, that he derived his descent from Achard, who, in the time of the Conqueror, held Fitz-Auscult's Manor in Tyingham, being the great-grandson of the aforesaid Achard. The estates of Fitz-Auscult are said to have passed to the Paganells and the family of Somery.

A descendant of the before-mentioned Giffard de Tyingham, called Roger, being called upon, by a Writ of Quo Waranto, to shew his right to "Frankpledge in Tyingham, Fylegrave, (for they had clearly long before acquired distinct names) Estwode, and Crowleye," pleaded, that he held the town of Tyingham of Roger the Earl, who himself held *in capite* of the King; that Fylegrave, Estwode, and Crowleye, were appurtenant to Tyingham; and all his tenants there attended at the courts of the latter once in the year, and had done so immemorially; but that he had no instruments of punishment for offenders: and it was contended by Gilbert de Thornton, on behalf of the King, in the usual manner, that Roger de Somery had not established his right, by shewing the payment of half a mark to him, as a customary acknowledgement for the enjoyment of that privilege; and the said Roger de Tyingham was in mercy, &c.²

PEDIGREE OF TYRINGHAM.

From an ancient Pedigree in the possession of William Praed, Esq., of Tyingham; collated with Harleian MSS., no. 1193, 1351, 1391, 1412; in Mus. Brit.; Wallis's MSS.; Dugdale's Baronage and Munition; Blome's Hist. of Rutland; Kimber and Betham's Baronetages; The Topographer, vol. i. p. 497, &c.; Visitation of Bucks, 1575 and 1634; and divers Parochial Registers.

Arms: Az. a Saltire engrailed Arg. *Tyrinchum*. Az. a frette Arg. *Deyle*. Az. three water bougets, Arg. *Trusbut*. Gu. a Saltire Or.: in chief five piles Arg. *Heslerton*. Gu. fourteen billets Or. 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, *Cowdray*. Arg. within a bordure engrailed S. a fess Gu. *Weston*. Gu. three lions hauriant bet. ten cross crosslets Or. *Lucy*. Barry of six Arg. and Az. surtout, a bend. Gu. charged with three mullets pierced of the First. *Pubenham*.

ACHARD held under William Fitz-Auscult, in Tyingham, temp. William I. . . .

. . . . DE TYRINGHAM. . . .

HENRY DE TYRINGHAM. [Rot. Pip. 5 Stop.; Dodsworth's MSS.] . . .

GIFFARD DE TYRINGHAM held three Knights' fees in Staffordshire, temp. Hen. III. circ. 1165 [Lib. Nig. Scac.] viv. 33 Hen. II.; gave . . . Tyingham Church to the Priory at Tickford. circ. 1187. [Monast. Anglie.]

SIR RICHARD DE TYRINGHAM, 1218. [Linc. Regist.] . . .

GEOFFREY DE TYRINGHAM, son and heir of Sir Richard, 1234. [Testa de Nevil.] . . . [Arms: Gu. six lionsels ramp. Or. 3, 2, 1.]

SIR JOHN DE TYRINGHAM, Knt., ob. 1279 (4 Edw. I.)=CECILY, dau. of Sir Thomas Heslerton, Kat.

SIR ROGER TYRINGHAM, Knt., Commander=CHRISTIAN, dau. and hr. of Sir Walter D'Eyville, son of John Lord D'Eyville [Dugd. Bar. Tom. i. p. 593.] in Scotland, viv. 1307. [Rot. Hund. 7] Gov. of York Castle, by Maud, widow of Sir James Aldithley [Dugdale,] or, Maud, dau. and hr. of Sir Roger Trusbut. [FAMILY PEDIGREE.]

SIR ROGER TYRINGHAM, Knt., Sheriff of Bucks and Beds 11 and 16 Edw. II.; Banneret; Knt. of the Shire=MARGAREY, dau. and coh. of Sir Thomas Cowdray, Knt. for Bucks 2 Edw. III.; in the Parliament at York.

SIR JOHN TYRINGHAM, Knt., Knight of the Shire for Bucks,=ISABELL, dau. and coh. of Sir Thomas Weston, Knt. WILLIAM TYRINGHAM, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, 15 Ric. II.

a

¹ Terra Willii Filij Ausculi. In Sigelai Hvnd. In Tedlinghā ten' Acardus de Willo vii. hid' et unā uirg' et tiii^{rem}. part' unū uirg' p' uno m. Trā ē. viiii. cañ. In dñ'o sunt iii. et ix. uilli cū vi. bord' hn't. v. cañ. Ibi vi. serui. P'tū viii. cañ. Silua cc. porc' et xxvi. denar' de minutis c̄suetudinib. Int' totū ual vi. lib'. Q'do recep' viii. lib' et int'd T.R.E. Hoc m̄ tenuer' v. teigui. Herold' un' eos. habuit iii. hid' p' uno m̄ et Goduin' pb'r dim' hid'. Estan. ii. hid' p' uno m̄. Godric hō Heroldi i. uirg' et Alueua uxor Heroldi i. hid' et dim' p' uno m̄. Hi om̄s potuer' uende' cui uoluer' [Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 148.]

² Placita de Quo Waranto, p. 84.

NEWPORT HUNDRED.

SIR JOHN TYRINGHAM, Knt. = KATHARINE, dau. and br. of Sir Geoffrey Lord Lucy, by Katharine, dau. of Lord Grey de Wilton. [FAMILY PEDIGREE.]

The Pedigrees of Grey of Wilton, and Lucy, as deduced by Dugdale, do not confirm this descent.

JOHN TYRINGHAM, Esq., ob.
1445. [Esc. 3
Hen. V.]

ELLISON, dau. and coh. of Sir Lawrence
Purcell, Knt., by his second wife,
ob. 10 Hen. VI. [PEDI-
GRIE OF PURCELL,
V.]

ROGER TYRING.—KATHARINE, si-t. of
HAM. Sir William Champ.

MAUD, mar. to [Arms: Arg.
a fess between six estoils of six points
wavy S. 3, 2, 1]
mar. to Bereford.

JOHN TYRINGHAM, Esq. [Rot. Fin. 7 and 8 Hen. V., ro. 10, m. 18.] = ALICE, dau. of Sir John Olney, beheaded in 1461, on account of the murder of the Duke of York, [sist. of Sir Robert. [PEDIGREE OF OLNEY.] after the Battle of Wakefield.]

THOMAS TY-	ROGER TY- . . .
BINGHAM.	BINGHAM.

ELIZABETH, sist. of Sir William JOHN TYRINCHAM, Esq., of Ashby Ledgers, Co. Northampton, bur. 1484 (2 Ric. III.) at Tyringham.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Edmund Brudenell, Esq., by Philippa Englefield, his second wife: mar. 2ndly, to John Cheyne, Esq., of Chesham Bois. [PEDIGREE of BRUDENELL, ENGLEFIELD, and CHEYNE.]

WILLIAM THOMAS.

JOHN T. V.
RINGHAM,
eld. son,
ob. juv.

ELIZABETH,
MARGARET,
mar to
Ric.
Houden.
MARY.

JOHN TY-
BINGHAM,
eld. son,
ob. 1501,
s. p.

THOMAS TYRINGHAM,
and hr. Will dated
ob. 28 Sept. 1526 [I
ampton, vol. i, p. 74.]

Esq., surv. son of	ANNE, dau. of Sir
1 Oct. 1524;	Humphrey
Dist. of North-	Catesby, Knt., of
	Whiston, Co.
	Northampton.

AGNES, mar. to John Reynes, of Clifton.
ELIZABETH, mar. to Edmund, son of Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. [Hist. of Northampton, vol. i. p. 74.]
MARY, mar. to Anthony Catesby, of Whiston: ob. 1508; bur. at Tyningham.

ROBERT TYRING-
HAM, eld. son
[Esc. 19 Hen.
VIII.,] ob. 7
March 1532
[Ibid. 24 Hen.
VIII. no. 48.]

THOMAS TYRINGHAM,
Esq., æt. 14, 24 Hen.
VIII.; Sheriff of
Bucks 2 Eliz; ob.
29 March 1595, æt.
80; bur. at Tying-
ham.

=PETRONILLA, dau.
of John Goodwin,
Esq., of Winch-
endon, ob. 29
Dec. 1594, æt.
82; bur. at Ty-
ringham. [See
vol. i. p. 519.]

EDMUND TY-
RINGHAM, of
Stanton Wy-
vill, Co.
Leicester.

ELIZABETH, dau. of William Danvers, Esq., of Colthorpe and Banbury, Co. Oxon.

JOHN TY-
RING-
HAM, ob.
s. p.
HUMPHREY
TYRING-
HAM, ob.
cœlebs.

MARY, mar. to William Baldwin,
son and hr. of Sir John Bald-
win, Knt., Ch. Just. of Com.
Pleas.

SIR ANTHONY TYRINGHAM, Knt., of Tyringham, at 40, 38 Eliz. Will dated 30 Dec. 1613 ob. 1614, bur at Tyringham.

ELIZABETH,
 dau. of Sir
 Robert
 Throck-
 morton,
 Knt.
 [PELIGREE
 of THROCK-
 MORTON]

TYRING-
 HAM OF
 WINCH-
 ENLON.
 †

ELIZABETH, mar. to Thomas Reed, of
Ludgershall; 2ndly, to Henry
Poole.
CATHARINE, mar. to Gilbert Huddy.
MARY, mar. to Edward Pigot, of
North Crawley.
ANNE, mar. to John Northwood.
FRANCES, mar. to Edward Sanders,
of Flore, Co. Northampton.

JOHN	JA
TY-	of
RING-	rey
HAM.	ley
GEORGE	of
TY-	Co
RING-	bu
HAM,	15
ob.	W

ANE, dau. of Humphrey D'Oyly, Esq., of Merton, Co. Oxon., sur. 6 July 1587, at Weston	FRANCIS TyRINGHAM, Esq., of Weston Favell.
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ANNE, dau. of BRIDGET.
John Shuk- MARY.
burgh, Esq.,
of Naseby, and
widow of John
Hopkins, Gent.
JOHN TYRINGHAM.
BRIDGET.

SIR THOMAS = FRANCES, dau.
TYRINGHAM, Knt.,
born 28
Sept.; bap.
3 Oct. 1589,
at Winchester;
at ob.
1636; bur.
24 Jan. at
Tyningham.

SIR ARTHUR
TYRINGHAM,
Knt., killed
in 1642
[Merc. Rus-
sus, p.
117; Hey-
lin's Life of
Abp. Laud.
p. 60;] mar-
ried . . . dau-
ghter of . . . Tre-
vor, and
relict of . . .
Baggenhall,
Esq.

ANTHONY TYRINGHAM, Ck. Rec. of Tyingham, a sufferer in the Civil War; mar. 1st Margaret, dau. of . . . Walcott, of Lond.; 2dly, Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas Tresham, Knt., ob. s. p. 19 Aug. 1659; bur. at Tyingham. [Green's Hist. of Worcester, vol. i. p. 232.]

EDWARD TY
INGHAM, of
Halton. Co.
Lincoln, Gen.
of Privy Cham-
ber to King Chas.
killed in 164

JANE, dau
of Edward
St. Barbe,
Askington
Co. Hants

FRANCIS.
ERIGINE.
THOMAS.
EVER.
WILLIAM.
EDWARD.
GEORGE.
ARTHUR.
ANTHONY.
CHARLES.
died s. d.

SIBILL, mrs. to
Humphrey
Newton, of
Oundle, Co.
Northamp.
MARGARET,
mrs. 1st to
Anthony
Dormer, 2nd
son of Robert
Lord Dormer.
[PEDIGREE OF
DORMER.]
ELIZABETH,
mrs. to Sir
Robert Fish-
er, Knt., of
Packington,
Co. Warwick.

ROBERT=
TY-
RING-
HAM, of
Bark-
by, Co.
Leic.
and
Weston
Favell,
Co.
North-
ampton,
bap.
1577;
viv.
1618

ELIZABETH, dau. of William Bainbridge, Esq., relict of John Stanford, Esq., Recorder of Leicester, ob. 1608.

ELIZABETH, only dau., mar. to Nathaniel Stevens, of
Horton & Shennington, Co. Glouc. ob. circ. 1640

THO-
MAS
TY-
RING-
HAM,
Esq.,
ob.
juve-
nis.

SIR JOHN TYRINGHAM, Knt., Sheriff of Bucks 18 Car. I.; ob. s. p.; bur. at St. Mary's Oxford; mar. Anne Adams, or Andrews, of London; bur. in London, in 1674.

FRAN
TY
HA
CO
EDW
ob.
leb
at
rin
20
LE

ELIZABETH, dau.
of . . . Miller,
of Swallowfield,
Co. Berks, re-
lict of Henry
Wincheombe,
Esq. of Berks.

SIR WILLIAM TYRINGHAM, K.B., fifth son and sur- viving heir, ob. 1685, s. p. m., bur. 6 Aug. at Tying- ham.	SARAH, dau. of and re- lict of James Mar- tyn, of Put- ney, ob.
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DOROTHY, mar. to Sir Henry Casson, Knt
at Tyingham, June 1629.
CATHERINE, mar. to Humphrey Harlston
of Co. Cest. 20 Oct. 1640.
ANNE, mar. 18 Jan. 1631, to Richard
Napier, Esq., at Tyingham.
ELEANOR, mar. 1st, to John Markham, o
Lincoln; 2dly, to Thomas, 2nd son
of James Lord Mordaunt.
ELIZABETH, bur. at Tyingham, 9 Oct
1635.

Folia, ob. inf.

ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir, mar. to John Backwell, Esq

[PEDIGREE of BACKWELL and PRAED].

PEDIGREE OF PABENHAM, IN ALLIANCE WITH THE TYRINGHAMS.

From a MS. Pedigree in the possession of William Praed, Esq.; with additions from Willis's MSS.; and other authorities.

Arms: Barry of six Arg. and Az. surtout a bend Gu. charged with three mullets pierced of the First. *Pabenham.* Arg. in a bordure S. bezante a cross fretty engrailed of the Second. *Ufford.* Arg. a cross . . . *Crequer.*

JOHN DE PABENHAM, HAMON CREQUETTER, Baron of MAYO, dau. and sole hr. of William de Averanches, son of Simon, and grandson of
of Leeds Castle, Co. Kent. } Turcius de Averanches, Lord of Folkestone in 1146, and son and hr. of Simon.

JOHN DE PABENHAM, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds, 6, 7, and . . . dau. of . . . Clyfford. [*Arms:* Cheque. BERTRAM DE KEYRDOL, = AGNES, dau.
9 Edw. II. "summonatus inter Barones Angl. 24 Edw. I. Az. and Or. on a bend Gu. three lions ramp. of Oatenhanger, Co. Kent. and coh.

SIR THOMAS DE PABENHAM, dau. of Ufford. NICHOLAS KEYRDOL, = ELIZABETH.

. (1st wife) dau. of Clansley. ob. s. p. [*Arms:* Gu. a fess indented bet. = SIR LAURENCE PABENHAM, = ELIZABETH (2nd wife)
six cross crosslets, 3 and 3 Or.]

Another account of the second marriage of Sir Laurence Pabenham is, that his wife was . . . daughter of Sir Giles de Albini, or Dawbenye, Knt., by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Millington, Knt.; which Sir Giles was son of Sir Ralph, by Joane, daughter of the Earl of Barre. [*Arms of D'Albany:* Gu. a fess fusilee Arg.; and of his Lady, Arg. a fess fusilee Gu.; and of *Millington*, Gu. a salire nebule.]

Sir Richard de Tyingham, who was son of Giffard de Tyingham, in 1218, presented his Clerk to the Church here, which was probably resumed from the Convent of Tickford, in exchange for other lands, soon after his father's grant; whose son and successor was Geoffrey, father to John Tyingham, who married Cecily, daughter to Sir Thomas Heslerton, Knt., probably of Barenton, in Cambridgeshire. This John had issue, Roger, his son and heir, who being a Knight, attended King Edw. I. in his expedition into Scotland, and had a command in the Army; and, as the Paganell's demesnes here, came, by failure of issue-male, to the Someries, he or his father seems also to have acquired their possessions, on payment of Knights' fees to Somery. The successor to this Sir Roger, was a son of the same name, who was in Parliament for Co. Bucks temp. Edw. II. as his father had been temp. Edw. I. and was also Sheriff of Bucks and Beds; and, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cowdray, had issue, John, his eldest son, and William, his second son; which John, who was Knight of the Shire 5 Ric. II. by Isabell his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Weston, had issue, Sir John Tyingham; who, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Lucy, had a son of the same name, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Lawrence Pabenham; and, dying in 1445, was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who married Alice, sister of Sir Robert Olney, and had issue, John, his son and heir;¹ who, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Brudenell, Esq. his second wife, had issue, Thomas, his son and heir.² This Thomas Tyingham dying in 1526, was succeeded by another Thomas, his second son, who died in 1595, aged eighty years; and his successor was Sir

¹ John Tyingham, by Will, dated 12 July 1484, directed to be buried in the Church of the Friars Preachers, in London; gave 20*l.* towards the building of our Lady's Chapel at Tyingham; and 3*s.* 4*d.* to keep an annual obit for him. John Tyingham, son of the above John by his second wife, by his Will, dated 18 Feb. 1500, directed to be buried in our Lady's Chapel joining to the chancel of St. Peter in Tyingham; the great bell to ring on the day of his burial from six to six; a Priest to pray for his soul for seven years; his picture to be laid on his grave, with his arms and scripture; and 10*s.* to be paid for his obit yearly. Thomas Tyingham, his brother, by his Will, dated 1 Oct. 1524, directed to be buried in the midst of our Lady's Church at Tyingham, before our Lady's image; fifteen poor men to bear torches and pray for his soul until his month's mind be passed; two tapers to burn before his hearse every holiday during that time; and to his three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne, he gave 300 marks a piece for their portions.

² By an Inquisition, taken at Aylesbury, 22 April 1596, it was returned, that Thomas Tyingham died 29 March 1595, (37 Eliz.) leaving his son, Anthony Tyingham, aged forty, seised of Tyingham, Filgrave, and Emberton Manors, held of the Crown in socage, as of the Manor of Newport Pagnell, and of the Advowson of Tyingham Church; four messuages and thirty-six acres, and 15*s.* rent in Sherrington, held also by fealty of Newport Manor; and of a messuage in North Crawley, and View of Frankpledge there, and 150 acres in Wavendon, held of the Earl of Oxford, as of his Manor of Whitchurch. [Esc. 38 Eliz. Fest. 22 April.] This Thomas Tyingham had a pardon in 22 Eliz. for having enclosed 480 acres in Tyingham and Filgrave. [Rot. Pat. 20 Eliz.]

Anthony Tyringham, his eldest son. His second son was Thomas, who, settling at Lower Winchendon, was progenitor of the Tyringham family of that place, which were surviving there 1732, but became extinct in the male line, in the fourth generation, soon after. As to Sir Anthony, he died in 1614, and was buried here; and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Tyringham, his son, who died 1636, and by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gorges, who died 1649, had issue, five sons and five daughters. The four eldest sons dying without issue-male, this Estate descended to Sir William Tyringham, the fifth son; who, dying in 1685, and leaving issue, an only daughter, named Elizabeth, and she becoming wife to John Backwell, son of Edward Backwell, Alderman of London, he, in her right (and by Alderman Backwell having advanced large sums of money on this estate,) succeeded to the inheritance. He died in 1708, and was buried here, as had been his wife, who died twenty years before him; and was succeeded by Tyringham Backwell, Esq. his eldest son, in 1735. This Mr. Backwell died at Tyringham, where he was buried about 1754, leaving a son, a Banker in London, who died soon after, and left issue, a son, about a year old at his father's death. The last Tyringham Backwell, Esq. died in October 1777, unmarried; on whose death, the house at Tyringham was left for some years uninhabited, his unmarried sisters removing to Northampton.'

PEDIGREE OF BACKWELL.

From a MS. Pedigree in the possession of William Praed, Esq. of Tyringham, Co. Bucks, and Trevathan, Co. Cornwall.

BARNABY BACKWELL, Esq. of Backwell, Co. Somerset (descended from Roger de Backwell, one of the Esquires to Lord = JANE, dau. of John Temple, James Aubley, or Aldithy, at the Battle of Poitiers, A.D. 1356, when John, King of France, was taken prisoner; also Esq. of Burton Dassett, ob. from Hugh de Backwell, Coroner for Somersetshire temp. Hen. VI.); settled in Bucks temp. Elizabeth. 1694.

JOHN BACKWELL Esq. of Broughton. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Coventry, of London. ALICE (1st Wife), = EDWARD BACKWELL, Esq. Al- = MARY (2nd Wife), dau. of dau. of Bret, Merchant, derman of London; ob. 1683. Ric. Leigh, Esq.; ob. 1670. of London.

ELIZABETH, m. to Richard Mountney, Esq. of Kew. RICHARD BACKWELL, Esq. = BARNABY BACKWELL, Esq. ob. celebs 21 Feb. 1731; JANE, mar. to Francis Tyringham, Esq. of Neiber Winchendon. ob. 26 April 1731. bur. at Tyringham. [PEDIGREE OF TYRINGHAM, IN WINCHENDON.]

JOHN BACKWELL, Esq. of Tyringham, ob. 1708 = ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir of Sir William Tyringham, Knt. bur. 15 April, at Tyringham. by his second wife. [PEDIGREE OF TYRINGHAM.]

TYRINGHAM = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Francis Child, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and sister of Samuel Child, Banker; ob. 1715. [Arms: Arg. a lion ramp. within an orle of cross crosslets fitché 8 *Heulin*; but in a MS. Pedigree, quarterly, 1 and 4 G. a chev. Arg. charged with three ermines between three birds, 2 and 3 Or. a chev. bet. three tigers' faces S.] EDWARD BACKWELL, Esq. Alderman of London; mar. Theodosia, relict of Hyott, Esq. of Co Gloucester. JOHN BACKWELL, ob. juv. JOHN BACKWELL, mar. Martha Milborne; ob. 1732. WILLIAM BACKWELL, ob. juv. WILLIAM BACKWELL, ob. 1704, at sea. BRETT BACKWELL, bapt. at Tyringham 5 July 1669; of Queen's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1710; A.M. 1714; S.T.B. 1723; Rector of Moulse 1727, and Tyringham 1736; ob. celebs 1756. [See List of Rectors.] JAMES BACKWELL, bapt. 17 Dec. 1690; bur. 29 Jan. JAMES BACKWELL, ob. 1710. HARRIS BACKWELL, bapt. 24 July 1694; ob. 1711, at sea. CHARLES BACKWELL, bur. 4 Oct. 1693. ELIZABETH, eldest dau. ob. inf. ELIZABETH, youngest dau.; mar. to Thomas More, Esq. of Westminster; ob. 1732.

TYRINGHAM = MARGARET (1st) = BARNABY BACKWELL, (2nd Wife), of Charter-House Square, London; mar. 23 June 1747; ob. viduâ; bur. 16 July 1764, at Tyringham. FRANCIS BACKWELL, WILLIAM BACKWELL, Esq. High Sheriff of Bucks 1765; ob. 16 Jan. 1770; bur. 23 Jan. at Tyringham. ELIZABETH, eldest dau; mar. to George Hill, Esq. of Pelham Furness, Co. Herts; ob. 19 Oct. 1753. CHARLOTTE, ob. 3 Nov. 1788, æt. 79, at Hampton Court; bur. at Tyringham, 11 Nov. JANE, ob. Oct. 1775. FRANCES, mar. to Henry Jenkins, Esq. LUCY, bur. 29 Oct. 1797, at Tyringham.

TYRINGHAM BACKWELL, Esq. born 7 Jan. 1753; ob. 1777, celebs; bur. 28 Oct. at Tyringham. ELIZABETH, born in London 1 Sept. 1749; m. to William Praed, Esq. [PEDIGREE OF PRAED.] SINGH, ob. inupt.; bur. 11 Aug. 1787, at Tyringham. JANE, ob. inupt. 1795.

1 Cole heard these Ladies say, in their father's lifetime, at Tyringham, that Alderman Backwell, on some failure in the Government security, was forced to retire to Holland, where he died, and being embalmed, was brought over to England and buried at Tyringham; his face being seen in the coffin, which had a glass in that part of it, just over the face. His arms (in a print representing him in his Alderman's robes,) are three covered cups. [See also Pennant's Journey.]

TYRINGHAM HOUSE.

The ancient Mansion of the family of Tyingham¹ was a noble building, of considerable extent and very elegant construction; having been the residence of that influential family during several centuries.² In 1685, on the death of Sir William Tyingham, it devolved to John Backwell, Esq. who had married his only daughter. It then became tenanted by different occupiers, amongst whom were Humphrey Minchin, Esq. an Irish Gentleman, mentioned in one of Cole's MS. Letters as its occupier in 1760, when that diligent observer visited the house.³ He was Representative in successive Parliaments for Oakhampton and Bossiney, Clerk of the Ordnance during part of Lord North's Administration, and Serjeant-at-Law, by Patent, of the House of Commons in Ireland. His residence at Tyingham was marked by habits of such generous and attractive hospitality, as maintained the reputation of Tyingham House in all its pristine honour. The Mansion was subsequently occupied, during some few years, by Richard Cumberland, Esq. whose sons, Charles and William, were born here. In his interesting Memoirs, he mentions his having attended the Earl of Halifax, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as Private Secretary; and, on the return of the family, "they were to repose for a few days at Tyingham;" which he describes as "a large and venerable Mansion on the banks of the Ouse, which had caught his eye when on his road to Ireland."⁴ The old Manor-House was taken down in 1792, and a large and handsome edifice erected in its stead, by William Praed, Esq. in whose family it is now in possession.

¹ Letter from King Charles I. when imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle, to Sir William Tyingham.

[From the original, in the possession of William Praed, Esq.]

"To our trusty and well-beloved friend, Will. Tyingham:— We must ascribe it to a more potent arm than that of flesh, that when we seeme to be in the lowest condition, we are not destitute of compassionate friends. of this we have beyond our hopes a present experience, even from those we esteemed our professed enemies, by whose assistance we doubt not but our affaires will suddenly be so stated, that some designes for our present enlargement will be speedily put into execution. But to make these engines move usefully, monie is our only want, a suppliment whereof we cannot promise to our selfe, but from those who have bin most faithfull to us, and in this ranke we must ever reckon you, whose forwardnes in our service we cannot forgett wth purchasing to ourselfe the ignominious stampe of ingratitude: if our intelligence fayle us not, and we have noe reason to suspect it, you are at present provided to furnish vs wth five hundred pound, and it is a present and speedy supply must advance our designes. We must therefore desire and conjure you, as you love us and tender our safety, wthout delay to deliver that sume to this bearer, and if possibly wthout noise, in Gould, to whom you may give credit, though we must not give you his name, for that he desires may be concealed, and so farre we have reason to comply wth him, that will undergoe such a hazard for vs. All that we shall give you more in charge is, that you communicate this negotiation to noe one living; and this we must charge upon y^e as matter of trust and honor; we have already too much cause to make vs sensible of our owne and our friends suffering for want of secrecy, and had it not bin to prevent the like, we could not have thought it reasonable to move you for so great a sume. There remains only to lett you knowe, that this service wil be so acceptable to us, that it will not be easy for vs to sett a proportionable valuation upon it, yet you may be confident of such returns from vs, as may stand most wth our honor, and the merit of the engagement you hereby putt upon us, we shall ever prize at the highest rate. We rest confident of your love, and be assured of ours.

April 10, 1648.

"CHARLES R."

² On the 6th Aug. 1546, an Ordinance was made by the House of Commons, for granting a pardon to William Tyingham, Esq. of Tyingham, for his delinquency, and for the discharge of the sequestration of his Estate. [Commons' Journals, vol. iv. p. 638.]

³ Cole remarked, in a large dining-room, the following Arms: Quarterly of six. 1. Tyingham. 2. Broken, but formerly Az. a frette Or. Deyville. 3. Az. three water bougets Arg. Trusbut. 4. Gu. fourteen billets Or. 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, Cowdray. 5. Arg. a fess Gu. within a bordure engrailed S. Weston. 6. Barry of six, Arg. and Az. on a bend Gu. three mullets of the First. Pakenham. Crest: A talbot's head billeted, Tyingham impaling Catesby; Brudenell; and Or. and Gu. a lion ramp. between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged; also, per pale Or. and Az. a chevron Gu.; and over the chimney, in the same apartment, carved, Tyingham impaling Throckmorton. [Cole's MSS. in Mus. Brit. vol. xxxviii. p. 391.]

⁴ Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, p. 177, 293.

The following old Portraits at Tyringham House, are mentioned by Pennant :

An old Lady, in a great quilled ruff and gauze cap, with an enormous veil falling to the ground; a black gown, spotted with white jewels, forming a cross, on her breast; another on her arm; great strings of pearl on her wrists, standing under a canopy, on which is a crown and coat of arms.

A young Lady, leaning on a chair, in a gauze cap,

falling back, yellow petticoat flowered with red, and a feather fan.

Half-length of Colonel Backwell, in blue, gold sleeves and frogs; wearing a sash; and with a battle in view.

Small Portrait of Edward Backwell, Esq. Alderman of London, and a Banker; with long hair, a flowered gown, and a table near him.

PEDIGREE OF MACKWORTH AND PRAED.

Arms: Party per pale, indented S. and Erm. a chevron Gu. frettee Or. Crest: On a wreath, a pair per pale, indented as in the arms. *Mackworth*.

Sir James Mackworth, Knt. of Mackworth, Co. Derby, temp. Edw. III.

JOHN MACKWORTH, LL.D. Prebendary of Empingham 1401; Dean of Lincoln 1422; ob. 1451. THOMAS MACKWORTH, Esq. of Mackworth, Co. Salop, temp. Edw. III. Alice, dau. of Sir John de Basynges, of Empingham, worth, 1404; M.P. for Derbyshire 4; Knt. and snt. and hr. of Sir John de Basynges; at. 60 and 8 Hen. VI.; mort. 24 Hen. VI. [24 Hen. VI. [Ec. 24 Hen. VI no. 41]

HENRY MACKWORTH, Esq. of Empingham and Mackworth, 12 Hen. VI. 21 Edw. IV. Sheriff of Rutlandshire 18 Edw. IV.

JOHN MACKWORTH, ancestor of the Mackworths of Normanton, Co. Rutland. THOMAS MACKWORTH, 2nd son, 4 Hen. VII.; Groom of the Privy Chamber to King Hen. VII.; possessed of Meole Brace, Co. Salop. 22 Hen. VII. AGNES . . .

JOHN MACKWORTH (second son), a Merchant at Shrewsbury, 1531. AGNES, sister of Robert Meredyth, 1534.

THOMAS MACKWORTH, eldest son, of Belton Grange, in the parish of Meole Brace, 8 Eliz.; living 27 Eliz. DOROTHY, dau. of Richard Lee of Langley, Co. Salop. Marriage-articles dated 25 July, 8 Eliz.

RICHARD MACKWORTH, Esq. of Belton Grange, eldest son and heir-apparent. DOROTHY, dau. of Laurence Crunage of Keel, Stafford. Marriage-articles dated 29 October, 42 Eliz.

HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, Esq. of Belton Grange, buried in Westminster Abbey 26 Dec. 1654. ANNE, dau. of Thomas Waller, Esq. of Beaconsfield, Settlement after marriage, dated 28 May, 22 Jac. I.

THOMAS MACKWORTH, Esq. of Belton Grange, son and heir, about 35 years of age on 24 Aug. 1663. ANNE, dau. and heir of Richard Bulkeley, Esq. of Buntingdale, Co. Salop; mar. 20 July 1652.

BULKLEY MACKWORTH, Esq. of Buntingdale; born 21 Dec. 1653; ob. 18 Feb. 1730-1, unmarried. Sir HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, Knt. an eminent Lawyer; born—Mans, dau. and heir of Sir Herbert Evans, Knt. of Nialth, Co. Glamorgan. Jan. 1657; knighted 15 Jan. 1682; ob. Aug. 1727.

HERBERT MACKWORTH, Esq. of Neath; born 7 Sept. 1687, in Essex street, London; M.P. for Cardiff 1739; ob. 20 Aug. 1765. KINSMITH EVANS, Esq. of Neath; born 20 Oct. 1688, at Neath. WILLIAM MORGAN MACKWORTH, born 3 Nov. 1694; took the name of Praed. MARTHA, dau. and heir of John Praed, Esq. of Tiverton, Co. Cornwall; M.P. for St. Ives 1708. ANNE, born 15 May 1690; ob. unmarried. MARY, born 1691; ob. unmarried.

HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, Esq. of Neath; born 21 Dec. 1653; ob. 18 Feb. 1730-1, unmarried. MARY, dau. of William Forester, Esq. of Welling-street, Co. Salop; mar. 1st to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, Bart. May 1738; and, 2ndly, Jan. 1746; ob. 1810. BULKLEY MACKWORTH, Esq. of Neath; born 21 Dec. 1653; ob. 18 Feb. 1730-1, unmarried. WILLIAM MACKWORTH, Esq. of Neath; born 21 Dec. 1653; ob. 18 Feb. 1730-1, unmarried. SUSAN, dau. of William Forester, Esq. of Welling-street, Co. Salop; mar. 1st to Sir Brian Broughton Delves, Bart. May 1738; and, 2ndly, Jan. 1746; ob. 1810. JOHN, viv. 1737.

WILLIAM PRAED, Esq. of Tyringham, M.P. for St. Ives 1774, 1802 to 1807; Recorder of St. Ives; M.P. for Banbury. ELIZABETH TYRINGHAM BACKWELL, dau. of John, and sister, and at length sole heir, of Tyringham Backwell, Esq.; bur. 4 March 1811, at Tyringham [Pedigree of Tyringham and Backwell]. HENRY PRAED, of St. Mary Hall, Oxon, B.C.L. 15 May 1777; ob. ex.elsb. KATHLEEN, MARY, mar. to William Sandys, Esq. of Milver, Co. Cornwall. JULIANA, JULIANA.

JAMES BACKWELL, second dau. of WILL PRAED, Charles Chaplin, Esq. of Halkney, Co. Lincoln, sister of Charles Chaplin, Esq., late M.P. for Co. Lincoln; mar. Sept. 1823. WILLIAM TYRINGHAM PRAED, Esq. born 13 March, bapt. 22 March, 1780, at Tyringham. HENRY PRAED, born 13 July 1782; ob. inf. HERBERT PRAED, ob. int. 10 Jan. 1786. HUMPHREY PRAED, born 18 April 1783. JOHN PRAED, bapt. 21 Nov. bur. 23 Nov. 1786. JOHN PRAED, bapt. 28 June 1795; ob. 16 Feb. 1821. SARAH ARABELLA, mar. 17 Jan. 1822 to the Rev. Henry Wrey Winfield, A.M. Rector of Tyringham. ELIZABETH, JULIA.

WILLIAM BACKWELL PRAED, born 1 Oct. 1829, MARY-SOPHIA, LOUISA-AGNES, CHARLOTTE.

¹ Blore, in the History of Rutland (page 224), mentions a curious instrument in the College of Arms; the grant of a Coat of Arms from John Touchet, Lord Audley, dated at his Manor of Markeaton, in Derbyshire, 1 Aug. 1404, to John Mackworth, and Thomas his brother, with an attestation annexed, taken from the original, in the custody of Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart. of Normanton, Co. Rutland, 30 July 1682, by Gregory King, *Rouge Dragon*: "A tous ceu que ces lettres verront au orrant Johan Touchet Sire D'Audeley, Saluz. Savoir nous faisons que nous p' consideration que nous," &c.

THE RECTORY

was, in the first Valor, in 1534, entered at 13*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, exclusive of Filgrave, which was estimated at 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The number of families in Tyingham (Filgrave containing 26 Inhabitants,) was about 100; and together paying to the Land-tax 230*l.* 10*s.* The population, in 1841, was 206.

A Parson, dated 21 Oct. 1674, and signed B. Taylor, Rector, describes the Rectory as comprising

A house of 3 bays, with a small leanto adjoining; stone walls all but one bay, which is brick and studd; all thatched: an orchard, containing one rood: the yard and the house which the ground stands on, one rood: one close of pasture adjoining, one acre and a half; and another containing three acres. In Broad green three lands. In Colewort field three acres, six lands. In Hobb's Beanfield three acres and a half. Arable nine acres.

In another Terrier, delivered to the Bishop of Lincoln in 1700, are enumerated:

A dwelling-house, stable, coach-house, barn, and a brew-house, altogether forming four bays. Item. one barn of one bay; an orchard, garden, two closes of six acres. Two acres of arable abutting on Church Furlong, in Hobsbain field, butting and bounding upon Berry orchard, shooting north and south. Item. Three acres of arable in Calliworth field, one butting on Calliworth Close, the other upon *Portway*, and shooting east and west. Item. Three acres of arable in Broad Green field.¹

RECTORS.

HENRY WALTHAM, presented in 1218, by Richard de Tyingham.

Henry de Malolacu was presented in 1252, by William de Beauchamp. He died; and was succeeded by *John de Wytham*, or *Wychem*, presented 9 Nov. 1276, by Roger de Thurkelby. And at his death,

William de Tyingham was presented 1 July 1312, by Sir Roger de Tyingham, Knt. He died; and

William Cole de Loughton was presented 7 July 1349, by the same Patron. At his death,

William Schypwick, alias *Alen*, was presented 7 Nov. 1361, by John Brock, of London. He exchanged for St. Anne's Aldersgate, London, with

Thomas Wetewang, presented 11 Jan. 1372, by Sir John de Tyingham, Knt. He exchanged for Dodingherst Rectory, Co. Essex, with

John Barron, pres. 8 Aug. 1379, by the same Patron. He exchanged for Rothring Rectory, Co. Essex, with

John Pryk de Swanesej, 29 Dec. 1391, who was also presented by the same Patron.

Radolphus Tyingham, in 1437.

John Brasier died in 1460.

Richard Seel, presented 10 Aug. 1460, by John Tyingham, Esq., sen. He died; and was succeeded by *Robert Smale*, 17 Oct. 1466, on the presentation of John Tyingham, Esq.; and resigning,

John Middleton, LL.B., was presented 18 March 1478, by the same Patron. He resigned; and was succeeded by

Ralph Leyham, 14 Jan. 1484, on the presentation of Elizabeth Tyingham, widow: and dying,

Thomas Reynes, A.M., was presented 14 Aug. 1500, by John Tyingham, Esq.; and on his resignation,

Richard Edmunds was presented 3 March 1509, by Thomas Tyingham, Esq.; and at his death, was succeeded by

Thomas Litterworth, or *Lutterworth*, 12 Feb. 1547, on the same presentation.

Henry Hudson, presented 5 Sept. 1553, by Laurence Sanders, by grant of Thomas Tyingham, Esq.; and at his death,

Henry Cocks, A.B., was presented 16 Feb. 1556, by Thomas Tyingham, Esq.

Andrew Warburton, presented in 1560, and occurs in 1561, being then married.² At his death,

Laurence Hull was presented in 1564, by Thomas Tyingham, Esq.; and at his death,

Thomas Bradshaw was presented 5 Dec. 1585, by the same Patron. He was also Rector of Filgrave, which Church "was desecrated in the time of Queen Elizabeth."³ He occurs Rector in 1607: and was succeeded by

Anthony Tyingham, A.M., presented in 1611. He was installed Prebendary in the ninth stall in Worcester Cathedral, in 1631; and was a great sufferer in the rebellion; having been seized, with two of his neighbours,⁴ or, according to another account, with his two nephews,⁵ on the road between Maids' Morton and

¹ From the Register of Tyingham.

⁴ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, P. ii. p. 81.

² Cole's MSS.

³ Willis's MSS.

⁵ Mercurius Rusticus, pp. 137, 138, and 139.

Stoney Stratford, by a party of rebel soldiers, who took away the only sword amongst the three, robbed them of their horses, money, and coats, and sent them with a guard to their garrison at Aylesbury. They had not proceeded far, before they were stripped more nearly; and Mr. Tyringham, not making so much haste in taking off his cassock as they desired, one of the Dragoons cut him through his hat into his head; and with another blow, across his fingers; fired a musket at one of his nephews; and charging them with attempting resistance, sent to hasten the coming up of Captain Pollard, the Commandant of the party; who, on his arrival, attacked Mr. Tyringham with his sword, and nearly severed his arm from his body. This outrage and barbarity are related to have been borne with great fortitude; for, according to the relater, upon hearing the officer called Pollard, the Clergyman told him, that now he had made him also a pollard (in allusion to the phrase amongst woodmen, who call a tree that has been lopped, by that name;) after much loss of blood, the wounded gentleman was permitted to have a bandage applied to his limb; but on being brought to Whitchurch, about four miles from Aylesbury, he was stripped of his "boots, jerkin, hat, and cap;" and at length, in a cold dark night, brought to Aylesbury, where he was under the necessity of submitting to the amputation of his arm the next day, telling the rebels with great boldness, that, "notwithstanding all their ill-usage, he hoped to see them hanged." In the narrative, Captain Pollard, after his barbarous treatment of Mr. Tyringham, is said to have turned aside to Whaddon Chase, and diverted himself in killing some of the King's deer; and it is a little unfortunate for the credit of the relater, that the Chase did not belong to the Crown. Walker remarks, he was not informed, whether Mr. Tyringham actually survived, but "is sure that he did not live to see the Restoration, and therefore probably failed in his hopes of seeing justice done upon the villainous authors of his miseries." He, however, survived until 19 Aug. 1659: but was ejected from his Prebend for his loyalty. He was buried here; and was succeeded by

Benjamin Taylor, A.M., presented in 1659, and admitted in 1660; who died in 1675; and was buried here 2 Sept.; being succeeded by

Henry Maurice, A.M., presented 22 Oct. 1675, to the united Churches of Tyringham-cum-Filgrave, by Edward Backwell, Esq.

Robert Styles, A.M., presented 24 Sept. 1679, by John Backwell, Esq. He was successively Master of the school at Buckingham and Northampton; was also Rector of Preston Bisset; and dying there, was buried 26 March 1736, at Syresham, near Brackley, Co. Northampton, among his relations, the Dancers; and was succeeded in this Living, by

Brett Backwell, B.D., inducted 14 May 1736, on the presentation of his brother, Tyringham Backwell, Esq. He was also Rector of Moulsoe; and Fellow of Queen's Coll. Camb.; died in 1756; and was buried at Tyringham, 16 March, æt. 68; being succeeded by

Edmund Smyth, A.M., presented 13 March 1760, "by the *Widow Backwell*, under a bond of 2000*l.* to resign it, if her son, when come of age, did not approve of him."² He was presented to the Rectory of Great Linford in 1770, but quitted it in 1786, in favour of his son; and dying in 1789, was buried in the chancel of Great Linford Church; and was succeeded by

John Wynter, A.M., presented 4 Nov. 1789, by William Praed, Esq. who had married one of the sisters of Tyringham Backwell, Esq. He had been nearly twenty years Curate to Mr. Smyth, late Rector; was of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb.; and held also by dispensation, the Rectory of Exhull, Co. Warwick: and at his death, was succeeded by

William Smyth, A.M., presented 22 April 1815, by the same Patron. He was the son of Edmund Smyth, Rector here, the next immediate predecessor of John Wynter. He was educated at Ch. Ch. Oxon.; A.M. 1786; and was also Rector of Great Linford.

Henry Wrey Whinfield, A.M., presented by William Praed, Esq., of Tyringham, whose daughter, Sarah Arabella Praed, he married, 17 Jan. 1822, and has issue.³

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and two aisles, which are leaded, and a chancel and north chancel, tiled. The chancel was formerly leaded, but the roof being weak, was taken off by Mr. Styles, Rector, and covered with tile. At the west end is an embattled tower, with five modern bells, cast out of three, supporting a rising pole. The windows are plain; and the interior of the Church is without any ornament. The entrance to the building is by a small porch on the south side.

¹ See PRESTON BISSET.

² Cole's MSS.

³ See PEDIGREE OF PRAED.

In the pavement of the chancel, on an ancient marble, are the arms: at one corner, at the top, *Catesby*; at the other, *Catesby* impaling *Tyrringham*; at one corner at the bottom, *Catesby* impaling *Tyrringham*; and at the other corner, *Tyrringham* single; in the middle of the stone, this inscription, on a brass plate, under the effigy of a lady, with square head-dress and long lap-pets, and a great string of beads:

Here lyeth Mary Catesby, wife of Anthony Catesby, Esquier, daughter of John Tyrringham, Squiyer; the whiche Mary died the xiiij. daye of Septembꝛ, in the yere of ouꝛ Lord God MD^o and viij.

Under the east window of the south chancel, is a monument of grey marble, with the effigy of a woman in brass, with these words on a label proceeding from her mouth:

Dn'e accepe Spiritum meum.

There was formerly an inscription round the verge.

Opposite, on the south wall of the north chancel, is an altar monument, with the arms, quarterly, of 1, *Tyrringham*; 2, *Deyville*; 3, *Trusbut*; 4, *Cowdrey*; 5, *Weston*; 6, *Pabenham*: and the effigies of a man and woman in brass, having a crucifix between them, and at their feet, this inscription, on a plate, in two columns:

. John Tyrringham tumulatus
Cum sponsis binis jacet hic sub marinore stratus.
. Nomen de stirpe probata
Militis una fuit soror illustris venerata:
. semper amanda
Filia Scutiferi Edmund Brudenelq. secunda
. fuerant in cordis amore.
Ille in defunctæ secum tumulavit honore
. donat Deus alia polorum
Et succurrit eis parcens Animabus eorum.

At the bottom are the coats of *Tyrringham*, *Catesby*, and *Howard*.

On the north side of the south chancel, is a handsome altar-monument, wherein lie, in full proportion, the effigies of a man and woman, without any inscription. On the south side, arms in six quarterings (as before,) for Sir Anthony Tyrringham, who died 22 Dec. 1611; the inscription being defaced.

On an ancient stone in the pavement, were the effigies of a man and woman in brass (the latter torn off); under them, the effigies of seven children, and at their feet:

Here lye buried Thomas Tyrringham, Esq. & Parnell his Wife, Daughter of John Goodwin, of Over Winchington, Esq. & sister to Sir John Goodwin, Knt., who lived together married three-score years. The said Parnell departed out of this Life the 29th of December 1594, and the said Thomas the 29th of March next following; he being of the age of 80 years, and she of the age of 72 years; and leaving behind them 2 sons, Anthonic and Thomas; & 5 Daughters, Eliz. Catherine, Mary, Anne, & Frances.

In the east window of the chancel, are the arms of the Patron, *Tyrringham*, impaling Arg. a bend charged with a mullet between six cross crosslets. Also Arg. a fess S. in chief three mullets, being the arms of the then Rector, Leyham, set up about 1487; and under them, this broken legend:

Orate pro Aia Radi Ecclesie qui istud
Cancellum fieri fecit A.D. mcccc. . . vi.¹

In the north aisle are the arms of *Cowdrey*: in a window of the nave, *Trusbut*: and in the north window of the chancel:

Six lions ramp. in escutcheons S. and Arg. a fess S. in chief three mullets of the Second, quartering *Grey* and *Hastings*.

On a mural tablet on the north side of the chancel, within the communion rails:

The Rev^d John Wynter (late Rector of this Parish,) died December the 24th 1814, in the 74th year of his age. This Marble is erected by his afflicted relatives, to perpetuate the memory of a tender Husband, a most affectionate Father, a sincere Friend, and a kind Master.

Integrity marked his conduct through life, and he kept himself unspotted from the world.

On another, on the south side:

M. S. Rev. Phil. Wynter, A.M. Eccles. de Exhull in Com. War. Rector, ob. Mar. 22, A.D. 1801, ætat 27. Hoc Marmor Amoris et Desiderii Monumentum Parentes maestissimi posuere.

On mural tablet, at the west end of the nave:

Sacred to the Memory of Mary, the wife of William Swannel, who departed this life Feb^r 19th 1807, aged

¹ Either 1487, or 1497; for Leyham was presented in 1484, and died in 1509.

38 years. Her mild virtues and strict performance of all the relative duties of life endeared her to her Husband, Children, and Friends.

On another :

Near this place lie the Remains of Mary, wife of William Swannel, who departed this life on the nineteenth of November 1816, aged 56 years.

On another :

In Memory of Mary, wife of the Rev^d. Amos Westoby, M.A. who died of a decline, August 3^d. 1818, aged 24 years.

Also of Mary Pancourt Westoby, their daughter, who died an Infant, April 15th 1818.

Them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him. 1 Thes. iv. 14.

On a tablet towards the north side, bearing in relief a celestial crown, are these words :

Sacred to the Memory of M^r. W^m. Cooper, for 25 years a respectable Tenant upon this Estate. He died June 18th 1806, aged 53 years.

Afflictions to the righteous are decreed,

But Heav'n supports them in the hour of need.

The REGISTERS commence with the year 1629, and are kept in good preservation.

FILGRAVE,

although not to be found under this name in Domesday Book, then formed and was surveyed as part of Tyingham, as before described, and was rated at seven hides. It is presumed to have belonged to the Bishop of Constance; and on the confiscation of his lands in the reign of William Rufus, it became again vested in the Crown; until Henry II. gave it, with lands in other places, to Halenod de Bidun. Towards the latter end of the reign of this King (Hen. II.,) John de Bidun bestowed the Seignory of Filgrave (which was then holden by a feudatory tenant), upon the Abbey of Lavendon, founded by one of his ancestors; and on the division of the Bidun property,¹ between the heirs female, in the reign of Richard I., Filgrave was included in that portion which went to William Briwere, and came, by the marriage of his daughter, to Baldwin Wake, of whom it was holden at the end of the reign of Henry III.²

In 1221, a fine of lands in Filgrave was passed between William Fitz Roland and Simon le Curtvalice, in which the latter released his right to William, and to his heirs.³

In 1257, a fine was levied between John de Tyingham and John le Blake and Felicia his wife, of messuages and lands in Filgrave, to the use of John de Tyingham. It appears, that although there were several Lords or proprietors of lands at Filgrave at this period, the chief owners were the Tyinghams; who have ever since continued to possess this property, with the Tyingham estate.

The Advowson of the Church at Filgrave was given, about 1160 (6 Hen. II.,) by Hamon, son of Manleif, Lord of Wolverton, to the Abbey of Nuns dedicated to St. Mary de la Pre, near North-

On a slab in the pavement :

Here lieth the body of the Rev^d. M^r. Brett Backwell, late Rector of this Parish, who departed this life the 9th day of March 1756, in the 68th year of his age.

On another :

In Memoriam fidelem Marthæ Owen Viduæ e Stirpe Hutchinsonum ortæ: Hoc depositum super ejus Reliquias gravissime imperium B.B. hujus Ecclesiæ Pastor. Vixit illa circiter annos 89; obiit Januarii 12^{mo}; Anno Dom. 1738-9.

On another :

Here lies the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Maurice, wife of M^r. Henry Maurice, late Rector of this Parish, who died Feb^r. the 10th 1707, in the 49th year of her age.

We wait for thy loving kindness, O Lord!

An atchievement at the west end of the nave, has the arms of *Backwell* :

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. six mullets Arg. 3, 2, 1. 2. Party per pale indented, S. and Erm. 3. Gu. a bend between two martlets Or. with an inescutcheon quarterly: 1 and 4, Arg. on a chev. S. three garbs Or.: 2 and 3, Az. a saltire engrailed Arg. *Motto* : *Resurgam*.

¹ Rot. Hund. 4 Ric. I.

² Ibid. 7 Edw. I.

³ Ped. Fin. 6 Hen. III. n^o. 76. This William Fitz-Roland, afterwards gave his lands here to the Convent of Lavendon; and which produced the sum of 14. 19s. per ann. at the dissolution of that House, in 1534 (26 Hen. VIII.)

ampton, founded by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, temp. King Stephen; and about the same period, Giffard de Tyringham granted to the said Nuns, half a yard land here. In 1229, a fine was levied between William de Sherrington and Cecily, Abbess of the said Monastery, of the Advowson of the Rectory of Filgrave, to the use of the Abbess and Convent.¹ It continued in the hands of the Convent, until the dissolution of Religious Houses; when King Henry VIII. by Patent, dated 18 July 1544, granted the Advowson of Filgrave, with lands there, to Thomas Lowe, Esq.; in whom it remained, until King Edward VI. granted to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt., his heirs and assigns for ever, *inter al.* the Advowson and Right of Patronage of the Rectory and Church; of which his successor, Sir Arthur Throckmorton, Knt. died seised, at Paulersbury, in 1626 (3 Car. I.) It appears, however, that the Throckmortons afterwards sold this Advowson to the Tyringhams; or, that the Churches of Tyringham and Filgrave became united; but there is not found in the Lincoln Registers, any regular union or annexation of the same. It is said, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of the roof of the Church falling in, the parishioners deserted it, and resorted to Tyringham; and it would seem, that this might have been the probable cause; for Thomas Bradshaw, who was presented to the Rectory of Tyringham in 1585, also styled himself, in 1598, "Rector of Filgrave." The Living was valued in the Valor of 17 Edward I. at seven marks.

The Church was dedicated to St. Mary, and consisted of a nave and chancel, which seem to have been leaded; and an embattled tower at the west end, which, by its dimensions and height, seems to have contained three bells, and to have been about fifty feet high.²

RECTORS.

William, died Rector in 1272.

John de Bargo, presented 6 April 1273, by the Convent of St. Mary de Patris extra Northampton.

John de Brai, died in 1326; and

John de Wottesden was instituted 4 Mar. 1326.

Robert de Wadenham exchanged for Twywell, with

Guy de Waterville, in 1328. He resigned; and

Robert de Sootherne was presented 8 July 1329; but exchanged for a moiety of Little Marlow Rectory, with

William Moyner, 3 April 1332. At his death,

John de Bygnetan, of Wolaston, was pr. 1 Oct. 1349.

John de Clerk, of Tyringham, was pres. 3 Dec. 1350.

John de Wykham died Rector in 1359.

Thomas Charat, instituted 3 Oct. 1359.

Richard Blyseby exchanged for Eltington, with

Simon Norman, 7 July 1375; he exchanged with

Richard Roger, 16 March 1392; who exchanged for East Waltham, Co. Sussex, with

Stephen Edward, 4 April 1394; he exchanged for Standen, Co. Essex, with

Roger de Caldecote, 11 Aug. 1396.

John Botham, presented 17 Jan. 1401.

William Barkeley, presented 5 June 1405.

John Cook was presented 30 Dec. 1405.

Thomas Colston, presented 21 July 1420.

Robert Whitehead resigned in 1448; when

Richard Mauuccell was presented 30 Oct. 1448.

Walter Blode resigned in 1459; and was succeeded by

John Whirlot, presented 19 June 1459.

Ralph Newport, Canon of Ravenstone, pr. 13 May 1460.

Eustace Bernard, Canon of Ravenstone, resigned 1480.

Thomas Borstall, presented 20 May 1480.

Thomas Carter resigned 1484; and was succeeded by

Thomas Bond, who was presented 11 Nov. 1484.

Simon Murel was pres. 10 July 1486. He died; and

Thomas Calverly was presented 4 May 1492.

John Stoke was pres. 2 May 1509. On his cession,

Richard Eccleshaw was presented 26 Nov. 1509.

Thomas Wyggs was presented 14 Nov. 1547, by Francis Lowe, Gent. of Olney, and occurs Rector in 1561.

¹ In a Charter of Confirmation, 1326 (1 Edw. III.) is a recital of the grant of this Church to these Nuns, which one Hugo granted them *per Scriptum suum*, with two yard lands and a half there. There is also to be seen, a relaxation of the right which William, son of Alexander de Syryngton, had to it, and to lands there; also a release to them from John son of John Clerk of Tyringham; and Giffard de Tyringham's donation of half a yard land in Filgrave; and the donation of Hamon, son of Manfelin, which he made to the said Nuns of the Church of *Philegrace*. [Bridges's Northamptonshire.]

² There is a feast celebrated at Filgrave on the Sunday after Lammass day, though the Church was dedicated to St. Mary; the keeping their feast on the aforesaid day, viz., St. Peter's day, was not till after the union with Tyringham, which Church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WALTON

is a small Parish, situated on the eastern side of Newport Hundred; being bounded, on the North and East, by Wavendon; on the South, by Simpson and Bow Brickhill; and on the West, by Woughton. It is about three miles and a half distant from Newport Pagnell, and not quite two miles north of Fenny Stratford. Willis supposes it to have been originally part of Bow Brickhill, perhaps partly of Middleton Keynes; and that it received its name from its being walled or fenced about, on the erection of the Church, in the time of King Hen. II. circ. 1189, when St. Hugh was Bishop of Lincoln, grounding this suggestion upon *inference*, that here were two moieties of a Rectory, Manor, and Advowson, holden by two different families, by whose respective heirs or representatives they were shared during many ages.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Walton not being mentioned by name in Domesday Book, the best authenticated account of its principal Manor, which Willis assigns to Walter Giffard, seems to be, on the authority of the Testa de Nevil, in the reign of Hen. III. that it was holden of the Earl Marshall of the Honour of Giffard, whose Barony, as one of Walter Giffard's heirs, was at *Crendon-Marshall*. On the partition of the inheritance of the Giffards, at the beginning of the reign of King Ric. I. (although no formal consolidation of the Rectories is discovered, nor any union of the temporal estate, until the reign of Ric. II.) it may be inferred, that it was shared by the families of Grey and Longueville; for, in 1353, (17 Edw. III.) John de Grey was, by Inquisition, found to have then died seised of Water-Hall, in the parish of Bletchley, a Market in Fenny Stratford, Simpson Manor and Advowson, and the Manors of Woughton and Walton; the notice of a fine of a messuage at Walton juxta Wavendon, in 1327, (1 Edw. II.) being only *conjectured* to have been part of the ancient inheritance of the Bolebees, which formed the ground of that paramourney claimed over this estate by the Lords of Wavendon, in right of that ancient inheritance.

In the Escheat Rolls are found numerous entries respecting the possession of lands in Walton, of which the following are the principal:

In 13 Hen. III. Lucas de Keynes held the Manor of Walton. In 27 Edw. III. Roger de Grey of Ruthyn held a moiety of the Manor of Walton. In 12 Ric. II. Reginald de Grey of Ruthyn held a moiety of Walton Manor and Advowson. In 13 Ric. II. John Stoner held the Manor of Walton. In 22 Ric. II. a fine was levied by John Longueville, and Joane his wife, of a moiety of Walton Manor and Advowson. In 36 Hen. VI. George Longueville held the Manors of Walton, Woughton, and Wolverton. In 37 Hen. VI. Richard Longueville held the Manor of Walton; and, in 1460, he died seised of the same.

In 1598, (41 Eliz.) the Queen, reciting Letters Patent, dated 1583, to Robert Kent the father, and Thomas Kent and Richard Kent, his sons, granting certain lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, commons, &c. fisheries, and other commodities, &c. in Walton and Bow Brickhill, formerly in the occupation of Richard Pinge, afterwards of Richard Charnock, Esq. and then of Robert Kent, formerly parcel of the possessions of the Fraternity of St. Margaret and St. Catharine, founded in the town of Fenny Stratford, to the said Kents, for their lives, at 63s. per ann. and after the decease of each in possession, a herriot of the best beast; the Queen, for certain considerations, granted to

Henry Best and Robert Holland, the said premises in Walton, at the same rent, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*.¹

In 1601, (44 Eliz.) the Queen, in consideration of good services done by John Traherne and Robert Fenne, and 100*l.* fine, having granted to Robert Morgan and Thomas Bradford, *Gen. inter alia*, all that messuage or tenement in Walton, in the occupation of William Edwin, *cum pert.*, and formerly occupied by William White; and all those lands and meadows, called Pelleys, in the possession of the Earl of Kent, parcel of the Manor of Brockborough, and annexed to the Honour of Ampthill, demised the same to John Bechynnowe, alias Prymer, Joane his wife, and Richard his son, by Patent under the Exchequer Seal, 15 March, 24 Eliz. for their three lives successively, at 79*s.* 10*d.* *habend.* after the deaths of the aforesaid grantees, for forty-one years, at the same rent.²

King James I. by Patent, 1624, granted to Prince Charles, *inter alia*, the rents or farm of whatever kind they be, happening or coming from Wokington (Woughton), Walton, Wavendon, and Bow Brickhill, parcel of the Lordship of Brockborough, formerly the lands of the Earl of Kent, and rents of assize in Soulbury and Wing, and the Manor of Newport Pagnell, heretofore assigned to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards to Queen Anne, *habend.* to the said Prince Charles, his heirs and assigns for ever.³

In 1629, King Cha. I. after reciting the demise of the above lands, granted the same in fee to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London (who had lent money to King James and King Charles), for ninety-nine years, being parcel of the Manor of Brockborough, and holden of the Honour of Ampthill.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Here were originally two Manors and two Medieties of the Church, divided between two Rectors or Incumbents, who had their different Patrons, till it was agreed that there should be only one Rector, and that the different Patrons should present alternately.

The first Manor was, about 1200, in the hands of Rixbaud; for, in 1230, William Rixbaud presented a Clerk to his mediety or portion here. His successor in this Manor and Patronage was Hugh Rixbaud, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, was divorced from her husband about 1291. His name seems to have been Nicholas Hemington; after whose death, she is presumed to have been married to Roger Braylesford, and was living in 1313. Her successor in this Manor and Advowson was Nicholas Hunte, of Fenny Stratford, father of John Hunte; whose daughter, Joane, becoming wife to John Longueville of Wolverton, circ. 1377, brought this estate into that family; and John Longueville presented to this Church in 1397, in the reign of Ric. II. In the family of Longueville this Manor and Advowson continued till between 1570 and 1578, when the Longuevilles sold their interest therein to Robert Charnock, Esq. who, after a short possession thereof, conveyed it back again to Henry Longueville about 1590; whose son sold the same, after about thirty-five years' possession, to Bartholomew Beale, Esq. whose grandson, Bartholomew Beale, about 1695 (but, in another account, in 1656), conveyed it to Richard Gilpin, possessor of several lands here, and owner of the principal house situated on the Green, in the middle part of the village. Gilpin sold both his own lands and house, together with the Manor-House which he had lately purchased of Bartholomew Beale, to Sir Thomas Pinfold, Knt. LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, anno 1697, who, dying after about three years' possession, was buried in the Church here, and succeeded in this Manor by his eldest son and heir, Charles Pinfold, LL.D. many years Governor of Barbadoes.

¹ Rot. Pat. 41 Eliz. Test. 28 July.

² Ibid. 44 Eliz. Test. 28 June.

³ Ibid. 22 Jac. I. Test. 16 June.

The alternate turn of the Advowson having been alienated from the Manor, it was sold, as is presumed, by Mr. Gilpin, to Sir Thomas Pinfold, who made the purchase for the Rev. John Harrison, Clerk, and assigned it to him.

After Sir Thomas Pinfold's purchase, the greater part of the Manor-House, which stood on the north-west side of the Church, next to the church-yard, was pulled down, and Mr. Gilpin's house on the Green fitted up, and made the seat or dwelling-house of the Pinfolds. In 1830, Charles Pinfold, Esq., the present possessor of the Estate, rebuilt the Mansion on the same site, which is a very neat and elegant structure.

The other, or second Manor and Medietiy of the Advowson, belonged, about 1220, to Limbaud, in the reign of Hen. III. at which time, also, Lucas de Keynes, Lord of Milton Keynes, held lands in this parish. Afterwards, in 1302, it belonged to the Greys, Lords of the neighbouring parishes of Bletchley and Simpson; and both the Manor and Advowson of this mediety continued in that family till Hen. VIII.'s time, when, about the year 1520, Richard Grey, Earl of Kent, having spent his estate by gambling, &c. and leasing out his demesnes (as before described), this Manor and Advowson, together with the Manor of Brockborough, escheated to the Crown, and was, in 4 Car. I. (1627), granted by that King, to William Williams and others, Citizens of London, whose interest therein being purchased by Bartholomew Beale, both Manors were blended and united together, without any formal Episcopal consolidation; although the alternate Patronage remained in the Crown, to which it escheated with the Earl of Kent's estate,¹ and was subsequently so presented to, after the reign of Hen. VIII.

RECTORS.

First Medietiy.

RICHARD BRAI, presented by William Rixbaud to a Medietiy of the Church of Walton 1230. At his death,

Reginald de Bermington was presented 1262, by Richard de Hemington, by reason of the custody of the lands of Margery, daughter and heir of Augustus Rixbaud.

John de Houghton was presented 1269.

Robert de Ely was presented 2 June 1291, by Richard de Hemington, and Robert de Kerneyl, Clerk, on the one part, and Margaret Rixbaud, *dicotio inter ipsam et Nicholaum celebrato*. He resigned; and

Robert de Mendham was admitted 9 July 1292, on the presentation of Roger Brailsford and Margaret Rixbaud.

Ralph de Hatley, or *Hatleigh*, admitted 13 Oct. 1304, on the resignation of Robert de Ely, and presented by Roger Brailsford and Margaret Rixbaud.²

Henry Hunte was presented 2 Sept. 1348, by Nicholas Hunte of Fenny Stratford, Agnes his wife, and William, son of the said Nicholas; and at his decease,

Thomas Crewe de Wotton was admitted 17 Oct. 1361, on the presentation of William le Hunte of Fenny Stratford. On his death,

Richard Bayliffe was presented 14 Aug. 1397, by John Longueville, Esq. He died; and

John Hay was presented 29 May 1414, by the same Patron. At his decease,

John Biggleswade was presented 5 Nov. 1415. He died; and

John Frost was presented 17 March 1434.

Edmund Carter resigned 1470; and was succeeded by *John Sheriff*, 18 Jan. 1470.

Second Medietiy.

ROGER DE BRAI, presented 1225, by Godfrey de Limbaud, to the Medietiy of the Church of Walton.

Simon de Dorney was presented 16 May 1266, by the Bishop. He resigned; and

Robert de Walmisford was presented 13 July 1268, by the Bishop, on lapse.

William de Chilterham was presented 9 Jan. 1278, on the presentation of Peter de Cowdrey, by reason of the custody of the lands of Hugo de Braben.

Walter, died 1307.

Thomas de Pitessse was presented 2 Dec. 1307, by Sir John Grey, Knt. At his death,

John Tilton was presented 2 June 1328, by Sir Roger de Grey, Knt. He died; and

Thomas de Sutham was presented 4 Dec. 1333.

¹ This Richard Grey, Earl of Kent, died at the sign of the George, in Lombard-street, London, in 1524. [Cole's MSS. vol. xxviii. p. 394.]

² By this it would seem as if Robert de Ely had this Medietiy twice.

Richard de Walton was presented 1 April 1345. He died; and

John de Merton was presented 7 Dec. 1353, by Reginald Lord Grey. He resigned; and

John Gardener was presented 12 Dec. 1358.

John Rely resigned 1371; and was succeeded by

John Aubyn, who was presented 21 Dec. 1371. He resigned; and

Adam Seir was presented 20 Dec. 1381; and on his cession,

Robert Lazy was presented 25 Oct. 1382. He exchanged for Stoke Goldington, with

John Aubyn, 20 Dec. 1386; who resigned it to

Robert Ernys, 18 Jan. 1386.

John Pole was presented 15 Oct. 1416. He resigned.

John Wilkin succeeded 3 June 1420.

William Dalton succeeded. At his death,

John North was presented 16 July 1460, by Edmund Grey, Lord Hastings. At his death,

Emanuel Carter was presented 2 June 1469, by Edmund Grey, Earl of Kent.¹ He resigned next year to

John Sheriff, who was presented 18 Jan. 1470, by John Lord Dudley, Guardian, as supposed, in Longueville's minority, and held both Medieties to the time of his death; when he was succeeded by

Richard Walbank, who was presented 11 April 1477, by Edmund Grey, Earl of Kent. He quitted it for Shenley, when

Stephen Hobson was presented 6 Oct. 1485, by John Longueville, Esq. He died; and

John Hogeson was presented 17 June 1500, by George Grey, Earl of Kent. At his death,

Robert Watts succeeded; but he yielded it up again immediately, on a dispute, to

John Bold, who was presented 12 July 1509, on the presentation of Sir John Longueville. He died; and

John Truman was collated 4 Sept. 1512, by the Bishop. He was deprived by reason of simony; and

John Acres was presented by Henry Acres, Gent., by virtue of a grant from John Longueville, and instituted 24 Sept. 1527.

Robert Blackburn succeeded, and occurs Rector in 1534. At his death,

Richard Bell was presented 6 June 1546, by Arthur Longueville, Esq.

John Sanderton was presented 6 June 1554, by the Queen.

Simon Maret was presented 4 July 1567, by John Ball, and Elizabeth his wife, by a grant from Richard Longueville, Gent.

John Jones succeeded 1572. At his death,

John Ibbetson, A.M. was presented 25 Aug. 1596, by the Queen. He was of Ch. Coll. Camb.; and quitted for Grafton, Co. Northampton.

Anthony Greenacres was presented 14 Oct. 1597, by William Harris of Northmere, Co. Oxon. Gent. *pro hac vice*, Patron. He was buried at Woughton 10 Jan. 1597, where he was also Rector.

William Pir, A.M. was presented 30 May 1598, by the Queen. He was buried here 6 April 1642.²

William Roberts, A.M. was presented by Henry Trowick of London, Gent. and inducted 14 April 1642. He was succeeded by

Theodore Beale in 1643, who paid First Fruits in 1646; and was succeeded by

Hugh Chibnole in 1652-3. He was buried here 16 March 1686.

Maurice Glanville, A.M. was presented 20 April 1687, by Bartholomew Beale of London, Gent. He was also Rector of Wimbish, near Saffron Walden, Co. Essex.

William Sawle was presented 3 March 1695, by the Crown, and inducted 30 March. He resigned it to his son-in-law,

William Waller, A.M. who was presented 23 June 1711, by John Waller, Gent. an Attorney, of Newport Pagnell. He died 18 Feb. 1750, aged 80 years, and was buried 25 Feb. in the church-yard, under the east window of the chancel. He was succeeded by

Edward Dacey, A.M. who was presented 20 March 1751, by Lord Chancellor Hardwick. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb.; and was also Rector of Horton, near Windsor, to which he was presented in 1759, on quitting Maidwell, Co. Northampton; and in 1773, he was installed a Prebendary in Bristol Cathedral, by Lord Chancellor Apsley. He exchanged, about a year before, the Rectory of Horton for that of Marsh Gibbon, with Dr. Schutz, who was on ill terms with his parishioners.³ He was buried at his Rectory of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, London, 31 March 1790.

William Ellis, A.M. was inducted 19 July 1790. He died in 1821, and was buried at Molesworth, Co. Hunts; and was succeeded by his son,

Valentine Ellis, who was inducted 17 Nov. 1821, on the presentation of the King; and is the present Rector.

¹ About 1450, these two Rectories, or Medieties, seem to have been united, and to have been first possessed by Carter, who had obtained the first Medietie, and appears also to have acquired the second Medietie of the Earl of Kent.

² In 1602, it was returned, that the Patrons were the King and Sir Henry Longueville, *alternis vicibus*.

³ Dr. Schutz quitted Marsh Gibbon in 1774, for Oving, and other preferments. [See vol. i. p. 380.]

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Michael, is an old irregular building, consisting of a square tower, in which hang two bells; a nave, chancel, and south porch; the first leaded, the two latter tiled; and situated on low ground, so as to be excessively damp. The Altar is on two steps, and is railed in.

The Pulpit-covering is of scarlet cloth, embroidered, with I. H. S. between festoons; and in the centre, the Arms of *Pinfold* and *Stuart*, on distinct shields, with the Crest of the former, and this inscription: "Blessed are they who hear the word of God, and who keep it." This elegant piece of female industry and piety was contributed to the Church by the first Lady of Charles Pinfold, Esq.¹ The Font is rude, and very ancient.

In the south wall is a cinquefoil-headed niche for a piscena. On the south side of the chancel may be traced the remains of an old screen, or the tops of niches in the wall, embattled, with stone shields mostly defaced; and on one part, a representation of the instruments of torture used at the Crucifixion; the cross, nails, hammer, spear, reed, sponge, &c.

On the north wall, within the rails, is a brass plate, about 12 inches wide by 18 inches long, let into the wall, with this inscription:

Elizabetha vale, mea lux, mea vita, quousq'
Jungimur in cœlis, Filia cara vale.
In vultu virtus, tenerisq' resplenduit annis
Innocuæ vitæ cum probitate Fides.
Eheu, tam cito quod rescebat stamine nollet
Antropos, ac vitæ parcere parca tuæ.

Elizabeth the daughter deare
Of William Pyxe heere lies interr'd.
O! that her death for many a yeare
Almightie God would have deferred.
Her Mother's hope, her Father's joye,
And eke her Friend's delight was shee:
She was most kind, courteous not coy,
A meeker soule there could not bee.
A modest hue, a lovely grace,
Appeared in her beauteous face.

But nowe, alas! her life beholde,
In tender Budde is falne awaye;
Her comely corps senseless and colde,
Intomb'd is in earthlie Claye.
Her Soul with Christ which did her save,
Enjoyes no doubt celestial Joyes;
Satan no Power o'er her can have;
She is preserv'd from Hell's annoyes.
Dear Besse, adieu, adieu I say,
Until we meete in Heaven for aye.

She departed this life the 4th of January 1617, in the 11th yeare of her age.

This is under the bottom of the window. Near it, on the same wall, is a handsome mural monument with two black marble Corinthian pillars, and between are marble busts of a man and his wife, and these arms; the colours being decayed:

S. on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased, Or. three mullets of the field. Crest: A horse's head erased, Or.

On a tablet of black marble, below the busts:

D. O. M. S.

Neare this Place, in hopes of a blessed Resurrection, ly buried the Bodyes of Bartholomew Beale Esq. and Katharine his only Wife, at once the happy Uniter and Restorers of two antient but almost extinct Familys, who till then were different Houses, though bearing the same name. They enjoyed each other in Wedlock XLVJ. yeares IIJ. moneths; Happy longer than others use to live. The religious Parents of VIJ. Sonnes & IJ. Daughters. By their Death may be seen the Triumphs of the Grave, as those of Piety and Virtue were by their lives. He died at London xv. of June MDCLX. aged LXXVIJ. yeares. Shee at Walton xvj. of August MDCLVIJ. aged LXVIJ. yeares. Henry Beale & Charles Beale, the eldest and youngest somes of them who survive, to the pious and beloved memory of their honoured Parents, erected this Monument.

On a mural monument, on the south side of the nave, with a fine medallion, by *Nollkens*:

Sacred to the Memory of S^r Thomas Pinfold, Kn^t & LL.D. King's Advocate, Chancellor of Peterborough, Commissary of S^t Paul's, Official of London. In his

¹ This gentleman was married, 1st, to Miss Fanny Williams, and by her had one son, a clergyman; and 2ndly, to the Lady Maria Alicia Charlotte Stuart, eldest daughter of the first Marquess of Bute. She died in 1841, without issue.

Profession learned and eminent. In the practice of every moral and religious Duty punctual and sincere. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Rafe Suckley. Her remains, with those of Elizabeth, mother of Sir Thomas, were here interred. He died April 30th 1701, aged 63. He left two sons, Charles, LL D. and William, L^t-Col. of Foot.

Arms : Az. on a chevron cotised Arg. between three cranes of the Second, impaling a fess nebule Gu. and Arg. between three elephants' heads Or.

On another atchievement, these arms :

Pinfold : impaling Gu. in chief two estoils of eight points wavy, in base a crescent Or. *Crest* : A crane with a sprig in his beak. *Motto* : *Hac iter Elysium.*

Another, with the arms of *Pinfold* only, and this motto, *Omnes eodem cogimur.*

The REGISTER begins in 1598, and there seems to have been no older volume. William Pix, Rector, who began it, wrote the following satirical lines on one of his predecessors, John Jones, and placed them conspicuously on the title-page of the volume :

Nec populum docuit, nec jungera culta reliquit
Glebae, nec tali nomina scripta Libro
Camber : at Incumbens Ulmos Malosq' rescindens
Ædes fatalem diruit ante diem.

THE FAMILY OF HOARE

was derived from an ancient stock, reputed to have been settled at RISHFORD, in the parish of CHAGFORD, in Devonshire, as early as the reign of King Henry II.; and Richard Hoare, their descendant, in the time of King Edward II., held lands under Beauchief Abbey: but it was not until about the beginning of the last century, that a branch of this family, immediately derived from William Hoare and Catharine Nott, of Lapford, in Devonshire, laid the foundation of those honours and distinctions to which they speedily attained. In a well authenticated Pedigree, in which it appears that they bore for their arms, S. an eagle displayed with two necks, within a bordure engrailed Arg. (through ten descents,) Henry, the fifth of six sons of William Hoare, in 1608, migrating into this County, settled at Walton, where he married, and possessed property at the time of his decease, in 1654; and a son of his own name, removing into the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, became a citizen of London, and there commenced his career as goldsmith and banker; the latter of which the family still continue, with increasing repute for their integrity and wealth. This Henry Hoare, from whom the family soon emerged from obscurity, was the father of Richard Hoare, who married Susanna, daughter of John Austen, Esq., of Brittons, Co. Essex; and progressively advancing in wealth and reputation, passed through the regular gradations of civic offices. In 1710 and 1713, he was chosen one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London: and, in the last mentioned year, attained its highest distinction, that of being also the Lord Mayor. He died in 1718, at the age of seventy years; having had issue by the above mentioned Susanna his wife, eleven sons and six daughters; of whom, four sons and two daughters he left surviving at his decease. He was buried at St Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street; and his issue, with their respective intermarriages and alliances, are more particularly shewn in the following tabular Pedigree:

On other shields :

Or. within a tressure flory Gu. a bend cheque Az. and Arg. *Crest* : A crane with a sprig in its beak.

Pinfold : impaling Arg. on a chevron S. the Sun Proper, between three lions' heads erased Or.

On a mural tablet, with the arms of *Pinfold* :

Sacred to the Memory of Charles Pinfold, LL.D. Governor of Barbadoes from the year 1756 to 1766; obiit Nov. 14, 1788, ætatis 81; and of his sister, Ann Pinfold, obiit March 5, 1806, ætatis 84.

Likewise to the Memory of his Brother, Joseph Pinfold, Esq. obiit Dec. 18, 1787, ætatis 1764; and of Martha Pinfold, widow of the above Joseph Pinfold, obiit Aug. 26, 1806, ætatis 64. With feelings of gratitude and duty, this stone is erected by the surviving children of Joseph and Martha Pinfold.

PEDIGREE OF HOARE OF WALTON AND WAVENDON.

Arms: S. within a bordure engrailed an eagle displayed with two heads Arg. on the breast an Ermine spot: [added in 1776.] *Crest:* On a wreath, an eagle's head erased Arg. charged with a spot.

HENRY HOARE, said to have been son of William Hoare, of Rishford, Co. Devon., died 1634-5; bur. at Walton, Co. Bucks. = OLIVE, ob. 1660.

HENRY HOARE, of St. Botolph's Aldgate, London, ob. 1669 = SEELY.

JOHN.

WILLIAM.

THOMAS.

SIR RICHARD HOARE, Knt., Alderman and Sheriff of London; M.P. 1710 and 1713; Lord Mayor 1713; President of Christ's Hospital; F.R.S.; ob. 5 Jan. 1718-19; bur. 13 Jan. at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, at 70. = SUSANNA, dau. of John Austen, Esq., of Brittons, Co. Essex, ob. vid. 29 Sept. 1720; bur. at St. Dunstan's. [Hist. Reg. vol. v. p. 44.]

... = RICHARD HOARE, Esq., eld. son, ob. 1719. Colston.	JOHN HOARE, timber merchant, ob. 18 May 1721, from a fall from his horse. [Hist. Regist. vol. vi. p. 23.] Bolton.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard Hookes, of Conway, Co. Carnarvon, ob. 1723. [Hist. Regist. vol. vi. p. 23.]	HENRY HOARE, Esq., of Stourhead, Co. Wilts, 1720, ob. 12 March; bur. 24 March ob. 1743-2; Stourton, at 47.	JANE, dau. of Sir William Benson, Knt., of Bromley, Co. Middx., ob. 1743-2; bur. 25 June, at Stourton.	BENJAMIN HOARE, Esq., of Benjamin Rich-ards.	ELLEN, dau. of James Thomas.	MARY, mbr. to Sir Edward Lyttelton, Bart., of Pilsaton Hall, Co. Stafford, ob. vidua, 18 April 1760, s. p.	JANE, ob. 1752. ELIZABETH, beth, 1749, bur. at St. Dunstan's.
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RICHARD HOARE, mbr. to William Ad-ams. ANN. 1753.	MARY, dau. of Henry Cornelissen, Esq., of Braxted, Essex, ob. 17 Dec. 1762.	ANNE, dau. of Samuel Lord Maser Lodge, Co. Essex, ob. 1777.	HENRY HOARE, Esq., of Stourhead, Wilts, and Clapton, Co. Middlesex, M.P. for Salisbury, 1734; ob. 17 Oct. 1785, at 85.	SUSANNA, dau. and hr. of Stephen Colt, Esq., ob. 24 Ap. 1732; bur. 17 May, at Stourton.	SIR RICHARD HOARE, Knt., Alderman of London; Sheriff, and Lord Mayor in 1745-6; F.R.S.; ob. at Barn-Elms, Co. Surrey, 12 Oct. 1754.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Edw. Rust, Esq., of Austin Friars, ob. 1752.	JANE, mbr. to Henry Cornelissen, Esq., of Braxted, Essex, ob. 17 Dec. 1762. SUSANNA, mar. 4 Jan. 1723, to Paul Foley, Esq., of the Inner Temple; and 2ndly, to John Ravenhill, Esq., of Eardesley Park, Co. Hereford.
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WILLIAM HOARE, ob. juv.	HENRY HOARE, Esq., of Mitcham-grove, ob. 15 March 1828.	LYDIA HENRIETTA, dau. of Henry, ob. 17 Feb. 1735.	ANNE, ob. 17 Feb. 1735.	HENRY, ob. inf. 1729.	HENRY, b. 22 Dec. 1730; ob. at Naples, 1752.	COLT, b. 11 Nov. 1733; ob. 1740.	SUSANNA, mbr. 1st, to Charles Boyle, Visct. Dungarvon, 2ndly, to Thomas Bruce, afterwards Earl of Aylesbury, ob. Feb. 1783.	ANNE, 2nd dau and coh., mar. 20 March 1756; ob. 5 May 1759; bur. at Stourton.	SIR RICHARD HOARE, Bart. b. 7 March 1734, cr. Earl, 10 Jan. 1786; ob. 11 Oct. 1787; bur. at Barn-Elms, Surrey.	FRANCIS ANNE, only dau. of Richard Acland, Esq., grandson of Sir Hugh Acland, 5th Bart., who was grandfather of Sir Hugh, 6th Bart.; ob. Sept. 1780, bur. at Barn-Elms, Kent.
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HENRY RICHARD HOARE, ob. inf. 1757.	SIR RICHARD HOARE, 2d Bart., b. 9 Dec. 1758, F.S.A.; ob. 19 March 1839; bur. at Stourton.	HON. HESTER LYTTELTON, eld. dau. of Will. Henry, Lord Wesot in Ireland, afterwards Lord Lyttelton, mar. 18 Aug. 1783; ob. 22 Aug. 1785; bur. at Stourton.	HENRY HUGH HOARE, Esq., of Wavendon, ob. b. 27 Feb. 1762, sue'd to the title of Baronet at the death of his elder (half) brother Sir Ric. Colt Hoare, Bart. 1839; ob. at Wavendon, 17 Aug. 1841.	MARIA PALMER, dau. of Arthur Acland, Esq., of Fairfield, Co. Somerset, mar. 25 Aug. 1784.	CHARLES HOARE, Esq., mar. 7 May 1790, Frances Dorothy, dau. of Sir George Robinson, Bart., of Cranford, Co. Northampton, by Dorothy, only dau. of John Chester, Esq. [See PEDIGREE of CHESTER and TEMPLE.]	HENRY MERIK HOARE, Esq., b. 20 July 1770, mbr. Sophia, 3d dau. of Henry Thrale, Esq., of Streatham Park, Surrey, and Crowmarsh, Co. Oxon.; M.P. for Southwark; ob. 8 Nov. 1824, s. p.	PETER ARTHUR HOARE, Esq., b. 13 Oct. 1772, of Buckingham Street, Strand, 1809, and Tavistock-square.	HENRIETTA ANNE, only dau., mar. 1st, to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., 4 July 1785; 2ndly, to James Green, Esq., Matthew Fortescue, R.N., brother of Hugh Earl Fortescue, 1795.
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HENRY HOARE, Esq., b. 17 Sept. 1784; ob. 1836, via post.	CHARLOTTE HOARE, only dau. of Sir Edward Dering (7th Bart., of Stur-enden-Der-ing, Co. Kent, mar. 20 Feb. 1808.	RICHARD HOARE, Esq., b. 30 Sept. 1785.	SIR HUGH HOARE, b. 9 Nov. 1787, 4th Bart. 1841.	ANN, dau. of Thomas Tyndale, Esq., of Shards-les, Amer-sham. [See PEDIGREE of DRAKE.]	HENRY HOARE, Esq., b. 30 Jan. 1790.	ANNE PINELLOE, 4th dau. of Gen. Geo. Ansell, Lt. Gov. of the Seilly Islands; Col. of 13th Dragoonist, of Sir Rob. Sharpe Ainslie, Knt. and Bt. of West Torrington, Co. Linc., rel. of Cap. John Prince, of 2d. Regt. of Foot Guards; mar. 6 Oct. 1821.	RICHARD HOARE, b. 1 Sept. 1793, Capt. R.N.	MATILDA OTTLEY, youngest dau. of Rear Admiral Sir William Charles Fahie, K.C.B.	HENRY MONTEAGUE JULIA HOARE, FRANCIS BARN ELMS, 20 Aug. 1810, at 5.
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ANNE, b. 10 Dec. 1808.

HENRY ANSELME HOARE, b. 14 April 1824.

HUGH MERIK HOARE, b. 20 May 1825; ob. 29 July 1836.

FRANCIS ANSTHE, GEORGINA SOWDA, LAURA ISABELLA.

HUGH RICHARD FAHIE HOARE, b. 15 Sept. 1836.

MARIA PALMER, ELIZABETH, RENNIE LEVISA.

WAVENDON

is situated near the Great North Road, which enters this Parish from Woburn, in Bedfordshire; and, passing through the parishes of Middleton Keynes, Broughton, Newport Pagnell, Sherrington, and Emberton, quits this County at its extreme northern border, in the Hamlet of Warrington, in Wavendon. It is about five miles south of Newport, and four miles north-east from Woburn; being bounded, on the North, by Middleton Keynes; on the East, by Bedfordshire; on the South, by the Brickhills; and on the West, by Simpson.

The soil is a ferruginous sand, which, in the valleys, is based upon argillaceous earth; beneath which are found an abundant supply of (as is asserted) the richest and purest Fuller's earth in the Kingdom, rivalling, if not exceeding, the celebrated pits near Reigate, in Surrey.

The Fuller's Earth Pits are presumed to have been situated on the Bolebec Estate, which is described on the south-eastern part of the parish, near Hogsty-End, and beneath one of the most abrupt of the sand-hills, which in this vicinage afford, by their wild and romantic appearance, a remarkable contrast to the fertility of the cultivated fields and verdant meadows at their foot. Of the period when they were discovered, no information has been obtained. The earliest account which seems to have been preserved, is in the Patent of 31 Hen. VIII. (1539), demising the clay-pits to John Sheppard; and how long they had been previously digged, is unknown. They were, however, originally worked, by removing from the surface the supercumbent stratum of sand; but, in modern days, have been subjected to the usual operation of miners, by driving a shaft into the hill, which, first, by a descent of about 36 feet, is approached perpendicularly, and then descending obliquely, to about 150 feet below the crown of the insulated hill, through red sand, strongly impregnated with iron, the Fuller's earth is found in a layer of about four feet, having beneath it a thin stratum of four or five inches of clayey marl, and under it a purer stratum of Fuller's earth, from five to six feet thick, with a small declination towards the south-east. This rests on a bed of sand, having slight undulations of surface distinctly marked on the inferior layer of clay.

A Roman Amphora, as is reported, was found in a sand-pit on Wavendon Heath, in 1769; but all enquiries have failed to discover into whose hands it came, or any exact description of it.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

In conformity with the ordinary usage throughout this compilation, the following account is preserved of the several records of lands here, made at the Norman Survey:

The land of the Earl of Morton is described in Moleslou Hundred, in Wavendon, as two hides, held by Ralph of the Earl, for one Manor. There were two carucates and a half; in the demesne one; and two villeins, with three bordars, having one carucate and a half, might have been cultivated. There was one servant, and two carucates of pasture; wood for fifteen hogs; value, 20s.; when he first held it, 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, 40s. This Manor, Golnil Huscarle, a man of King Edward, held, and could sell it.¹

¹ Terra Comitum Moritoniensium. In Moleslov Hvd. In Wauendene ten' Radulf' de com' 11. hid' p' uno 12. Tra' 12. car' et dim'. In dn'io 12. una et 11. uilli cū. 111. bord' hn't 1. car' et dim' pot' fieri. Ibi. 1. serui et p'tū. 11. car'. Silua xv. porc'. Val' xx. sol'. Q'do. recep' x. sol' T.R.E. xl. sol'. Hoc 12. tenuit Golnil huscarle regis. E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.]

In the same vill, Walter held of the Earl two hides for a Manor. There were two carucates of land and a half; in the demesne was one; and two villeins, with three bordars, had one carcate; and to this might have been added the half of another. There were two servants, two carucates of pasture, woods for fifteen hogs; valued at 20s.; when he first held it, 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, 40s. Brictuin, a man of Earl Harold, held this Manor, and could sell it.¹

In the same vill, Humfrey held of the Earl three virgates. There was one carcate of land; and and one bordar, with one carcate of pasture; then, and had been, valued at 5s.; in the time of King Edward, 10s. This land, Leuenot, the son of Osmund, a man of Kent, held, and could sell it.²

The land of Hugh de Bolebec in Wauendone, was surveyed in Sigelai Hundred. Ansel held of Hugh three hides (excepting a virgate) for a Manor. There were three carucates of land, four oxen, with two villeins, and three bordars, and three carucates of pasture. It was, and had been, worth 40s.; in the time of King Edward, 60s. This land had been holden by Suen, a man of Earl Harold, and could sell it.³

Lewin de Neweham's land in Wauendone was surveyed in Moselai Hundred; of which, Godwin, the Presbyter, held one virgate. There were four ox-gangs of land, and three bordars, and pasture for four oxen. It was, and had been, valued at 2s.; in the time of King Edward, at 5s. The same tenant had holden it in the time of King Edward, and could sell it.⁴

There was another estate, holden immediately of the King, by Leuin Chaua, as one hide. There was one carcate, with three villeins, and five bordars; one servant, and a carcate of pasture; wood for fifty hogs. It was then, and had been always estimated at 10s. This land, Leuin himself, who was the King's Minister, had holden, and could sell it.⁵

The land of Walter Flandrensis, surveyed in Moselai Hundred, was described as holden under him by Fulco, being one hide and one virgate for a Manor. There was one carcate of land, and one villein, with a carcate of pasture, which was valued at 10s.; when he first held it, at 20s.; and the same in the days of King Edward. This land, Sueine, a man of the Earl Harold, had holden, and could sell it. Fulco the Earl also held here, one hide and one virgate. There were four ox-gangs of land, and four ploughs kept; with woods for ten hogs. It was then and had always been valued at ten shillings. It had been holden by Gladwin, a man of St. Alban's, who could sell it.⁶

In the time of William I. here were several Manors, but they have all been lost or merged in other Royalties. The principal of them were given by William the Conqueror, to his half brother, Robert Earl of Morton, in which he was succeeded by his son William; but, he rebelling against King

¹ In ead ten' Waltēri' de com' 11. hid. p' uno ̄. Tra' 11. car' et dim. In dñio ē. una et 11. uilli cū 111. bord' hāt. 1. car' et adhuc poss' face' dīctid'. Ibi 11. serui. P'tū 11. car'. Silua xv. porc'. Val. xx. sol. Q'do recep'. x. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit Brictuīn' hō Heraldī com' et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. fol. 146.]

² In ead uilla ten' Hunfrīd' de comite 111. uirg'. Tra' ē. 1. cař. Ibi 1. bord. p'tu. 1. cař. Val et ualuit v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Chentis hō Leuenot f. Osmundi et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

³ Terra Hygon' de Bolebec. In Sigelai Hvnd. In Wauendone ten' Ansel de Hugone 111. hid' una uirg' min' p' uno ̄. Tra' ē. 111. car'. Ibi sunt 1111. boues cū 11. uillis et 111. bord'. P'tū 111. car'. Val et ualuit xl. sol' T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Suen hō Heraldī comitis et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 150.]

⁴ Terra Leuini de Neueham. In Moslai Hd. In Wauendone ten' Goduin' pbr. de Leunio 1. uirg'. Tra' ē 1111. or bob'. Ibi 111. bord' et p'tū 1111. bob'. Val et ualuit 11. sol' T.R.E. v. sol'. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁵ Leuin' Chaua ten' de rege 1. hid' in Wauendone. Tra' ē 1. car' et ibi ē ca' 111. uillis et v. bord'. Ibi 1. seruus et p'tu' 1. cař. Silua l. porc'. Val et ualuit sep' x. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit ipse Leuin p'fect' regis et uende' potuit. [Ibid.]

⁶ Terra Walterij Flandrens'. In Moselai Hvnd. Walterius Flandrensis ten' et Fulcuin' de eo 1. hid' et 1. uirg' p' uno ̄. Tra' ē 1. car'. Ibi 1. uillo. p'tu' 1. cař. Val' x. sol'. Q'do recep' xx. sol' et tn'td' T.R.E. Hanc tra' tenuit Sueine hō Heraldī comitis et uende' pot. In ead' villa ten' Fulcold' de Com. 1. hid' et 1. uirg. Tra' ē 1111. bob' et ibi sunt. Silua x. porc'. Val' et ualuit sep' x. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Gladuin' hō Abbis' S. Albani et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 146.]

Henry I., had his lands taken from him; and this Manor given, about 1180, to the ancient family of Passelews; when, by a fine and recovery, it was conveyed by Peter Passelew, to John Peover, or Peyvre, and Mary his wife. However, the Mansion House seems to have been left in the possession of a branch of this family; for, in the Registers of Lincoln, it appears that a dispensation was granted to William Passelew, to celebrate divine service in an oratory at his house at Wavendon, in 1344 (18 Edw. III.,) which house, by tradition, is the great farm-house opposite to the Church.

In the family of the Peovers, this Manor and Advowson was of no long continuance; for, Sir Nicholas Peover (grandson of John the grantee,) by fine, passed it away in 1358 (32 Edw. III.,) to Sir Henry Green, and in his family and name it remained temp. Henry VI.; when it came, by the marriage of Constance, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Green, of Drayton, Co. Northampton, to John Stafford, a younger son of Stafford Duke of Buckingham, who (as is supposed) in the time of Edward IV., assigned the Manor and Advowson to his near kinsman, Thomas Stafford, Esq. of Tattenhoe; for he possessed both in 1485; and that he died seised thereof, appears by his last Will, dated 10 Aug. 1517, (8 Hen. VIII.) in which he appointed his body to be buried in the Church, and bequeathed his demesnes here to William Stafford, his natural son; which William died also in possession hereof, in 1530, leaving it in jointure to Elizabeth his wife; who, being married to Edmund Ashfield, Esq. (afterwards knighted,) he held it in his wife's right; and in 1570, presented to the Rectory. But not long after (1570,) this Manor and Advowson were dissevered, and sold separately; the Manor to the family of Fitz Hugh; from whom, it came by marriage, to the Cranwells, and was sold by Fitz Hugh Cranwell, to Giffard Beale; who conveyed it, about 1672, to John Cullen, Citizen of London, and High Sheriff of this County in 1682. From Cullen, it came, by the marriage of his grand-daughter, to Robert Isaacson, Esq., who was Lord of the Manor in 1735.

The Advowson passing about this time, by purchase, to William Stone, Esq. (for he is returned to be Patron hereof in 1602), he sold the same to the Nortons; who, in 1608, presented to this Church their kinsman, William Norton; from whose daughter it came in marriage, to John Deyos, whose heir sold it to Gilpin, and he conveyed it to the Rev. John Jeffreys, successor in the Rectory to William Norton; who, dying in 1660, was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Booker, his son-in-law; and, having an interest in the sale of the Advowson, resigned the Rectory in 1678, in favour of Charles Stafford, a younger son of Thomas Stafford, Esq. of Tattenhoe, for whom his father had purchased the Advowson of the late John Jeffreys's heir. In the heirs of Stafford, this Advowson continued in 1678, and then became vested in Thomas James Selby, Esq., as representative of his father, James Selby, Serjeant-at-Law (who died in 1723), having, in 1698, purchased the Stafford Estate at Tattenhoe, and with it, this Advowson. This first Manor is presumed to be holden of the Honour of Berkhamstead, and annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, though no suit or service is done, nor any citation issued to appear at Berkhamstead Court.

Hugh de Bolebec's Manor descended to his two sons, Hugh and Walter, in succession; and from the latter, to his daughter Isabel, who carried it in marriage to her husband, Robert de Vere, afterwards Earl of Oxford, in the same way as Calverton and Great Linford are described to have passed.

Robert de Vere, who became the third Earl of Oxford in the 16th year of King John, on the death of Alberic, his elder brother, without issue, had, by Isabel de Bolebec two sons; Hugh, who succeeded him in his Earldom, and Sir Henry Vere, of Great Addington, in the County of Northampton; and a daughter, Isabel, who was married to Sir John de Courteney, ancestor of the Earls of Devon of that family.

On the marriage of Isabel de Vere with John Courteney (which took place before the 39th of Henry III.,) Robert Earl of Oxford gave this Manor in Wavendon, together with the Manor of

Hillesden, to the said John Courteney, in frank marriage with his daughter:¹ and he died seised of it in the second year of the following reign.²

About the time of the marriage of Courteney, the seignory of this Manor had been seized by Richard Earl of Clare, as part of the mediety of the Honour of Giffard, which had been given to his ancestor by Richard I.; but this must have been an usurpation, as Walter Giffard, the first Earl of Buckingham, never held any lands in Wavendon, though the house of Bolebec held in all twenty Knights' fees, parcel of that Honour. The usurpation however, appears to have been acquiesced in, and the Earls of Clare and their successors in the Honour of Giffard, claimed and enjoyed from this period, the privilege of Court Leet in the Manor of Wavendon.³

King Henry VIII. demised this Estate to John Sheppard, at 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. Edward Courteney, the last Earl of that family, being restored in blood by Queen Mary, on her accession in 1553, this Manor, with other demesnes, were re-granted to him. But on his death, without issue, it escheated to the Crown; and Philip and Mary, by Letters Patent, granted it, in perpetuity, to the said John Sheppard (with a release of the rent of 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) about the year 1558; who, leaving issue, only two daughters, it came by marriage of Joan, the eldest daughter, to Thomas Wells, of Great Gaddesden, Herts, to whom succeeded George Wells: who, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lodge, had issue, John Wells; who, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Mr. Taylor, had issue, George Wells; who dying possessed hereof, unmarried, in 1713, was succeeded by Lionel Wells, his brother and heir; and, at his death in 1717, descended to Mr. John Wells, nephew to the said George Wells,⁴ and son of Lionel Wells.

Another small Manor, which belonged to the Earl of Morton, coming likewise, as the first Manor did, to Bolebec, and descending to the Veres Earls of Oxford, they gave the same, about the year 1220, to the Convent of Woburn; and so it remained part of the possessions of that Monastery, till the General Dissolution in 1539, when, coming to the Crown, Queen Elizabeth granted it, in 1559, to Richard Campion and John Thompson, who parcelled it out, and sold it to several proprietors.

This Estate included two groves, called the Abbat's wood, and *Fullers' Earth Grounds*, and a Manor house, called the Grange, which belonged to the Gregorys, who purchased it of the Thompsons, by whom it was conveyed to the family of Wells. The Estate belonging to James Selby, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, was parcel of this third Manor; who, on account of its being his native place, about the year 1703, added to and greatly enlarged a house which his father had in part re-built, made handsome gardens, cauals, and fish-ponds, and planted orchards and avenues of trees.

These Estates being holden of the extensive Royalty of Brockborough, which were for several generations the property of the Earls of Kent, of the name of Grey, they sold their claim, about the year 1630, to the family of Stone, who conveyed their right to the Russells, Dukes of Bedford, about 1702; and that family receive a quit-rent, by virtue thereof, of about 3*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per ann.

Here were, in 1628, some rents, called Certainty Money, amounting to 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, held by copy of Brockborough Royalty, which now belong to the Duke of Bedford. Here are also lands which pay 6*s.* 8*d.* to Ewelme Manor or Honour.

¹ Willis's Hist of Buckingham, p. 193.

² Vide Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. and the Inq. p. m. of the families of Clare, Audley, and Stafford.

³ Esc. 2 Edw. I. n^o. 27.

⁴ George Wells dying unmarried, bequeathed several charities to this Parish, particularly by founding and liberally endowing a school for eight boys, who are to be taught, clothed, and apprenticed; for the endowment whereof he bequeathed 800*l.*; to which his Executrix, Mrs. Beatrix Miller (his sister Mary's daughter, who was wife to Mr. John Miller, a tradesman in London.) living also a single life, added 200*l.*, and increased the number of boys to ten: with these legacies, there has been purchased for the Charity an estate of more than 40*l.* a year, of which the Master has an annuity of 10*l.* paid him, and a chaldron of coals.

The Estate of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. was purchased of different persons and at several times.

The Mansion at Green-End, formerly belonging to the Selbys, and by the last of the Selbys conveyed to . . . Shuttleworth, having been purchased by Lord Charles Fitzroy, brother of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, was, by his Lordship, conveyed to Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. in 1798: and another part of this Estate, called the Grange, was purchased by him in 1805, of Mr. Gregory; with other land, in 1815, of Mr. Williams, Yeoman, of Willen.

The Mansion, partly rebuilt and considerably improved after the acquisition of it by Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq., afterwards Baronet, who succeeded to that title on the death of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., his elder half-brother (the only son and heir apparent of the said Sir Richard Colt Hoare, having died without issue in his life-time,) contains many spacious and elegant apartments, ornamented with a small but valuable collection of paintings; among which, two capital landscapes are to be mentioned as remarkably fine: a painting of the three Marys and a dead Christ; another of the Massacre of the Innocents, *horribly* fine; and several portraits of the Hoare family. The situation of the House is rural and retired; the approach being by a neat lodge, on the eastern side of the great road from Woburn, in Bedfordshire, to Northampton.

RECTORS.

WILLIAM FITZ-ROBERT, Presbyter, was presented by the Parson of the Church of Wavendon, with the consent of the Lord Passelew, to the Vicarage there, in 1221.

William de Daleford was presented 1228, by Gilbert Passelew, "personam et Patronum."

Hamo de Stockton was presented in 1230.

Adam de Osgodby. He was Canon of Lincoln, Master of the Rolls, and Prebendary of York, which he held until his death.¹

William de Aton, presented 6 Sept. 1316, by the Lady Mary St. Amand. He exchanged it for Dallington, with *John de Benington*, who was presented 4 April 1328, by the Bishop's licence, having been previously of Weston Favell, then of Middleton Cheynes, Co. Oxon, and also of Dallington, Co. Northampton. He resigned in 1358; and was succeeded by

William de Benington, who was presented 8 Dec. 1358, by Sir Nicholas Peyvre. He died; and

Walter Norman was presented 1 Oct. 1361, by Henry Green. He exchanged with

John de Swynstede, for Dallington Rectory, and was presented 25 Jan. 1365, by Sir Henry Green, Knt.²

Robert de Claypool was presented 26 March 1396, and exchanged for Wightham, Co Berks, with

John Holbrook, 12 June 1408; who exchanged for Codrington, Co. Chester, with

John Craxton, or *Granton*, 7 Aug. 1408. At his death, *John Stow* was presented 13 June 1415, by Sir Thomas Green, Knt. He died; and

Thomas Tingwick was presented 31 Aug. 1433, by the Lady Mary Talbot, late wife of Sir Thomas Green, Knt. At his death,

John Compton, LL.B. was presented 5 Nov. 1424, by the same Patron.

William Clarke died Rector 1463. His successor was *Thomas Fuller*, who was presented 1 June, by Thomas Billing, Serjeant-at-Law, Henry Green, John Rows, Thomas Seaton, Thomas Throckmorton, and Thomas and Richard Clavel. He was also Rector of Emberton. At his death,

Richard Hall was presented 15 Oct. 1485, by Thomas Stafford, Esq. He died; and

John Chandler was presented 26 Sept. 1507. On his cession,

John Bentley was presented 16 Feb. 1519, by Thomas Watts, ex concessione Thomas Stafford. He died; and

William Edwards was collated 24 Dec. 1523, by the Bishop of Lincoln, on lapse.

¹ In the Cathedral of Lincoln, where he was buried, is this old French inscription for him, which is printed in Willis's Survey of that Cathedral, p. 24, and, less correctly, by Mr. Peck, in his *Desiderata Curiosa*, vol. ii, lib. 8, p. 23:

"Sire Adam de Osgodeby, jadis Clerke de la
Chauceire gist icij
Par Dieu pries pur la Almede Iye."

This stone has a cross on it, much flourished, with many Escutcheons, and the inscription in Saxon letters circumscribed round it, beginning at the head.

² See FITSTON, in vol. iii, p. 438.

William Ashfield was presented 15 Feb. 1537, by Edmund Ashfield. He died; and

John Child was presented 7 Jan. 1549, by the King. At his death,

John Heubanke was presented 26 July 1560.

Richard Edmunds, LL.B. was presented 27 Feb. 1570. He was also Rector of Shenley in 1574. On his resignation of this Living,

William Stone, A.M. was admitted 10 Aug. 1598, on the presentation of William Ryder, Citizen and Alderman of London.¹ He resigned; and

William Norton, A.M. was presented by Robert Norton, Gent. and instituted 25 Jan. 1608.

John Jeffrey succeeded in 1648, and died in 1660. He was succeeded by

Adam Booker, A.B. who was admitted 26 July 1660. He resigned, and took Broughton Rectory; being succeeded by

Charles Stafford, B.D. who was instituted 4 March 1678, on the presentation of Thomas Stafford, Esq. of Tattenhoe. He died; and

William Carone, A.B. was presented 29 July 1702, by

James Selby, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law. He died 4 July 1716, in consequence of a fall from his horse; and was succeeded by

Henry Gally, A.M. instituted 23 Nov. 1721, on the presentation of Peter Gally. He was Prebendary of Norwich and Gloucester; S.T.P. 1732; and resigned this Rectory in 1733, on being made Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex. He was succeeded by his father,

Peter Gally, 1733, who was Rector in 1738.² He died; and

Thomas Hyde, A.M. was presented in 1742, by Thomas James Selby, Esq. At his death,

Thomas Sowell, A.B. was presented 2 April 1768. He resigned in favour of

Daniel Shipton, A.M. presented by Thomas James Selby, Esq. and inducted 17 April 1796. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon; A.M. 24 Jan. 1759. He was also Vicar of Willen, and died in 1805; being succeeded by

John Fisher, A.M. inducted 18 Oct. 1805, on the presentation of Robert Gatty, Gent. of Throgmorton Street, London.

THE CHURCH

consists of a nave with two aisles, covered with lead, and a chancel, tiled. At the west end is an embattled tower, containing five small bells. The fourth is inscribed, "Sancte Nicholas ora pro nobis." The length of the Church is 54 feet, and of the chancel 28 feet; the width of the nave and aisles, 44 feet. The nave seems to have been built circ. 1460. The Feast of Dedication follows the Assumption of the Virgin; to whom, as also to St. James, there were formerly altars. The pillars of the Church are neat and uniform, and the roof is lofty and regular. In the middle of the nave was formerly an ancient stone, with a brass, long since torn off.

On the east wall of the chancel is a black marble, whereon is a brass plate affixed, with arms, per chevron, three elephants' heads erased, and this inscription:

In this chancel lyeth buried the body of Richard Saunders, whose ancestors are interred at Battlesdon and Potsgrave, in the County of Bedford; which Richard had 4 wives, Eliz. Charge, Frances Fitzhugh, Beatrice

Annesley, & Frances Staunton, by whom he had 27 Children. He died July 15, 1639, aged 76.

On an ordinary stone, in the pavement, is this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of M^r John Sanders, and Grace his wife, who departed April 25, 1693, in the 63^r year of her age; and he Oct. 10, Ano. Dni. 1694, in the 70th year of his age.

At HOGSTY-END, in this Parish, is a MEETING-HOUSE for the people called Quakers, which appears to have been one of the earliest Congregations of this description in England. The Society of Friends seems to have been established here long before a purchase was effected of the site of the present Meeting-House, which was accomplished in 1673, the names of the contributors to the building being inserted in the Register-Book, which is dated 1665; and described as "A Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials, at Hogsty-End, in the Parish of Wavendon." This Book is kept with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

¹ In 1602, William Stone was returned as Patron.

² Cole says, "He was an old miserable French Refugee."

WESTON UNDERWOOD,

about two miles west of Olney, is chiefly remarkable as containing a seat of the ancient and honourable family of Throckmorton, who had possessions here and in the neighbourhood from the earliest period of authentic records; and there is no reason for doubting that they were, before the Conquest, among its ancient Saxon owners. It is, as its name expresses, a woody track; and is situated northward of the River Ouse, adjacent to Whittlebury Forest, in Northamptonshire; bounded, on the North, by Yardley Gobion; and by Olney, on the East; Emberton and Filgrave, on the South; and Stoke Goldington and Ravenstone, on the West. It is recorded in Domesday Book to have been surveyed, after the Conquest, in Bonestou Hundred, and then in the hands of three principal tenants, the Bishop of Constance, the Earl of Morton, and the Countess Judith.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The lands of the Bishop of Constance in Weston, were holden as a Manor, as seven hides and a half. There were seven carucates of land; in the demesne one hide; and one carucate and four villeins, with three bordars, had six carucates; and with them were seven socmen, and a certain *fleming*. There were three servants, seven carucates of pasture, wood for two hundred hogs. It was, and had been valued at 100s.; in the time of King Edward, at 7*l*. Ten Thanes had holden this Manor, the men of Burgaret, and could sell it. There was one man of Alric, who had three virgates, and could sell them.¹

The Earl of Morton's land in Weston was holden by Ivo, of the Earl, as one hide and two parts of a virgate. There was one carucate of land, and two oxen, with two bordars; one carucate of pasture; wood for twenty hogs; then, and always valued at 20s. This land three Thanes had formerly holden; of whom, two were men of Burgaret, who held three virgates, and two parts of another virgate; and a man of Alric Fitz-Goding, had one virgate, and could sell it.²

The Countess Judith held an estate here, which Anschitill held of the Countess as three virgates. There was half a carucate, and four bovates of pasture; wood for twenty hogs; valued, and so had formerly been, at 10s.; and in the time of King Edward, at 20s. This land, Vluric, a man of Earl Waltheof, held, and could sell it.³

Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, appears to have been the principal possessor and chief Lord of Olney, if not of Weston; but, being an Ecclesiastic, after his decease, both these Manors seem to have reverted to the Crown, and are presumed to have remained in the hands of the Sovereign, until

¹ Terra Epi Constant. In Bonestov Hynd. \mathfrak{W} In Westone ten' ep's vii. hid. et dim'. Tra' e' vii. car'. In dn'io e' i. hida et i. car' et iii. uilli cū iii. bord' hn't vi. car' et cū eis sup' vii. soch'i et q'da' francig'. Ibi iii. serui p'tū vii. car'. Silua cc. porc'. Val et ualuit c. sol'. T.R.E. vii. lib'. Hoc \mathfrak{W} tenuer' x. teigni hōes burgret et uende' potuer' et ibid fuit un' ho' Alrici iii. uirg' habuit et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Terra Comitiss Moritonien's. In Westone ten' Jvo de comite i. hid. et ii. p'art' uni' uirg'. Tra' e' i. car'. Ibi sunt ii. boues cū ii. bord' p'tū i. car'. Silua xx. porc'. Val et ualuit sep' xx. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuer' iii. teigni. Hor' ii. hoes Burgaret iii. uirg' et ii. part' i. uirg' habuer' iii. com' ho' Alrici f. Goding i. uirg' et uende' potuer' [Ibid. fol. 146.]

³ Terra Jvdit' Comitissæ. In Westone ten' Anschitill' de Jud' comit' iii. uirg'. Tra' e' dim' car' et ibi est p'tū iii. bou'. Silua xx. porc'. Val et ualuit x. sol' T.R.E. xx. sol'. Hanc tra' tenuit Vluric ho' Wallef^{com} et uende' pot'. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

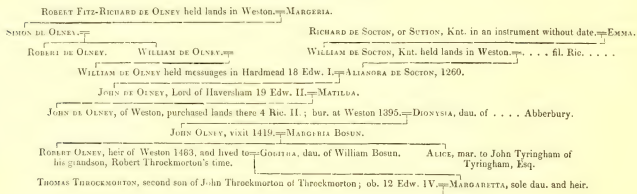
granted, by King Hen. III. to the Earl of Arundel; for the son of the Earl of Morton being attainted of high treason in 1103, (4 Hen. I.) his lands and Earldom were bestowed upon Stephen of Blois, afterwards King of England.

The Countess Judith, who was niece of the Conqueror, and held a small estate here by the favour of the new Sovereign, was matched, *as an affair of policy*, with a powerful Nobleman, and given in marriage to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, Northampton, and Huntingdon; and it seems probable that his ancestors had enjoyed a long possession of this estate (there being no fewer than twelve Earls of Northumberland, of the same name and family, in linear succession); but the King, in the tenth year of his reign, took so much offence at the conduct of this Earl, that, in the despotic and sanguinary spirit of the times, he caused him to be beheaded. No record has been preserved of the nature or degree of his delinquency; but the Princess, his widow, being afterwards disobedient to her uncle's wishes to marry another of his favourites, Simon de St. Liz, because "*he was lame of one leg*," the Conqueror was so much displeased, that he seized on great part of her possessions.

The King is presumed to have kept the demesnes of Weston, *inter alia*, during a considerable time; for no farther mention of it occurs, until the reign of Hen. II. when it is related, in a return of Knights' fees here, that Amicia de Bidun, in 1174, paid scutage for half a Knight's fee, as the representative of John de Bidun, the founder of Lavendon Abbey, who held an estate in Weston Underwood.

To whom this Manor was subsequently granted, before it came to the Peyvres, or Peovers, after the termination of the reign of Hen. III. is by no means clearly ascertained, there having been evidently a mistake in those accounts which describe it as the estate of the Earl of Leicester, for that was Weston Turville near Aylesbury; but in the reign of Edw. I. or beginning of that of Edw. II. John Peyvre held this Manor; and one of this family having matched with the Bosuns, or Besyns, a fine was passed to vest the estate in the heirs of the bodies of Paulin Peyvre, and Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Besyn, or Bosun; so that the lands at Weston subsequently descended according to the following Pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF OLNEY.



The Throckmortons of Worcestershire and Warwickshire were a family of great antiquity, many of whom held several important offices under the Crown, as early as the reign of Richard II. They became connected with this County in 1446, (24 Hen. VI.) by the marriage of Sir Thomas Throckmorton with Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Olney, Knt. of Weston Underwood, by Goditha, daughter of William Bosun. The family alliances and connections of this very influential family are fully given in the annexed Pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF THROCKMORTON OF WESTON UNDERWOOD.

From Willie's MS. Pedigree; Cole's MSS. in Brit. Mus.; Cooke's MSS.; Heilam's Baronetage; Weston Underwood Register and Monuments; the Histories of Northamptonshire; Gent. Magazine; Nash's Worcestershire; Dugdale's Warwickshire; p. 708. O. E. &c. &c.; Monuments in Coughton Church; and an ancient Vellum Roll, "Stemma pervenerunt Throckmortonum familie ex Archivis Regiis," &c. signed by Ralph Bigland, Garter, and Isaac Heard, Clarenceux; 29 Sept. 1781, pomes Dou. Car. Throckmorton, Bar. de Coughton, 1827.

Arms: Gu. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelles S. *Crest:* On a wreath a falcon volant Proper, armed and belled jessant Or. *Ancient Crest:* On a wreath an elephant's head Motto: "Virtus sola Nobilitas, Moribus Antiquis." *Arms:* S. a chev. bet. three lucies hauriant Arg. *Olney.* Arg. three blunt arrows Or. feathered Arg. *Bosun.*

HENRY DE THROCKMORTON, circ. 1220 (4 Hen. III.)[†]

ADAM THROCKMORTON, vivit 32 Hen. III.[†] MAUD—RICHARD 1st WATTE.

ROBERT DE THROCKMORTON, circ. 1252 (36 Hen. III.) [Vide Rot. Fib.][†]

SIMON DE THROCKMORTON, 1266 (50 Hen. III.) [Vide Abbrev. Phic. 15 Edw. I. A.D. 1286;] ISABELL, 39 Hen. III.

ROBERT DE THROCKMORTON, 1311 (5 Edw. II.) [Vide Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. ii. p. 14. 1 Edw. III. 1321.][†]

JOHN DE THROCKMORTON, Lord of Throckmorton, 1339, = ANNE, dau. and heiress of Sir Richard de Abberbury of Duddington, Co. Oxon. GILES DE THROCKMORTON, had an annual revenue out of the Manor of Throckmorton in 1339 (3 Edw. III.)

THOMAS THROCKMORTON, a follower of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 22 Ric. II.; Escheator of Worcestershire 1397; = AGNES, dau. and heir of Sir Alexander Besford, Knt. Knight of the Shire 3 Hen. IV.; Constable of Elmley Castle 6 Hen. IV. (1405); ob. circ. 1408; bur. at Fladbury.

Sir JOHN THROCKMORTON, Knt.; Chamberlain of the Exchequer; Knt. of the Shire = ELEANOR, dau. and co-heir. of Sir Guy de la Spine, or de Spinet, Lord of Coughton, Co. Warwick; mar. 1409 (10 Hen. IV.); survived her husband.

Sir THOMAS THROCKMORTON, = MARGARET, dau. and heir of Sir Roger Olney, Knt. of Weston Underwood, (circ. 1446), and Goditha his wife, dau. and co-heir of William Bosun, ob. 1493.

JOHN THROCKMORTON, = ISABELL, dau. of Edward Pruges of Gloucester. [Rot. Claus. 26 Hen. VI. m. 15.]

ELEANOR, mar. to Richard Knightley, Esq. of Fawesley, Co. Northampton; ob. 1477.

MAUD, mar. 1st, to Sir Thomas Green, Knt. of Green's Norton, Co. Northampton; 2ndly, to Richard Middleton, Esq. 1479; founded a Chantry in Green's Norton 12 Hen. VII.

MARGARET, mar. to John Rouse, Esq. of Rouselchen, Co. Worcester.

AGNES, mar. to Robert Giffard, Esq.

AGNES, mar. to Thomas Winslow, Esq.

ELIZABETH, mar. to Robert Russell, Esq. of Strensham, Co. Worcester.

Sir ROBERT THROCKMORTON, Knt. 21 years old in 1472; Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire 2 Ric. III.; Privy Counsellor 1 Hen. VII.; Commander at the Battle of Stoke 2 Hen. VII.; summoned to be made K.B. 10 Hen. VII.; styled Knight 17 Hen. VII.; went on Pilgrimage to the Holy Land 10 Hen. VIII. Will dated 1518; died beyond sea 1519; Will proved 9 Nov. 1520. Had a Tomb at Coughton.

CATHARINE, dau. of Sir William Marrow, Knt. Alderman of London.

JOHN THROCKMORTON, of Plaxton, and co-heir of Henry Baynard of Spelshall, Co. Suffolk. [Arms: Az. a fess between two chevys. Or.]

RICHARD THROCKMORTON, of Great Stoughton, Co. Hunts.

WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, LL.D., Warden of Shottesbrooke, Co. Oxon; ob. 12 Jan. 1535.

GODITHA, mar. to Edward Payto of Chester, Co. Warwick; living circ. 1488.

MARGARET, mar. to William Tracy of Tuddington, Co. Gloucester.

ELIZABETH, last Abbess of Denny; ob. 13 Jan. 1547; bur. at Coughton.

MARY, mar. to Thomas Middlemore of Haulborough, Co. Worcester.

THOMAS, sole dau.; mar. to Sir Thos. Giffard, Knt. of Chillington, Co. Stafford.

Sir GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Knt. 17 Hen. VIII.; Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester 18 & 35 Hen. VIII.; ob. 1 May 1553; bur. at Coughton. He had a grant, together with Robert Throckmorton, Esq. of the office of Steward to Evesham Abbey.

ANNE, dau. of Nicholas Lord Vaux of Harrowden; ob. 1571. [See Pedigree of Vaux.]

MARGARET, = ANNE, dau. of Hide, of (Co. Southampton, 1557-8 (5 & 6 Phil. & Mar.), and was buried there.

RICHARD THROCKMORTON, of Higham Ferrers, Co. Northampton.

JOAN, = JANE, dau. of Humphrey Beaufort, of Prescott, Co. Warwick.

MARY, mar. to Thomas Burdet of Bramcote, Co. Warwick, Esq. ALICE, mar. to Sir Thomas Englefield, Knt. Catharine, mar. to Boughton of Lawford, Co. Warwick.

UNBORN.

BURDET.

ALICE, died unmarried.

MARGARET, a Nun.

THROCKMORTONS OF BRAMPTON AND ELINGTON, CO. HUNTS.

[†] Sir George Throckmorton built a stately castellated entrance or gate-house, at the approach to his seat at Coughton, in Warwickshire, intending to complete the rest of the house in a manner answerable thereto; but Thomas Lord Cromwell, King Henry's Vicar-General, who was Lord of the neighbouring Manor of Oversley, looking upon Sir George's Estate with a rapacious eye (it lying in the vale below his own habitation,) caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. His principles were indeed so firm, that he was preparing to lay down his life in defence of them, after the example of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More; but happily, Queen Catharine Parr, being the niece of his Lady, begged her uncle's life of the King, and not only had sufficient interest to obtain the favour she asked, but afterwards obtained preferment at Court for his sons, Clement, Nicholas and George: and when the Lord Cromwell at length fell into disgrace, the King was pleased to advise with Sir George Throckmorton, amongst others, in what manner to proceed with that unfortunate statesman.

<p>a</p> <p>THOMAS THROCKMORTON, only surviving son and heir; ob. 13 March 1614, æt. 81; bur. at Weston Underwood.¹</p>	<p>b</p> <p>MARGARET, dau. and co-heiress of William Whorwood, Esq. Attorney-Gen. to King Hen. VIII. (sist. of the Countess of Warwick.)</p>	<p>ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir J. Goodwin, Knt. of Winchester.</p> <p>CATHARINE, mar. 1st. to Henry Norwood; 2ndly, to Williams.</p> <p>ANNE, mar. to Ralph Sheldon of Beoley, Co. Warwick; bur. there 16 Dec. 1603.</p> <p>MARY, mar. to Edward Arden of Parkhall, Co. Warwick.</p>	<p>TWO SONS, ob. cæcilebs.</p>	<p>MURIEL, mar. to Sir Thomas Tresham of Rushton, Co. Northampton.</p> <p>ANNE, mar. to Sir William Catesby of Ashley Leagers, Co. Northampton.</p> <p>ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Anthony Tyingham of Tyingham.</p> <p>TEMPERANCE, mar. to Sir Randal Bretton, Knt. of Co. Chester.</p>
<p>JOHN THROCKMORTON, Esq.; ob. viâ patris; bur. at Coughton.</p>	<p>AGNES, dau. of Thomas Wilford, Esq. of Lenham, Co. Lancaster, son of Sir James Wilford, Knt. of Quindon, Co. Essex.</p>	<p>MARGARET, mar. to Sir Richard Griffin, Knt. of Brome Court, Co. Warwick.</p> <p>ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Henry Griffith, Knt. of Wichmore, Co. Stafford.</p> <p>ELEANOR, mar. to Sir Henry Jerningham, Bart. of Cosy-Hall, Co. Norfolk.</p> <p>MURIEL, mar. to Henry Berkeley, Esq. son of Sir Henry Berkeley, Knt. of Co. Gloucester.</p> <p>MARY, died unmarried.</p>	<p>Two SONS, ob. cæcilebs.</p>	<p>MURIEL, mar. to Sir Thomas Tresham of Rushton, Co. Northampton.</p> <p>ANNE, mar. to Sir William Catesby of Ashley Leagers, Co. Northampton.</p> <p>ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Anthony Tyingham of Tyingham.</p> <p>TEMPERANCE, mar. to Sir Randal Bretton, Knt. of Co. Chester.</p>
<p>DOROTHY, (1st Wife) dau. of Sir Francis Fortescue, K.B. of Saluden, Co. Bucks; ob. 4 Nov. 1617, s.p.; bur. at Coughton.</p>	<p>SIR ROBERT THROCKMORTON, Bart. 1 Sept. (19 Car. I.) of Weston Underwood; ob. 16 Jan. 1650; bur. at Coughton. His lands were sequestered during the Civil Wars, and his House at Coughton plundered, and converted into a Garrison, by the Parliamentary Forces; and himself compelled to seek refuge at Worcester.</p>	<p>MARY, (2nd Wife) dau. of Sir Francis Smith, Knt. of Ashby Folville, Co. Leicester; sister of Sir Charles Smith, 1st Lord Carrington, and to Sir J. Smith, who redeemed the King's Standard at Edge-Hill fight. [PARENTS OF SMITH AND CARRINGTON.]</p>	<p>AMBROSE THROCKMORTON, Col. in the King's Army temp. Car. I.; ob. cæcilebs; bur. at Coughton.</p> <p>THOMAS THROCKMORTON, Col. in the King's Army temp. Car. I.; ob. cæcilebs; bur. at Coughton.</p> <p>GEORGE THROCKMORTON, died in Italy, unmarried.</p>	<p>ELEANOR, mar. to Sir Edward Golding, Bart. of Colston Bassett, Co. Nottingham. 1614.</p> <p>WISSENEY, mar. to J. Powell, Esq. of Sandford, Co. Oxon.</p> <p>MARGERY, Priestess of the English Nunnery at Louvaine.</p> <p>MARGARET, 1634.</p> <p>MARY, mar. to James Seudamore.</p>
<p>SIR FRANCIS THROCKMORTON, 2nd Bart.; re-buried Coughton-House; ob. 7 Nov. 1680, æt. 40; bur. at Weston.²</p>	<p>ANNE, dau. and sole heiress of John Monso, Esq. of Kimesley, Co. Salop; son of Sir William Monson, Knt. Vice-Admiral of England temp. Jac. I.</p>	<p>THOMAS THROCKMORTON, } ob juv.</p>	<p>THOMAS THROCKMORTON, }</p>	<p>ANNE, mar. to Edw. Guldelford, Esq. of Hempsall Place, Co. Kent.</p>
<p>FRANCIS THROCKMORTON, ob. 10 Sept. 1676, at Bruges; his heart bur. at Weston Underwood.</p>	<p>SIR ROBERT THROCKMORTON, Bart. 3rd Bart. b. 10 Jan. 1662; heir-general of Aberbury, Bedford, Spinye, Weston, &c.; ob. 8 March 1720; bur. at Weston. He re-buried Weston-House, and gave six bells to the Church.</p>	<p>MARY, second dau. of Sir Charles Yate, Bart. of Buckland, Co. Berks; ob. July 1728.</p>	<p>JOHN THROCKMORTON, ob. juv. æt. 4.</p> <p>GEORGE THROCKMORTON, ob. 16 April 1705, æt. 34; bur. at St. Sulpice, Paris.</p>	<p>ANNE, a Nun of St. Augustine's Priory, at Paris, 1730.</p> <p>MARY, mar. to Martin Wollascot, Esq.; viâ 1695.</p> <p>ELIZABETH, a Nun; ob. 1724, at St. Clair, R. uen.</p>

¹ Amongst the various troubles and distresses which this unfortunate gentleman suffered, from sequestrations of his Estate on account of his religious persuasion, it was not the least that a pretext was made for depriving him of the lease of Ravenstone Manor (which he held of the Crown), on the grounds of his having neglected to make due payment, agreeable to the conditions of his agreement. The fact is said to have been, that a person to whom the money was entrusted for payment, lost it by gaming; and although the deficiency was afterwards made good, and the Queen's Receiver gave an acquittance for it as if it had been paid at the proper time, the lapse was taken an advantage of, and the lessee, after great expences in endeavouring to recover his lease, was compelled to relinquish it altogether. This circumstance, the large sums which he was fined for recusancy, his generous hospitality, and splendid manner of living, brought him into pecuniary difficulties; and he was induced, in order to a just discharge of his debts (which a nice sense of honour would not allow him to neglect,) to sell a considerable portion of his Estates; and amongst them, the lands brought to him by his wife.

² Francis Throckmorton was detected in a reasonable correspondence (said to have been discovered by an intercepted letter of Mary Queen of Scots), committed to the Tower, and put to the rack, to extort confession; whereupon, the Lord Paget and Earl of Arundel, a courtier, fled into France; but the Earls of Arundel and Northumberland were soon afterwards committed to the Tower. Throckmorton had sent a cabinet of papers to Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador; and there were found in his coffers, two lists; one of ports convenient to land forces, and the other, of names of English gentlemen favourable to the Romish religion; but which he declared were forged, and so persisted on the rack. Being put to the rack a second time, he answered all questions demanded, admitting whatever they urged against him, such as that he had consulted with Sir Francis Englefield and others, how the country might be attempted by foreigners and the Government altered, and had then taken those notes; that he understood the Catholic Princes had resolved on the invasion of England, and setting the Queen of Scots at liberty; that he had shewn these things to Mendoza, &c.; but when brought to trial at Guildhall, 21 May, steadfastly denied; openly accused the Queen of cruelty; and said he had confessed to avoid further torture. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; and 10 July, was executed at Tyburn, again denying what he had said, although he had, in order to obtain a pardon after sentence, repeated his confession in writing. [Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, vol. ii. p. 493.]

a

ROBERT THROCKMORTON, ob. inf. 14 Jan. 1683; bur. at Weston.	THERESA (1st Wife), dau. of William Herbert, 2nd Marquess of Powis; mar. at Piteshanger 25 Feb. 1719-20; ob. at Weston 17 June 1723.	SIR ROBERT THROCKMORTON, 4th Bart. b. 21 Aug. 1702; ob. 8 Dec. 1791, at Buckland, Co. Berks; bur. at Coughton. ¹	CATHARINE (2nd Wife), dau. of George Collingwood, Esq. of Eastington, Co. Northumb.; mar. 10 Jan. 1738; ob. 1761; bur. at Buckland 3 Aug.	LUCY (3rd Wife), dau. of James Heywood, Esq. of Maristone, Co. Devon; mar. at St. George, Hanover Square, London, 21 Jan. 1764; ob. vidua 19 Nov. 1795; bur. at Richmond, s. p.	ANNE, mar. to J. Petre, Esq. of Filders, Co. Essex. ELIZABETH, a Nun in St. Augustine's Monastery, at Paris.	MARY, mar. to James Fermor, Esq. of Fermor, Co. Oxon.	CATHARINE, a Nun in St. Augustine's, at Paris.	FRANCES, ob. inhum. in France.	CHARLOTTE, mar. to Sir Thomas Huskloke, Bart. of Wiggeworth, Co. Derby.	APOLLONIA, mar. to Sir Edward Blount, Bart. of Soddington; ob. 1749.	BARBARA, mar. to Peter Giffard of Chillingham.
ROBERT THROCKMORTON, ob. coelebs, in France.	GEORGE THROCKMORTON, Esq. of Weston; ob. at Bath Aug. 1767; bur. in the Abbey Church.	ANNA MARIA, sole dau. of William Parton, Esq. of Hatton, Co. Gloucester, by Mary, dau. and heir of John Courtney, Esq. of Molland, Co. Devon; mar. at Arlington, Co. Devon; ob. 20 Oct. 1791; bur. at Abergavenny.	MARY THERESA, mrf. to Thomas Fitz-Herbert, Esq. of Swinerton, Co. Stafford; ob. 26 Feb. 1791; bur. at Bath.	BARBARA, mrf. to Thomas Giffard, Esq. of Chillingham, (2nd Wife); ob. 17 May 1764; bur. at Chillingham.							
ROBERT THROCKMORTON, b. at Weston 23 Aug. 1750; ob. coelebs 11 Nov. 1779; bur. at Bath.	SIR JOHN COURTNEY THROCKMORTON, 5th Bart. b. at Weston 27 July 1753; mar. to Mary Catharine, dau. of Thomas Giffard, Esq. of Chillingham, by Barbara, dau. of Robert Lord Petre; ob. Jan. 1819; bur. at Coughton.	SIR GEORGE COURTNEY THROCKMORTON, 6th Bart. b. 15 Sept. 1754; of Weston Underwood, Co. Bucks, and Coughton, Co. Warwick; took the name and arms of Courtney in 1792; mar. 29 June 1792, Catharine, only dau. of Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Carlton, Co. York, who survived him; ob. 27 July 1826, at Weston, s. p.	SIR CHARLES COURTNEY THROCKMORTON, 7th Bart. b. 2 Nov. 1757; mar. 27 Dec. 1787, Mary, dau. of Edmund Plowden, Esq. of Plowden, Co. Salop; succeeded to the Title and Estates on the death of his brother, in 1826; ob. 3 Dec. 1840, s. p.; bur. at Coughton.	FRANCIS THROCKMORTON, b. 21 Feb. 1761; ob. at Lisbon 25 Jan. 1788; bur. there. Has a Monument in the Abbey Church of Bath.							
SIR ROBERT GEORGE THROCKMORTON, 8th Bart. of Buckland, Co. Berks, M.P. for Worcestershire 1831, and High Sheriff of Berks in 1843.	ELIZABETH, mrf. in 1827.	NICHOLAS, JOHN.	MARY, mar. to Thomas Riddell, Esq. of Felton, Co. Northumberland; ob. 1843, leaving a large family.								
COURTNEY.	WILLIAM.	RICHARD.	JOHN.	MARY.	ENILY.	An Infant, 1843.					

Soon after the accession of Sir Charles Throckmorton to the Estate at Coughton, the old Mansion at Weston, being much dilapidated and decayed, was taken down, excepting the Chapel wing and a portion of the offices; and the proprietor, to the great regret of the whole neighbourhood, who were well acquainted with his benevolent disposition, removed to the more ancient abode of the Throckmortons, at Coughton, in Warwickshire, which he then made his principal seat, having relinquished Buckland, in Berkshire, to his nephew and heir, Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Baronet, eldest son of the late William Throckmorton, Esq.

WESTON HOUSE.

THE MANOR HOUSE, which was situated on the northern bank of the Ouse, about one mile west of Olney, and distant about half a mile from that River, was nearly re-built by Sir Robert Throckmorton, in or about 1578. Over the door of one of the parlours, were several escutcheons of arms: and over the hall-door was a shield of arms carved in stone, *Throckmorton* impaling *Yate*.

The north front was built about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Sir Robert Throckmorton. The scenery of the park and gardens, with the course of the River, and the venerable groves which shelter the Mansion, have been the theme of Cowper's muse: an alcove in the park, with the walks and scenery around, were his favourite topics.

¹ He was distinguished by great hospitality; and has been celebrated as a large distributor of alms and charity, which, says Browne Willis, "the writer of this short account of his ancient family hath reason to acknowledge for his generous contribution to a chapel, built at great expence at Fenny-Stratford. He was the eighteenth heir-male in chief of the blood of the *Throckmortons*, and the heir-general of *Abberbury, Besford, Spiney, Olney, Wilford, Monson*, and *Yate*." [Willis's MSS.]

An extensive and valuable library, and numerous family portraits were amongst the ornaments of Weston; but many of them, with divers coats of arms in painted glass, were removed to Coughton, in Warwickshire.¹ The house was a quadrangle, enclosing a court.

The old Chapel was formed out of three of the attics on the west side of the house, which were thrown together. When the Mansion was demolished, in 1827, hiding-places were discovered, which had probably been unknown to the family during many years. In the floor of one of the garrets, near those which had been made into a Chapel, was a trap-door, opening into a small room below, within which was a closet, containing an old bed; and a ladder long enough to reach the trap-door.

¹ The following is a short catalogue of the portraits: Sir Francis Throckmorton, Knt. and Bart., ob. 1680; * Dame Anne his wife, daughter and sole heiress of John Mounson, Esq., of Kinnersley, Co. Salop, ob. 1728; Anne their daughter; Sir Robert Throckmorton, Knt. 1643, ob. 1650; Sir John Throckmorton, son of Sir Thomas Throckmorton, Knt. 1609; Barbara, daughter of the Marquess of Powis, wife of Lord Viscount Montague, ob. 1725; Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Marquess of Worcester, wife of William, second Marquess of Powis, mother of Lady Theresa Throckmorton and Lady Barbara Montague; William Paston, Esq., of Horton, Co. Gloucester, ob. 1769; Robert Throckmorton, Esq., eldest son of George Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston, born 1650, ob. 1729; . . . daughter of Nicholas Wollascot, Esq.; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.; Mary, daughter and sole heir of John Courteney, Esq., wife of William Paston, Esq., ob. 1747. *List of the coats of Arms:* 1. Gu. on a chev. Arg. three bars gemels S. *Throckmorton*. 2. Or. a fess crenelle S. *Abberbury*. 3. Gu. a fess between six pears with their stalks, three and three, Or. *Basford*. 4. S. a chev. Arg. between three crescents Or. *Spiney*. 5. Arg. on a fess crenelle Gu. three crescents of the field, between six cross crosslets fitché of the Second, three and three. *Olney*. 6. Gu. three bolt arrows Arg. in pale. *Bosun*. 7. Arg. a chev. S. between three stags' heads caboshed S. *Whorwood*. 8. Or. two chevrons Gu. *Mounson*. 9. Arg. a fess between three gates S. *Yate*. 10. Gu. a chev. Vaire between three crescents party per fess Arg. and Az. charged with as many Ermines. *Goddard*. 11. Az. a fess S. between three eagles' heads erased Or. *Goddard*. 12. Or. a fess engrailed between two cotizes S. *Justice*. 13. Per chev. S. and Arg. in chief three mullets in fess pierced Or. in base three garbs, one and two Gu. banded Or. *Packington*. 14. Arg. on a fess Gu. three quarterfoils Arg. between six martlets of the Second, three and three. *Washborne*. 15. Arg. on a bend Az. three martlets Or. *Harding*. *Crest of Throckmorton*: On a wreath, a falcon volant Proper, armed jessed and belted Or. *Crest of Packington*: Or. a Saltire Vaire. *Arms of families in alliance with Throckmorton, not heiresses*: A fess crenelle S. between three mermaids' heads coupé at the breast Proper, crined Or. *Marrow*. Cheque Arg. and Gu. a chev. Az. between three trefoils Or. *Vaux*. A chev. Arg. between three lions' faces Or. *Wilford*. Arg. three mascle buckles Gu. *Jerningham*. Gu. a chev. Arg. charged with a cross crosslet fitché, or a trefoil slipped Arg. between three Bezants. *Golding*. Arg. a lion ramp. S. debruised with a fess engrailed Gu. *Powel*. Or. three lionsels passant in pale S. *Carew*. S. a stork between five cross crosslets fitché Arg. *Puttenham*. Or. a Saltire Az. between four martlets S. *Guildford*. Arg. a chev. between three bucks' heads erased S. *Collingwood*. Arg. in bend between two cotizes Gu. three . . . *Heywood*. Az. a bend engrailed Arg. between two cotizes Or. *Fortescue*. Az. a fleur-de-lis Arg. *Digby*. Az. frette Arg. *Cave*. S. a chev. Or. charged with three wolves' heads erased of the Field, between three escalops. *Hardy*. Az. two stirrups Or. *Giffard*. Arg. two bars S. *Brereton*. Arg. a cross Gu. between four peacocks Az. crested Or. *Smith of Ashby Folville*. Vaire Or. and Az. a canton Erm. *Gynes*. Or. a lion ramp. Vert. *Dudley*. Or. a cross Vert. *Hussey*. Gu. a chev. between ten crosses pattee, in chief, four, two, and one; in base, two and one, Arg. *Berkeley*. Gu. two chevrons Arg. *Hide*. Or. two bends Gu. with an escalop S. for difference. *Tracy of Gloucestershire*. Gu. a fess wavy between three lionsels ramp Or. *Campion*. Arg. a chev. Gu. between three fleurs-de-lis S. *Dirwell*. Per pale Arg. and Or. three chevrons between three escalops Gu. *Broune*.

* The following additional extracts from Sir N. Throckmorton's celebrated "Poem," are too curious to be omitted:

"My father's foes clapt him by cankred hate
In Tower fast, and gap'd to stynte his neck;
They were in hope for to obtain a mate
Who heretofore had labour'd for a check."

The next verse is even more remarkable:

"Our sun eclips'd a long time did not shine,
No joys approach'd near unto Coughton House;
My sisters they did nothing else but whine,
My mother look'd much like a drowned mouse:
No butter then would stick upon our bread,
We all did fear the loss of father's head."

This is wit, with a vengeance; but for which, perhaps, some excuse is found in the corrupt taste which prevailed, in consequence of the eternal-pun-and-quibble fashion of King James's introduction.

In another place was a concealed door, which when bolted within side, could not be distinguished from the wainscot. After the House was taken down, one of the wings in the north front (formerly a stable,) was converted into a Chapel; and a small portion of the west side of the House left standing for the residence of the Priest.¹ The Lay Impropiator repairs the Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Church was originally only a Chapel of Ease to Olney, until Pope Gregory, in 1376, on the petition of John de Olney, then Lord of the town, issued his Bull, permitting the inhabitants a place of Sepulture and a Chapel, on the representation of Weston being more than one mile distant from the Parish Church of Olney, and incommodious for their attendance and use: it being agreed, that the Curates should have a stipend or salary paid by the said John Olney and all his successors, as Lords or Impropiators. There were no glebe lands belonging to Weston; and, although the Valor in Ecton stands at 30*l.* 14*s.* per ann., the Minister was insufficiently maintained. In 1674, it was returned to the Diocesan, that the Curates, presented to the Bishop to obtain his episcopal licence to be appointed thereunto, were to receive the stipend, payable by Sir Robert Throckmorton; and he being a Roman Catholic, the Curates have been, of course, ever since the Reformation, made by certain Trustees, in the name of the Patron. The annual income now is only 49*l.* 10*s.* The nominee is the heir of the family of Chester of Chicheley.

CURATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

CHRISTOPHER GILES, in 1524.

Robert Sheldmardy officiated in 1560.

Thomas Philips was Minister in 1568 and 1593.

Hugh Porter, circ. 1596. He willed, 31 July 1637, to be buried in the Church or Churchyard here.

Thomas Johnson was Minister in 1647.

Thomas Benet was Curate in 1653.

Thomas Richards, A.M., was admitted 15 March 1677. His successor was

Samuel Salmon, A.B., who was admitted 19 April 1681.

Robert Eskrigg, A.M., was admitted 15 April 1684. He was also Vicar of Ravenstone: and on his cession,

James Hope, A.M., was admitted 13 Jan. 1692; died in 1732; and was succeeded by

Henry Kilby, who was also Vicar of Olney in 1735.

John Clarke was licensed by the Bishop in 1753; to whom the Rev. Thomas Scott (the celebrated Rector of Aston Sandford)² was some time a Stipendiary Curate. At his death, he was succeeded by

John Buchanan, admitted in 1810. He died in 1826, and his successor was

William Godfrey, A.B. licensed by the Bishop, and admitted in February 1827. He is also the Vicar of Ravenstone, and the present worthy Curate of Weston Underwood.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small building, near the western end of the village, standing on a ridge of land which forms the northern side of the valley, through which the River Ouse flows towards Olney bridge. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel, and square tower: the principal entrance being by a porch on the north side.

In the windows are many fragments of painted glass, with figures of the Virgin and Child, Saints, and Martyrs; some portions of tabernacle work: triangles interlaced; a rose within a quaterfoil; and portions of legends. In the north wall of the chancel is a piscena, now enclosed with a door.

Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, two pointed arches; and at the west end a gallery, supported by two pillars: on each side are clerestory windows, with mullions and trefoil-headed lights, with quaterfoils in the spandrils.

¹ From information of J. Higgins, Esq., of Turvey Abbey, 30 Nov. 1829.

² See vol. i. pp. 48, 49.

The Font is large and octagonal, resting on a pedestal, on the respective sides of which, are compartments or niches, with trefoils and shields of arms: one of them has a cross; another, more perfect. On a fess three crescents, between six crosslets 3 and 3. In the tower are six musical bells.

In the Churchyard, parallel with the south side of the chancel, are several very ancient stones, coffin-shaped and prismatical, on the surface of the ground, from eight to twelve inches in thickness, probably, the covers of stone coffins or cysts; but no inscriptions on any of them.

At the upper end of the south aisle, is a very handsome monument of white marble, embellished with black; and below, this inscription, on a white marble tablet:

Hic jacet Thomas Throckmorton, Armiger, qui obiit 13 die Martii Anno Domini 1614; Ætatis suæ 81.

Hic jacet Franciscus Throckmorton Eques et Baronettus, qui obiit 7 die Novembris, Anno Domini 1680: ætatis suæ 40.

Hic jacet Cor Francisci Throckmorton Armigeri, filii primogeniti Francisci Throckmorton Equitis et Baronetti, qui obiit Brugis in Belgio 10 die Septembris, Anno Domini 1676, ætatis suæ 16.

Hic jacet Robertus Throckmorton Filius natu maximus Roberti Throckmorton, Baronetti, qui obiit in prima Infantia die Novembris Anno Domini 1688.

Arms: Gu. a chev. Arg. surtout eight bars gemelles S.

In the middle of the pavement of the chancel, is a very large grey marble, at the corners of which, were shields of arms, three having been torn off; the only one remaining has this coat: A fess crenelle. *Olney.* Round the verge of the stone is a brass, having at the corners, the symbols of the four Evangelists, and this inscription:

Qui jacet ut cernis md'o sub petra tumulatus
John Olney multis nomine notus erat.

Is, quæ parva fuit antiqua Capella, ruensque,
Hanc in plebeiam condidit Ecclesiam.

Insupera passa perquisivit quod in eandem
Jure sepulture gudeat iste locus.

Hicque Sacerdotem semper Divina canentem,
Rector ut inveniit, Causa movens fuerat

Anno milleno quater C. quinque relictis
In, Benedicte, tua luce recessit ab hinc

Istius et secum jacet hic Dionysia Consors:
Pro quorum, rogate, funde Salute preces.

On the margin,

Obiit on St. Benedict's day, A.D. 1405.¹

At the upper end of the south aisle, on an ancient stone, is the effigy of a woman in brass, and at her feet, the portraits of five daughters:



Hic jacet tumulata Dn'a Elizabetha Mungerford, una filiarum Dn'i Mussey, quæ primum nupta fuit Dn'o Gualtero Mungerford, et nuper uxor Roberti Throckmorton Militis, quæ obiit xxij. die Januarij A. Dn'i Mcccclij.

¹ Cole supposed this a mistake, and that "John Olney here commemorated, died not in 1405, but in 1395; the word *relictis* meaning, that five years were to be deducted from 1400: St. Benedict's day being always kept on the 21st of March." He died 21 March 1393.

At each corner of the stone is a coat of arms: at the upper end, on the right hand corner, on a chev. three bars gemelles, for *Throckmorton*; on the opposite corner, a cross for *Hussey*; the arms on the right hand corner at bottom, are torn off; on the opposite corner, two bars in chief; three plates for *Hungerford*, impaling a cross for *Hussey*: over the woman's head, in a shield, these quarterings: 1. *Throckmorton*; 2. *Abberbury*; 3. *Olney*; 4. A chev. between three crescents for *Spiney*; 5. *Olney*; 6. three blunt arrows for *Bosun*; 7. Gutté of six for *Wyllie*; impaling 1. A cross for *Hussey*; 2. Barry of six, Erm. and Gu. also for *Hussey*; 3. A bend engrailed between two cotizes for *Fortescue*; 4, as the First.

On a mural tablet in the south aisle:

Hic jacet Rev. Gulielmus Gregson Romanæ Catholice Ecclesiæ Sacerdos et per 30 annos hujus Pagæ Catholicorum Pastor. Obiit 18^{to} Octobris Anno Salutis 1800^{to} ætatis suæ 68.

Vir fuit ore serenus ac mente sanctus moribus pauperum Medicus et Amicus.

On another :

Near this place lyeth the Body of Francis Chapman, who departed this life the 15th day of April 1726, aged 51 years : born in Bidford Parish, Co. Warwick.

On another, these arms:

Vert three storks' heads erased Proper: impaling party per fess Arg and Az. in chief an oak tree Proper between two crescents Or.

Near this spot are deposited until Christ comes to Judgment, the mortal remains of Bartholomew Higgins, Gent. That Day will inform thee, Reader, of his whole character. Let this suffice, that he lived beloved, and died (regretted by many relations and Friends,) the 29th Day of Nov^r 1778, aged 66 years.

On another very neat mural tablet:

To the Memory of John Higgins, Esq., of Turvey Hall, Beds, who died July 5th 1813.

To the Memory of Martha, the wife of the above named John Higgins, Esq., who died March 14th 1819. This Monument is erected by their grateful and affectionate Children.

To the Memory of Bartholomew Higgins, Esq., late of this Parish, who was the only surviving Brother of John Higgins, Esq., who died July 5th 1817.

At the west end of the north aisle, is a mural monument, with these arms:

Vert three storks' heads erased Proper, with a label of three points for difference.

This Monument is erected to perpetuate the Memory of Charles Higgins, Esq., of Turvey Abbey, in the County of Bedford, a native of this Village, and many years a Merchant in London; for which City and the County of Middlesex, he served the office of Sheriff in 1787. He died December the 29th 1792, in the 66th year of his age.

If, to have acquired considerable property with unblemished integrity; to have devoted it in this life to purposes of true benevolence and unostentatious hospitality; to have been the zealous patron of depressed merit; to have faithfully discharged the various duties of the Citizen, the Relative, the Master, and the Friend; to have extended the sphere of his usefulness to unborn ages, by Benefactions in support of publick and by the liberal endowment of private charities, challenge the tribute of thy Praise;—O Passenger, bestow that tribute, here! and if Providence hath blessed thee with wealth, let not this example be vain.

The above is attributed to the pen of the poet *Cowper*; as is likewise the following inscription on another tablet near the last described:

In Memory of Mary Higgins, the much loved wife of Thomas Higgins, who died on the fourth day of June MDCCXCI. aged fifty years.

Laurels may flourish round the Conqueror's Tomb,
But happiest they who win the world to come:
Believers have a silent field of fight,
And their exploits are veil'd from human sight:
They in some nook, where little known, they dwell,
Kneel, pray in faith, and rout the hosts of Hell.
Eternal triumphs crown their toils divine,
And all those triumphs, Mary! now are thine.

Thomas Higgins, Gent. departed this life May 24th 1794, in the 62^d year of his age.

And on the blank, to Mary's join my name,
He said:—Too soon, the stone asserts his claim.
Snatch'd from those joys of life which Heav'n bestow'd,
While in his bosom cares paternal glow'd!
This second loss he leaves us to deplore,
Yet the decree, as wise and good, adore.
Respected pair! now safe in holy rest,
Whose nurture rear'd us, and whose guidance blest:
The filial thought and foot shall haunt this spot,
And your example never be forgot.

On a tablet near the west end of the north wall:

Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Higgins, daughter of Tho^r and Mary Higgins, a sincere Christian, who died at Carshalton, in Surrey, Dec. 3^d 1802, aged 39.

Those silent graces which the good conceal,
The day of dread disclosure shall reveal;
Then shall thy mild retiring virtues rise,
And God, both Judge and witness, give the prize.

On a plain stone affixed to the west side of the north porch:

In Memory of John, the son of John & Kezia Humphrey, who departed this life Nov^r. 19th 1805, aged 27 years.

Lo, the Christian's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife;
Fought the fight, the work is done;
Death is swallowed up in life.

Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth the spirit flies—
Finds his God, and sits and sings,
Triumphing in Paradise.

On a tablet, at the west end of the south aisle:

Arms: S. a cross Arg. between four fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs}. Ann Ruck, a valuable Friend, a pleasing and instructive Companion, and a sincere Christian, who died at Bath, the 2^d day of May 1776, and was interred in the Abbey Church there: this Monument, as a testimony of Gratitude and Affection, is erected by her Executor.

On a slab in the pavement of the chancel, near the north side:

In Memory of M^{rs}. Ann Hope, wife of y^e Rev^d. M^r. James Hope: died Feb^r. y^e 1st 1708.

Also y^e Rev. M^r. James Hope: died Feb^r. y^e 6th 1731, in y^e 69th year of his age.

Within the rails in the pavement:

Here lieth interred the Body of Hymphrey Alsope, who departed this life y^e 16th day of May 1672.

On slabs in the floor of the chancel:

Here lies the Body of Nicholas Fortescue, Esq., descended from the ancient Family of the Fortescues, of Salden, in the County of Bucks, who departed this life on the 18th of October Anno 1719.

Eighty-three years he lived,—to die,
Then died—to live eternally.

Requiescat in Pace. Amen.

Here lies the Body of John Easte, Merchant, buried May . . . 1720, aged 89.

And also Elizabeth his wife, buried May y^e 13th 1730, aged 100.

Margaret Frasie, the Daughter of John Frasie, died the 10th day of June 1700.

Elizabeth Frasie, y^e wife of John Frasie, died y^e 30th Day of November 1706.

Dorothy, y^e wife of John Frasie, died February y^e 26th 1709.

Eliz. Creagh died April 16 1707.

Here lieth the Body of William Beale, 1651.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS.

On a tablet over the south door of the Church, is the following List of Donations given to the Poor:

Gifts given to y^e poor of this Parish:

1660. M ^r . Porter	£ 010
1678. M ^{rs} . Elizabeth Tripp, Wid. 020
1683. M ^r . John Deney	140
1702. M ^{rs} . Mary Price, Wid. 005
1724. Mrs. Ursula Price 005
1726. M ^r . Francis Chapman 005
1731. M ^{rs} . Eliz. Rook, Wid. 010
1744. M ^{rs} . Elen ^r . Clifford, Wid. 005

A field containing about six acres, was left by John Deney, or Derry, the rents of which are distributed to the industrious poor. Another field of two acres or more, was left by an unknown benefactor, for the benefit of poor widows, to whom the profits are distributed quarterly. There is also a small charity of about 2*l*. per ann. applied in apprenticing poor children.

The whole of these gifts, &c. are distributed yearly under the direction of the parochial officers.

WILLEN, OR WYLLYNE,

is a small Parish, bounded, on the North, by Caldecot; on the East, by Moulsoe; on the South, by the Woolstons; and on the West, by the Linfords. It contains only 574 acres of land; and was, in 1712, assessed to the land-tax, with Caldecot, at 180*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1841, is ninety-seven.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

On compiling Domesday Book, Willen was surveyed and included in Caldecot Vill, in Newport Pagnell Parish; Caldecot being then divided into two Manors, one of which, no doubt, comprised Caldecot, and the other this of Willen. In the book called *Nomina Hundredorum*, it is joined with it, and there put down "Welyn-cum-Caldecot." It belonged, in the time of the Conqueror, to William Fitz-Ausculph, and came to the Paganells as Newport did; which family gave the Church of Wylene to the Priory of Tickford, of the foundation of Fulk Paganell. In the reign of King John, Jeffrey Gibwen, Lord of Great Linford, or owner of lands there, had also demesnes here, for he was a donor of lands in Willene to Snelshall Priory.¹

In 1209, a fine was levied of lands here between Roesia de Verdun and Hugh de Salford. In the reign of Hen. III. John de Evere held lands here with Caldecot. In 1251, Isabella de Evere levied a fine of lands in Willen, which were passed to her by Denden of Caldecot, who granted the same to her for life; and in 1390, (13 Ric. II.) John de Broughton and Theobald de Verdun passed a fine of lands in Willen; who, however, early in the reign of Hen. IV. conveyed the Manors of Willen and Caldecot, to Andrew Hanchet, or Hanchyt, Gent. He died seised thereof, leaving a son named John, a minor. These Manors appear to have continued in the possession of the family of Hanchet, until 1543 (34 Hen. VIII.), when John Hanchet, Esq. conveyed the Manors of Caldecot and Willen to John White, (who had a son, Thomas White, S.T.P. and Prebendary of St. Paul's, in London), and died in 1623. He had also a brother, named George White, whose daughter Susan, becoming the wife of Roger Nicholl, Esq. Counsellor of Law 1571, brought to that family the Manor of Willen; that of Caldecot continuing in the family of White till about 1698, when it was conveyed to Roger Chapman, father to Thomas Chapman, Esq. who died seised of Caldecot Manor in 1735.

As to this Manor, it descended to Roger Nicholl, of the Temple, son to the aforesaid Roger, born 1584, and who married Thomazine, daughter of Reynes Lowe, Esq. of Clifton Reynes. Thomazine died 1647, leaving issue three sons, Roger, Francis, and William; who, having ruined themselves by inclosing the parish about 1650, sold this Manor, about 1657, to Robert Hammond, a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, who was, at the time of his purchasing, styled of Chertsey, in Surrey. Robert Hammond, having rendered himself infamous by having the custody of Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, died, leaving issue only three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lettice, infants; and they, by an Act of Parliament passed about the year 1673, conveyed it to Richard Busby, S.T.P. the celebrated Master of Westminster School, and Prebendary of that Church, who, dying in the year 1695, seised thereof, by his last Will and Testament vested the Manor of Willen in certain Trustees, and appropriated the whole of the Lordship to charitable uses.

¹ Snelshall Leiger Book.

THE ADVOWSON

was given by the Paganells to Tickford Priory, and became appropriated to it about 1220; and on the dissolution of that Priory, was granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his College at Oxford; but it reverted to the Crown on the Cardinal's attainder; and so the Crown continued Patron of the Vicarage, till King Cha. II. by Letters Patent, granted to Heneage Lord Finch, Lord High Chancellor of England, the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage of Willen, in order for him to convey the same to Dr. Richard Busby, who had purchased the Manor, and bestowed it on charitable uses, and consolidated the Rectorial Tithes, and united them to the Vicarial Tithes; so that the Vicar enjoys the whole revenue of the Church. The Vicarage was, in 1534, valued at 7*l.* 10*s.*

Dr. Busby augmented the Vicarage above 20*l.* per ann. and directed the Vicar to read twenty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism, of which eight are to be read on the Lent Sundays. His executors are obliged to present to the Vicarage a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, who is to be a person that comes to that College, by election, from Westminster School.¹

By a Terrier, dated in 1639, and signed Robert Withers, D.D. the Rectory consisted of a dwelling-house of 2 bays, a kitchen of 2 bays, a barn of 3 bays, and a small pigstye, containing half an acre. The church-yard contained 1 rood and 3 tenements. In the south field, 3 leys; in the same, 1 acre

¹ Dr. Richard Busby, by his last Will and Testament, proved 19 Feb. 1697, gave and devised all his Manor of Willen, in the County of Bucks, the Perpetual Advowson of the Vicarage there, and all other Lands and Tenements of the clear yearly value of 520*l.* or thereabouts, over and above the yearly rent or sum of 61*l.* payable out of some part of the premises, by virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery to the Vicar and his successors, unto his honoured and worthy friends, the Right Honourable Daniel Earl of Nottingham, James Lord Lanesborough, the Honourable Heneage Finch, Esq. &c. in trust, to pay the yearly sum of 200*l.* for the relief and support of such poor Ministers who have a great flock and small revenue under the value of 50*l.* a-year, and are painful and diligent in the Ministry, and are of good life and conversation, and do teach the children of the Parish the principles of the Christian Religion, as they are obliged by the rules of the Church to do; which said sum of 200*l.* he would have to be yearly distributed unto such Ministers, more or less each, according to their known necessities, and as the major part of his Trustees at their public meetings shall see meet and convenient, upon good sure information of the persons and their conditions, not less than 5*l.* at any one time to any one such person, nor more than 20*l.* to any one person in any one year. The Trustees appointed 10*l.* yearly to each Minister, which, by decree of Chancery, they have power to augment as they shall see cause, and as the debts of the trust expire and enable them so to do, &c.: the distribution is made yearly to poor Ministers within the Counties of Lincoln (his native county), of Oxford (the place of his education), of Middlesex (the place of his chief residence), and Buckingham (the place where his estate disposed of in these benefactions, lay). And his meaning and desire was, that his said Trustees should, every third year, obtain a new list of sixty poor Ministers out of the aforesaid four Counties, three out of Lincolnshire for one out of any of the other three Counties, that county abounding much more with poor and necessitous Ministers, &c. so that the list afore mentioned should contain thirty poor Ministers out of Lincolnshire, and ten out of every other of the three remaining counties. And for the making and renewing of the said list, his will and desire was, that his said Trustees, their heirs and assigns, do request the aid and assistance of the Archdeacons and Gentry of the said several Counties, for the knowledge of the poor deserving Ministers in the respective counties afore mentioned, and thereupon make such distribution of the said 200*l.* a-year, proportionably and successively, some one year and some another year, as his said Trustees should, in care and charity, wisdom and prudence, think best; so that all the said poor Ministers may partake of the said charity in proportion and quantity according to their needs, and the best that may be for their comfort and relief. By a codicil annexed, 11 July 1693, he declared, that he had, at his own great cost, erected a building for a Library in the Parish Church of Willen, and did intend to furnish the same with books, to the value of 150*l.* at least, for the use and benefit of the Vicars there, and other neighbouring Ministers; and that the Vicar should undertake to perform these duties, viz. duly and constantly perform the reading of Prayers in the Church of Willen twice on every holiday and once on every Wednesday and Friday, as the Rubric directs; and that he do farther read and interpret, in thirty Lectures in Practical Divinity, all the Principles of the Christian Religion; that then the Trustees should well and truly pay unto the said Vicar of Willen, and his successors for ever (giving the like securities, and performing the said duties), out of the rents and profits of his Manor's Lands in Willen and elsewhere, the yearly rent or sum of 20*l.* over and above the money to be yearly paid him by the Decree in Chancery. [Ex ult. Test. Probat, 19 Feb. 1697; Ecton's Thesaur. p. 294-5.]

1 rood and 14 lands. In the middle field, alias Welt Field, 9 lands 2 roods; in the same field, 1 rood of ley. In the north field, 7 lands 3 roods; and 3 leys. In the out meadow, 2 half acres and 5 roods.

VICARS.

ALANUS, presented 8 Oct. 1223, by the Prior and Convent of Newport Pagnell.

Richard, died 1274; and was succeeded by

Robert de Combewell, presented 7 March 1274.

William de Craunfield was presented 7 Sept. 1334, by Fule, Prior of Newport. He resigned; and

John de Stoke Goldington was presented 2 Oct. 1349, by the King, by reason of the Temporalities of Tickford Priory being in his hands.

John Smith died Vicar 1366; and was succeeded by

Thomas Huddul, who was instituted 6 Feb. 1366.

Roger Derby was presented by the King, (the Temporalities of Tickford being in his hands, on account of the war in France,) and admitted 30 June 1381. He exchanged for Wennington, Co. Essex, with

Richard Aston, 8 Sept. 1389; who exchanged for Wolston Parva, with

William de Wolaston, 14 Oct. 1392. He exchanged for Everton, Co. Beds, with

Adam Bricklesworth, 4 July 1393; who exchanged for Shalford, Co. Essex, with

John Weston, 19 Nov. 1394. He died in 1416; and

Roger Coke de Gamylston was presented 26 Aug. 1416.

John Whalley was presented 31 July 1435.

Thomas Weston was collated 16 Nov. 1441, by the Bishop, on lapse. He died; and

Richard Merston was presented 15 July 1453, by the Convent of Tickford. He resigned; and

Thomas Brere was presented 30 July 1459.

Robert Prudd succeeded about 1469. He resigned, and

John Laurence was instituted 25 Nov. 1477.

Robert Cook was inst. 26 April 1497. He died, and

John Christian was instituted 4 June 1501.

Thomas Sazby was instituted 19 Oct. 1540, on Anthony Cave's presentation: in consequence of the suppression of Tickford Priory.

William Dane was instituted 25 Sept. 1544, on the presentation of King's College, Oxon. At his death,

John Wabwyn was presented by the Queen, and instituted 14 Dec. 1570.

Thomas Potter was instituted 24 Nov. 1573.

Thomas Underhill, A.M. of Lincoln College, Oxon, was instituted 8 Jan. 1599.

Robert Withers, A.B. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, was instituted 16 May 1607. He died; and

Thomas Bruer succeeded in 1653. At his death,

Richard Reynolds was appointed about 1657.

Daniel Walsh succeeded in 1659; but quitted it in 1663, for Aldwinke, Co. Northampton.

John Stephenson was presented by the King 17 Dec. 1663. He died, and his successor was

John Bedford, A.M. of Christ Church, Oxon, who was instituted 20 Jan. 1712, on the presentation of the Trustees of Dr. Busby. He died; and

Daniel Shipton, A.M. of Ch. Ch. Oxon. was inst. 1765. He was also Rector of Wavendon; and died in 1805.

William Page, A.M. was presented, and inducted 25 Feb. 1806. He was also Head Master of Westminster School; and Rector of Quainton. At his death,

Thomas Gardner, A.M. was presented in May 1820. He was also Vicar of Broxby, Co. Leicester; and at his death,

George Phillimore, A.M. was instituted in 1832; and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was (when the old fabric was standing,) like that of Great Wolston, though without a turret, the two bells belonging to it hanging in arches, as at Little Linford; but this was pulled down in 1680, by the then Patron and purchaser of the Manor, Richard Busby, S.T.P. and the present fabric begun to be built, the Vicar laying the foundation-stone. The expense of this building was nearly 5000*l.*, besides the old materials; though, with good management, the Church might have been built for a third-part of the money. It has only a leaded nave, or body, with a tower at the west end, having a leaden cupola at top, and three small bells in the tower; the corners or angles of which, with the Church, and round the windows, are ornamented with free-stone: the rest of the fabric is of brickwork. It is in length, including the tower, 75 feet. On each side of the tower are two small vestries; in one of them is a Library, chiefly of Divinity. The only entrance into the Church is through the tower. The Church is neatly pewed, and has a coved ceiling; but no arms or inscriptions.

WOLVERTON.

This Parish is situated so closely contiguous to the small Market Town of Stoney Stratford, that the eastern side of the street or road through that town, at the point of its juncture with Northamptonshire and part of the bridge by which it enters that County, have been immemorially accounted to belong to it, and in the ancient perambulations of the Parish, was always included in it; as well as was the large Chapel there, erected about the beginning of the reign of Edward I. near which stood the Cross, built to commemorate one of the stations or resting places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor, in 1291, on the way to her burial in Waltham Abbey. But it has been suggested by Mr. Cole, that a mistake has arisen in the accounts of this place, and that the respective Churches of St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalen, have been misappropriated to the several parishes of Wolverton and Calverton.

In this Parish, running from north to south, a line of canal, part of the Grand Junction Trunk, has been carried across the valley, at the distance of about half a mile eastward from Wolverton Church. This part of the work has an aqueduct, made subsequently to the completion of the Canal, across the valley locks, down into it, and up again on the opposite side, in order, by an embankment, to preserve the level, and avoid a waste of water, by two lockages, which were found to exhaust the supply, and proved highly injurious to the proprietors.

THE BARONY OF WOLVERTON.

The Barony of Wolverton, at the compiling of Domesday Book, appears to have consisted of Wolverton, Little Loughton, Stoke Hammond, Padbury, Thornborough, part of Lamport in Stowe, Choulsbury, Helpethorp in Drayton-Beauchamp, Aston-Sandford, the Vache and Isenhampsted Chenies, (both which last mentioned places were then reckoned part of Chalfont St. Giles;) the remainder of Chalfont St. Giles, and one of half of Ellesborough, all in this County; to which, Simpson was added at the forfeiture of the Bishop of Constance, in the reign of William Rufus; and about the same period Wyk-hamon and Maidwell, and part of Thenford, Cold Ashley, and West Haddon, in Northamptonshire. These Lordships and Manors were altogether estimated at fifteen Knights' fees.

Wolverton was the Manor of Mannon Briton, or Maigno Brito, who held it in his own hands in Sigelai Hundred, taxed at twenty hides. There were twenty carucates of land. In the demesne nine hides; and there were five carucates; and thirty-two villeins with eight bordars had ten carucates, to which five more might have been added. There were ten servants, and two mills of thirty-two shillings and eightpence rent. Nine carucates of pasture. Altogether estimated at 20*l.*; when he first held it, 15*l.*; and in King Edward's time 20*l.* Three Thanes had holden this Manor; one Godwin, a man of Earl Harold, had ten hides; another, Tori, King Edward's *Huscarle*, had seven hides and a half; and the third, Aluric, a man of Queen Edith, had two hides and a half. All these could sell their land at pleasure.¹

¹ Terra Mannon' Briton'. In Sigelai Hvnd.' \mathfrak{M} Ipse Maigno ten' Wluerintone. p xxii^o hid se defil. Tra. e. xx. caſ. In dñio. ix. hide. et ibi sunt. v. caſ. et xxxii. uilli cū. viii. bord hāt. x. caſ. et adhuc. v. poſſunt fieri. Ibi. x. ſerui. et ii^o molini de xxxii. ſol. et viii. den'. Ptū. ix. caſ. In totis ualent' ual. xxx. lib. Qdo recep. xv. lib. T.R.E. xx. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{M} tenuer' iii. teigni. Hor' un' Goduin' hō Heraldī^{com} x. hid habuit. et alt' Tori Huſcarle. R.E. habuit. vii. hid et dim'. et iii^{com} Aluric hō Eddid reginæ. ii. hid' et dim' habuit. Ipsi om̄s cui uoluer' uendere potuerur. [Lib. Cens.]

Manno of Brittany, to whom this Barony was given by the Conqueror, fixed his residence at Wolverton, made that the head of his Barony, and there erected his Castle, the hill of the keep of which yet remains at the east end of the Churchyard, and the moat was entirely filled up only when the new Church was built, in 1809-10. Of his Manors, Manno retained in his own hands, Stoke-Hammond, Padbury, Chalfont with its appendages, and Ellesborough, besides Wolverton; the remainder were granted out to feudatory tenants.

At his death, he was succeeded by his son Manfelin; but at what precise period he died, is not ascertained.¹ Manfelin was strongly tinctured with the religious enthusiasm of the age, and made large gifts to Religious Houses; and he founded a small Priory of Benedictines, near his Castle of Wolverton, at a place now called Bradwell Abbey, an extra parochial district between the parishes of Wolverton and Loughton, which was taken out of one of them, probably, the latter, and not out of Wolverton, as former writers have agreed in stating: the natural boundaries certainly indicating, that it rather belonged to Loughton.²

Manfelin was dead before 1161 (8 Hen. II.,) for in that year, Hamon his son, is recorded in the Pipe Rolls, to have paid scutage at the Exchequer. And in the 12th year of that King, upon the assessment of the aid then levied for marrying the King's daughter, this Hamon certified, that he had fifteen Knights' fees, and that they were all held by his tenants, except those upon his demesne at Wolverton.

Before this time, therefore, Stoke-Hammond, Padbury, Chalfont, the Vache, Chenies, and Ellesborough, had been granted out to Manfelin's followers. The Church of Choulsbury had been given to the Knights' Templars; and the Churches of Wolverton, Padbury, Stoke Hammond, and Chalfont, were soon after given to the Priory of Bradwell; and the Church of Thornborough to the Priory of Luffield, Co. Bedford.

Residing near the forest, Hamon was over-bold in trespassing there, for which, in 22 Henry II., he paid one hundred pounds; but shortly after he died; and, in 31 Henry II., Hamon his son, gave 200 marks for Livery of his lands. This Hamon was paternally allied to the Earls Warren, and nephew to William Mauduit (Baron of Hanslope,) by his mother. Being 22 years of age in 32 Henry II., and in ward, he was married by the King's appointment. In 6 Ric. I., with Robert de Bullers, he gave 300 marks for the purparties of William and Robert Trusbut; and the same year, attended the King in his expedition into Normandy.

Hamon did not survive longer than the end of this reign; and was succeeded by a son of the same name; for, in the first scutage of Richard I., in the second year of his reign, the Red Book of the Exchequer records, that Hamon, the son of Hamon, son of Manfelin, discharged his scutage there; as he also did in the 6th and 8th years of the same reign; but in those years, he is called only Hamon, the son of Hamon. In 1211 (12 John,) he was dead; for, in that year, the same book states, William, the son of Hamon, to have paid the scutage then recorded. He had married Agatha Trusbut, but died s. p., and was succeeded by his next brother, William.

In 1234 (19 Hen. III.) this William, the son of Hamon, is also recorded in the Testa de Nevil, to have answered for the scutage of the fifteen Knights' fees of his Barony; and this is the last time the scutage for the Barony of Wolverton seems to have been collectively paid into the Exchequer.

William, the son of Hamon, survived till the 31st year of Henry III. (1246,) when he also died

¹ Brown Willis says, that he died in the time of Henry I., but the authority which he quotes for his assertion, proves no such fact.

² The boundary between Wolverton and Bradwell Abbey, is a brook; that between Bradwell Abbey and Loughton, a hedge, a mere imaginary line.

without issue. Alan, the son of Hamon, his next brother and heir, compounded for his relief at one hundred pounds, the following year; and consequently, had livery of his lands.¹

Alan also died the same year, seised of Wolverton, Padbury, and Chalfont St. Giles, leaving John his son and heir, then of the age of thirty years and upwards, who paid his homage, and had livery of his father's lands. He was called John, the son of Alan de Wolverton. When he died is not discovered; but probably about the end of this reign, or early in that of Edward I., leaving Isabella his widow, who afterwards married Ralph de Arderne, and died in 1283 11 Edw. I. He left a son John, called Sir John de Wolverton; who appears to have had issue, only one son, who was usually distinguished by the appellation of John de Wolverton, junior. Sir John de Wolverton died in 1342, as appears by an Inquisition taken 15 Edw. III. wherein it is stated that he was seised of the Barony of Wolverton, held by the service of Castle Guard, at the Castle of Northampton.

A licence of feoffment had been granted in 1213 (6 Edw. II.) by which he was enabled to make a settlement of the Manors of Padbury and Chalfont St. Giles, which was probably the period of the first marriage of John de Wolverton, junior; for it is expressed to be in favour of him and Joan his wife;² and in pursuance of this licence, the Manors of Padbury and Chalfont St. Giles appear to have been settled upon the issue female of this marriage, whenever there should be a failure of issue male of the said John; by virtue whereof, these Manors were separated from the possession of the Barony, and shared among the four daughters of this marriage, on the death of his only son, Ralph, in 25 Edward III.

John de Wolverton, junior, married a second wife, also named Joan; and died in 1349 (23 Ed. III.) seised of Chalfont St. Giles, Padbury, Wolverton, and Wyke Hamon, in Northamptonshire, which descended to Ralph his son and heir, by the second marriage, then in his minority.³

Ralph survived his father only two years, for he died in 1351 (25 Edw. III.) s. p. seised of the Manor and Barony of Wolverton, and of the various Knights' fees held of the same; leaving Margery, the wife of John le Hunte, of Fenny Stratford, his eldest sister of the whole blood, and a younger sister, named Elizabeth, afterwards married to William de Cogenho, his next heirs. At his death, Wolverton went to his two sisters of the whole blood; and Chalfont St. Giles and Padbury were divided between the four other sisters, by the first marriage, according to the limitations of the settlement made thereupon.

From Margaret le Hunte, who was afterwards married to a second husband, named Richard Imworthe, her moiety of the Manor of Wolverton descended to Joan her daughter, who had become the wife of John Longueville, of Little Billing, in Northamptonshire; but it does not appear to have retained its rank of a Barony after the death of Ralph, the son of John de Wolverton, junior. In consequence of this marriage, the Longuevilles quitted Little Billing, and fixed their chief residence at Wolverton. This John Longueville resided here; and served the office of Sheriff for the Counties of Bucks and Bedford, in the 18th year of Richard II. He was born in 1351, and survived till 1439 (17 Hen. VI.) when this Manor of Wolverton descended to George Longueville, his eldest son, who had been returned one of the Knights for the County of Bucks, in his father's life-time, in the last Parliament of Henry V.; and he served the office of High Sheriff for the County of Northampton,

¹ Rot Orig. 32 Hen. III.ro. 5, Abbrev. vol. i. fo. 18.

² Joan, daughter and coheir of John de Wolverton, is said to have married Hugh le Wac, or Wake, brother to Baldwin, the last Baron of that name; which Hugh died 1336 (9 Edw. III.) leaving Sir Thomas Wake, his son and heir; which Sir Thomas married Alice, daughter and coheir to Sir John Patshull, of Bletsoe, Knt.; and was ancestor to Baldwin Wake, created a Baronet by King James I. anno 1621. [Kimber's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 226.]

³ The wardship of Chalfont St. Giles and Padbury were given to Richard de la Vache. [Rot. Orig. 23 Edw. I.]

in 1427 (6th Henry VI.,) residing then, probably, at Little Billing. Soon after the death of his father, he succeeded to the other moiety of Wolverton, on the death of Alexander de Chesney, the grandson of Elizabeth de Wolverton, without issue. He died in 1457 (35 Hen. VI.,) leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de la Roche, two sons, George and Richard.

George, the eldest son, succeeded him at Wolverton, but died unmarried, about 1500. He directed by his Will, dated in 1499, to be buried in the Austin Friars, at London.¹ At his death, Richard, his brother, succeeded to the Estate; and died before the end of the reign of Henry VII.²

He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Longueville, Knt., who served the office of Sheriff in the 23rd of Hen. VII. Of this Sir John Longueville, Leland takes notice in his Itinerary, and says, that he lived to be 103 years old. He was buried at Wolverton, 22 Nov. 1537 (29 Hen. VII.) He had two illegitimate sons, Thomas and Arthur; the former died without issue, in 1536, about a year before his father; and Arthur, the younger, succeeded to the Estate at Wolverton.³

This Arthur Longueville acquired the Estate of Bradwell Abbey, by an exchange with the Crown, for his portion of Stoke Bruern, in Northamptonshire; at Bradwell Abbey, he was succeeded by Arthur, his second son: and so it was again separated from Wolverton; of which he died seised in the reign of Elizabeth.

Henry Longueville, his eldest son, succeeded him at Wolverton; he served the office of Sheriff of Bucks in 1592 (34 Eliz.); was knighted by King James at Salden, when he came on a visit to Sir John Fortescue, in the first year of his reign; and was again Sheriff in the fourth year of that King. He died at Wolverton in 1617, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Cotton, Knt., of Bedhampton, Co. Hants, a very numerous issue.⁴

He was succeeded by Henry his eldest son and heir, who was also knighted; but who survived his father only four years: he was buried at Wolverton, 17 May 1621: having married Katharine, sister to the Lord Falkland, and had issue by her, Sir Edward Longueville, who succeeded him in this Estate.⁵

Sir Edward Longueville was created a Knight Baronet of Nova Scotia, by King Charles I. in 1638. He died, and was buried at Wolverton, 6 Aug. 1661.⁶ In the latter part of the life of this Baronet, about 1654, Wolverton was inclosed: Browne Willis says, chiefly under the direction of his wife, Dame Margaret Longueville, the daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe; and that she did not hesitate at many oppressive acts, in order to accomplish her purpose.⁷

Sir Thomas Longueville, the eldest son of Sir Edward, succeeded, on his father's death, to this Estate at Wolverton. He died, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in 1685; and was buried at Wolverton.

His successor in the Baronetcy and this Estate of Wolverton, was his only son, Sir Edward Longueville;⁸ who served the office of Sheriff of Bucks in 1688; but was a young man of extravagant habits, and dissipated his property. He sold this Manor with its appendages here and at Stoney Stratford, in 1713, to Dr. John Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, for more than 40,000*l.*; and went to reside at Fretwell, in Oxfordshire.

John Radcliffe, M.D., died seised of this Manor, which, with the Advowson of the Living, together with other large estates, he bequeathed by his last Will and Testament, to certain Trustees, to augment and maintain the foundation of University College, and other establishments at Oxford.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ He came to the same unhappy death as his father, who was thrown from his horse, at a horse-race at Bicester, on 28 Aug. 1718; and was buried at Fretwell, without any memorial. He died unmarried, and the Baronetcy went to a younger branch of the family, resident in Wales.

PEDIGREE of LONGUEVILLE of WOLVERTON, &c.

Arms: Gu. a fess dancette Erm. bet. six cross crosslets, fitché Arg. On a canton the badge of Nova Scotia, with which they quarter the following coats:—
 1. *Hastings.* 2. *Hunt, or Louch.* 3. *Volceter.* 4. *Magnifica (Manica).* 5. *Cumbe Martin.* 6. *Rosche.* 7. *Bromwich.* 8. *Bramingham.*
 9. *Middleten.* 10. *Wardwick.* 11. *Striveley.* 12. *Sidester.* Crest: On a wreath, a talbot's head Gu. ear Arg. with a collar about his neck, dancette of the Second. S. a cross engrailed Or.; in the first quarter a mullet pierced Arg. *Peyton.*

WALTERS, Lord of Overton, Co. Hunts, temp. Will. Conq. =

HENRY DE LONGUEVILLE, temp. Hen. I. =

RIGINALD DE LONGUEVILLE. =

HENRY DE LONGUEVILLE, 25 Hen. II. = MATILDA.

SIR JOHN DE LONGUEVILLE, living 43 Hen. III. = ISABELLA.

HENRY LONGUEVILLE, in ward of his mother 2 Edw. I. = PETRONILLA, dau. of Roger Lovetoft.

THOMAS DE LONGUEVILLE, of Little Billing, Co. Northampton. = BEATRICE, dau. and heir of Philip Hastings.

THOMAS DE LONGUEVILLE, ob. 35 Edw. III. = ISABEL.

JOHN DE LONGUEVILLE. =

J. HEN DE LONGUEVILLE, of Little Billing, Co. Northampton; ob. 1439 (18 Hen. VI.) = JOAN, dau. and heir of Henry Hunt of Fenny Stratford.

ELIZABETH (1st Wife), second dau. and co-heir of Thomas de la Roche. = SIR GEORGE LONGUEVILLE, Knt. ob. 36 Hen. VI. = MARGARET (2nd Wife), dau. of John Sutton Lord Dudley, K.G.

RICHARD LONGUEVILLE, ob. 37 Hen. VIII. = MARGARET. ELIZABETH, mar. to John Dyce, Esq.

GEORGE. ELIZABETH. ANNE.

JOHN LONGUEVILLE. = JOAN.

JOAN (1st Wife), dau. of Sir Sir JOHN LONGUEVILLE, Knt. of Wolverton. = ANNE (2nd Wife), dau. of Laurence Saunders, and widow of Robert Fresham, Knt. Bartholomew Tate, Esq. of De la Pre, Co. Northampton.

SIR THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, Knt. ob. s. p.

ARTHUR LONGUEVILLE, ob. 1556. (4 Phil. & Mar.)

ANNE, dau. and heir of Thomas Middleton, Esq. of Silksworth, Co. Durham, relict of Henry Ruffall and John Elmes; bur. at Wolverton 1566. She brought the arms of Striveley into the family quarters of Longueville. [Autog. Letter to Rev. Edw. Cooke, LL.B. from Sir C. O. Young (afterwards York Herald), Coll. of Arms, 30 March 1820.]

JOHN LONGUEVILLE, ob. s. p.

MARGARET, only dau.; mar. to William Pigott, Esq. of Little Horwood, eldest son of Sergeant Thomas Pigott, afterwards of Kempley, Co. Gloucester.

SIR HENRY LONGUEVILLE, Knt. of Wolverton, ob. 13 Sept. 1613. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Richard Cotton, Knt. of Bedfordham, Co. Hants.

ARTHUR LONGUEVILLE, ob. Bradwell Abbey.

JUDITH, dau. of Thomas Pigott, Esq. of Beauchamp.

FRANCES, mar. to Frances Heydon, Esq. of the Grove, Herts.

SIR HENRY LONGUEVILLE, Knt.

CATHERINE, dau. of Sir Edward Carey, Knt. of Aldenham, Co. Herts.

ARTHUR LONGUEVILLE, ob. celebs 1634. THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, Knt. of Carnous, Co. Middlesex; mar. . . . dau. of Leonard Sergeant, Esq.; ob. s. p. MICHAEL LONGUEVILLE. CHARLES LONGUEVILLE. JOHN LONGUEVILLE. FRANCIS LONGUEVILLE, from whom came the Cosgrove Branch.

ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir Nicholas Gascoigne, Knt. Co. Hunts.

THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, ob. Bradwell.

FRANCIS LONGUEVILLE, dau. of George Gascoigne, Esq.

SIR EDWARD LONGUEVILLE, Bart. of Nova Scotia, temp. King Chas. I. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir Thomas Temple, Knt. by Lady Hester, his wife.

CATHERINE, ELIZABETH.

ARTHUR LONGUEVILLE, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Matthew of Cleaver (Clewett).

MARY (1st Wife), dau. of Sir William Fenwick, Bart. of Co. Northumberland.

SIR THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, (1st Wife), dau. and co-heir of Sir William Fenwick, Bart. of Co. Northumberland; killed by a fall from his horse; bur. at Wolverton.

EDWARD LONGUEVILLE, dau. of . . . Silverst. of St. Ives.

MARY, dau. of . . . PENELOPE, a Nun.

CATHERINE, HESTER. ELIZABETH. MARGARET, mar. to J. Digby.

SIR THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, Knt. of Bradwell.

ANNE, dau. and co-heir of Sir William Ashcombe, Knt. of Alvedon, Co. Oxon.

MARGARET, ELIZABETH.

SIR EDWARD LONGUEVILLE, Bart. of Bucks; sold Wolverton to Dr. Radcliffe, about 1712; broke his neck at Bicester races; ob. s. p. 1718; bur. at Fritwell, Co. Oxon.

MARGARETTA (1st Wife), dau. and co-heir of Sir J. Conway, Bart. of Bodrythian, Co. Flint.

SIR THOMAS LONGUEVILLE, Bart. of Esclwian, Co. Denbigh, and Prestaton, Co. Flint; heir to the title on the death of his cousin, Sir Edward.

ELIZABETH, (2nd Wife) dau. of Sir Robert Owen, Bart. of the Inner Co. of Porkington, Co. Salop, s. p.

ELIZABETH, dau. and co-heir of Sir T. Peyton, Knt. of Knowlton, Co. Kent, by Cecilia, his second wife.

CONWAY LONGUEVILLE. HARRY LONGUEVILLE.

MARIA-MARGARET.

CHARLES LONGUEVILLE, Esq. of the Temple, London, M.P. for East Loos, and Auditor to Queen Caroline; unmarried in 1741. WILLIAM LONGUEVILLE, died in the East Indies.

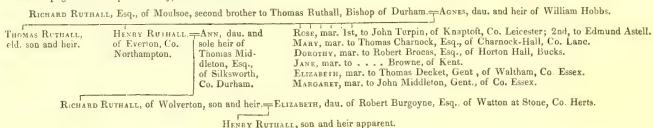
CATHERINE, mar. to Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart. ELIZABETH, mar. to . . . Mompesson, Esq.

The family of Ruthall having been connected with Wolverton and these parts of the County, a short pedigree is annexed, which may elucidate some of the alliances of other families in the vicinity:

PEDIGREE OF RUTHALL OF MOULSOE, WOLVERTON, &c.

From Harl. MSS. 1195, fol. 168; 1533, fol. 39, b.

Arms: Az. a cross engrailed between four martlets Or.: on a ch. quarterly Arg. and Ern. two roses Gu. slipped Vert. *Crest:* a demi eagle volant Arg. inside of the wings Gu., each wing charged with three guttes d'or, in his beak a rose of 2d slipped Vert. *Edmondson.* Or. a lion ramp. S. tail forked, also ramp. gard. S. Hampshire family, S. lion Or. *Brocas.*



THE ADVOWSON

and Right of Presentation had been vested in the Priors of Bradwell (as will be seen by the List of Vicars) until the reign of Hen. VIII. when they were granted to Arthur Longueville, Esq. who was then Lord of the Manor.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the Rectory of Wolverton was granted by Patent, dated 27 March 1568, to Anthony Rotsey, Gent. for a term of years, at the annual rent of 20s.¹ and which grant was afterwards renewed to the same party.² In 1583, Michael Coles, Gent. held the Impropriation;³ and the grant was subsequently demised to the said Michael Coles, Mary his wife, and Humphrey his son, for their lives.⁴ At their death, the Queen, in consideration of a great sum of money paid her by Sir John Spencer, Knt. of London, granted to him the reversion of the premises *habend.* for ever, except the Advowson of the Vicarage.

From the family of Spencer, this Impropriation came, by marriage of the heiress of Spencer, to the Comptons, as Moulsoe Manor had done; and in 1735, it was part of the demesnes of the Right Honourable James Compton, Earl of Northampton, who leased the Rectorial Tithes of this Parish to the family of Longueville, and they were holden under that lease for several years, until Lord Northampton sold the rent-charge, about 1738, to Brazenose College, Oxon.

The Valor of the Vicarage, in 1534, was returned to be 10l. 3s. 8d. and the clear value 32l. 10s.; but, in 1759, a noble addition was made by the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, (who had purchased the Estate) by augmenting the Vicarage about 2000l. with lands ordered to be purchased for that intent, and settled on it for ever for the benefit of the Vicar, who before had but a slender provision.

VICARS.

ALAN was Vicar about 1240.⁵
 Thomas, died 1260; and was succeeded by
 William Bullingham, who was presented in 1260, by
 the Prior and Convent of Bradwell. At his death,
 Robert de Buckingham was presented 8 Nov. 1274.
 Ralph de Wolverton died 1298; and was succeeded by
 John de Ely, 11 Oct. 1298. He resigned; when

Richard Ordway was presented by Simon, Prior of
 Bradwell, 5 Jan. 1334. He was succeeded by
 Henry, who died in 1361. His successor was
 Adam Vincente de Caldecote, who was presented 15
 Oct. 1361. He died; and was succeeded by
 John Wayte, who was instituted 20 Feb. 1370. He
 exchanged for Tolleshurst Miltitis, Co. Essex, with

¹ Rot. Pat. 10 Eliz.

² Ibid. 19 Eliz. Test. 20 June.

³ Ibid. 25 Eliz. Test. 22 April.

⁴ Ibid. 41 Eliz. Test. 24 Sept.

⁵ Register of Snelshall Priory.

John Syward, 5 Sept. 1371; who exchanged for Bow Brickhill, with

John Napper, 13 Nov. 1390. He exchanged for Bradwell Vicarage, with

Richard Dey, 4 Dec. 1394; who also exchanged for Berkesbye Vicarage, with

Thomas Wychevode, 3 Sept. 1404. He exchanged for Steppingley, Co. Beds, with

Robert Gornesthorp, 27 Oct. 1405; who exchanged for Stokerye, with

John King, 20 April 1406. He exchanged for Alderminster Vicarage, in Worcester Diocese, with

Robert Bengrove, 1 March 1411; who exchanged for Puppiton, in the same Diocese, with

William Dalby, 8 June 1417. He died 1431; and was succeeded by

Thomas Legeley, who was presented by the Convent of Bradwell 31 Dec. 1431.

Richard Stacey succeeded about 1435; and resigned in 1438, on exchange for Wingrave Vicarage, with

Simon Fitz-Ralph, 8 Oct. 1438. He was succeeded by *Nicholas Pardon*, who quitted it for Stow Langport; and was, on his resignation, succeeded by

Thomas Spencer, who was presented 29 Oct. 1447.

John Davenport succeeded. He resigned in 1452; and was succeeded by

Nicholas Pardon, instituted a second time, 14 Aug. 1452. On his decease,

William Camyle was presented 21 May 1457.

John Hancock was presented 26 June 1477, by Bradwell Priory. He died; and

William Herose was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln,¹ on a lapse, and instituted 25 Nov. 1517.

William Heycock succeeded. He occurs Vicar in 1526; died in 1543; and willed to be buried in the chancel.

John Raelinsson was instituted 25 Jan. 1543, on the presentation of Arthur Longueville, Esq. He was afterwards Rector of Woughton and Haversham.

George Turner succeeded, about 1546. He died; and

Ralph Langford was presented by Henry Longueville, Esq. He occurs Vicar in 1587. On his cession,

Robert Reynolds was instituted 9 Oct. 1596, on the presentation of George Asbrey, Gent.² He died; and *Thomas Pen* succeeded 1631, but vacated it the same year.

Robert Ladbroke succeeded, and resigned in 1645.³ *Gilbert Newton*, A.B. was presented 18 June 1645, by Sir Edward Longueville, Bart.

Robert Bostock, A.B. was dispossessed of this Vicarage 11 March 1660-1 (into which, as it is said, he had intruded), for calling the Parliament "*precious rogues*."⁴

Robert Duncumbe succeeded in 1661. He took out the King's title to it 27 Feb. 1664; and, dying, was succeeded by

Alexander Featherstone, A.M. who was presented by Sir Thomas Longueville, and instituted 2 July 1673. He died, and was buried here 2 Aug. 1684; being also Prebendary of Colewich, in Lichfield, 6 Sept. 1660.

Joseph Dogget, A.M. of University Coll. Oxon. was instituted 7 Nov. 1684, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Longueville, Bart.

Edward Chebsey, instituted 10 July 1686, being presented by Sir Edward Longueville, Bart. He vacated this Vicarage, by taking the Living of Earsham, Co. Norfolk, to which he was presented by William Longueville, Esq. of the Inner Temple, on the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1702; and died at Earsham in 1717. On his resignation,

Thomas Evans was presented 22 Dec. 1702, by Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. of Bexley, Co. Kent. He died, and was succeeded by

Edmund Green, who was instituted 8 Oct. 1720. At his death, he was succeeded by

Edward Smith, A.M. who was instituted 6 Aug. 1754, on the presentation of the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. He was also Vicar of Stanton Barry; and was succeeded in this Living by

Samuel Hare, LL.B. inducted 29 May 1782, on the same presentation. His successor was

Henry Reade Quartley, A.M. the present Vicar, who, on 4 March 1842, was also inducted to the Living of Stanton Barry.

¹ By a Patent, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. the Advowson of the Vicarages of Wolverton, Olney, Stanton, Bradwell, Lavendon, Ravenstone, Chicheley, and Newport Pagnell, were granted to the Bishop of Lincoln.

² In 1605, Sir Henry Longueville was returned to be Patron.

³ A Terrier dated 24 Feb. 1639, describes the Vicarage-House as comprising 4 bays of building, 1 barn to the same belonging, being 2 bays, with a yard and orchard, and a small grass plot to the same adjoining, containing 1 acre. Item, Tythe hay in all the inclosures in Wolverton, and in the Park Meadow, Nash Meadow, the Holme, y^e Great Holme, and the Holmes belonging to the two mills, excepting only the tythe of three acres in the Great Holme, which belongs to Bradwell. Item, Tythe milk all the year, and tythe wool and lamb, with all other small tythes usually accruing. N.B. Terriers Aylesbury, 1607 and 1675. Robert Ladbroke, Vicar.

⁴ Kennet's Reg. p. 327, by Cole.

THE CHURCH,

Few villages in England can boast of so splendid and costly a Church as Wolverton. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a nave and south aisle, leaded; and a tiled chancel. Between the nave and chancel is an embattled tower, with a rising staircase in one angle, and a tile-ridged roof between the battlements. In it hang four bells; on the largest (before it was recast in 1732,) was the inscription, "*Maria Thoma hoc Siclum serva me.*"

The nave and chancel is about ninety feet in length; the nave and side aisles about thirty feet in breadth; and the tower about fifty feet high. Here are no arms or painted glass, except one coat of *Roche*, in the east window of the chancel, viz., Gu. three roaches Arg. in pale naiant. The nave seems to have been built in the reign of Edw. III., and the chancel in Henry V.'s time, though the north wall of the chancel was re-built in 1644, as appears by a date cut in the stone, with the arms of the family of Coles.¹

In the middle of the Church is an ancient gravestone, which has had a plate of brass with an inscription on it (long since torn off,) and no traces remain to ascertain to whom it belonged; but as one Thomas Hunte willed, in 1544, to be buried in the Church here, it was probably laid over him. On the north side of the chancel is an ancient raised altar-monument, set in the wall, and wainscotted at the top and on each side, without any inscription: it was perhaps in memory of Sir John Wolverton, the last of that family, who died in 1376.² On the opposite side, against the wall, is a very large white marble monument, an altar-table, &c.

The Living is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, who have recently rebuilt the fabric of the Church in a very handsome manner, the work being only completed in 1815.

The Vicarage House is an excellent, spacious, and substantial building; and the approach to it and the Church is exceedingly rural and pretty.

The earliest entries in the Register appear to commence with the year 1536, baptisms and burials being intermixed as they have occurred; the whole have been kept with great accuracy and regularity, except during the Interregnum, when no entries whatever were made.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY

enters the County of Buckingham about one mile and a half beyond the Tring Station, and thirty-three and a half miles from London. It traverses the County for twenty-four miles and a half, and passes into the County of Northampton near the small village of Ashton.

This extensive undertaking has its principal station at Wolverton, so far at least as it regards its Locomotive Engines, being situated at a distance of fifty-two miles and a half from the London Terminus, and sixty from that of Birmingham. This gigantic Station may be justly considered one of the wonders of modern times in connexion with Railway enterprises: the land, which a few years ago was covered with rich crops, is now overspread with extensive premises and streets.

The site of this establishment occupies a considerable space: the various buildings and offices are plain and neat, but fitted up with every convenience, having a frontage on the Grand Junction Canal; and comprise, besides the necessary offices, the Locomotive Engine Dépôt, the Goods Dépôt, and the Passengers' Station: the latter is fitted up with suitable waiting-rooms, having female attendants. There are two elegant refreshment rooms on a very large scale. Here the trains stop ten minutes,

¹ About 1590, the Impropriation was in Michael Coles, who became lessee tenant in 1577, at 20*l.* per ann.

² According to the above statement, it might first appear, that the monument is older than the chancel, which, according to Willis's conjecture, was built in Henry the V.'s time, whereas, 1376 is the last year of Edward III., but it should be remembered, that it was not unusual to refit up a monument on rebuilding a Church.



for the purpose of allowing passengers to take refreshments; and almost every engine with a train from London or Birmingham is changed at this Station, which answers the double purpose of having it examined, and easing the driver and fireman.

The buildings surround a quadrangle of great extent, the entrance to which is under an archway in the centre of the principal front: besides two side entrances. The Lodge, the Superintendent's Office, and the apartments for business, are within the quadrangle, close to the central entrance. In the front of the building are four lines of way, the main double way being in the middle, with an intermediate space of six feet five inches, the whole width of way being about sixty feet.

The erecting shop is on the right of the central gateway, and occupies one half of the front part of this building; it has a line of way down the middle, communicating with a turn table in the principal entrance, and also with the small erecting shop, which is on the left of the gateway. Powerful cranes are fixed in the erecting shops for raising and lowering the engines when required. Contiguous to the small erecting shop, and occupying the chief portion of the left wing, is the repairing shop, which is entered by the left gateway; one line runs down the middle of this shop, with nine turn tables, and as many lines of way at right angles to the central line. This shop will hold thirty-six engines. It is lighted by twenty-four windows, reaching nearly to the roof.

In the same wing, and next to the repairing shop, is the tender wrights' shop, having the central line of way of the repairing shop running down its whole length, with a turn table and cross line, which passes quite across the quadrangle, and intersects a line from the principal entry to the boiler shop in the rear. The remainder of the left wing is occupied by a store-room on the ground-floor, a brass-foundry and store-room over, and the iron-foundry, which extends to the back line of the buildings. The right wing contains the upper and lower turneries, the upper floor being supported by iron columns. The fixed pump engine-house is also in the right wing, occupying the central portion thereof, in which there are two powerful engines. The smithy occupies the north-west angle of the building, and partly down the right wing. The remaining space of the back portion of the building is occupied by a joiner's shop, with store room and pattern-shop, the hooping furnaces, and a boiler-shop.

In the carriage wharf there are two docks; and the whole width of the landing is about twenty-eight feet, which runs out with a proper slope leading from the station to the main road.

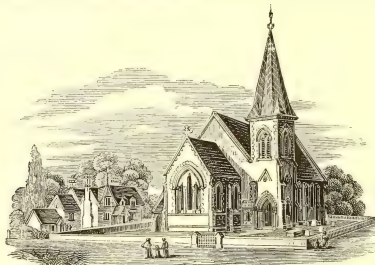
Fronting the canal, and on the east side of the railway, is the goods warehouse, which is furnished with a double way, forming a communication with the main line, with cranes for raising or lowering goods from or to the canal barges, or railway waggons; and beneath, a coal store, with loop-holes next the canal. This building is lighted by four sky-lights in the roof, which is slated, and projects over part of the canal, to protect the barges in bad weather.

WOLVERTON STATION

is very compactly and regularly built. It consists of seven streets, a market-house, and nearly two hundred dwellings; the resident inhabitants amount already to nearly 1,000, and as they are rapidly increasing, it is probable that an immediate addition will have to be made to the number of houses. A public road is now (1844) being formed, to connect it directly with the neighbouring town of Stoney Stratford. Several acres of ground are rented by the Railway Company, from the Radeliffe Trustees, which is let in small portions to the Company's servants, for gardens; and which has been found, in the highest degree, beneficial.

Most ample provision has been made for the intellectual and moral improvement of the Company's servants: there is a large reading-room, well supplied with newspapers, magazines, &c. and several

hundred volumes of books. There are Infants', Girls', and Boys' Schools, which are attended by about 250 children: these schools are under the charge of the Clergyman of the Station, and the expence of conducting them is defrayed by the Railway Company. There is also a weekly evening-school for adults; besides two Sunday-schools, one of which is in connexion with the Established Church, and the other with the Wesleyan Methodists, who also have a Chapel here.



NEW CHURCH AT WOLVERTON STATION.

In 1841, the Bishop of the Diocese, (Lincoln) with the approbation of the Trustees and the Directors, appointed the Rev. George Weight, A.M. to be the resident Chaplain of this great station. This was the *first* appointment of the kind which was ever made. A large room was fitted up, at a great expence, by the Company, which was licenced by the Bishop for the performance of Divine Service. It will contain 250 people, and is excellently attended. Having been immediately found far too small for the accommodation of the inhabitants, preparations were soon made for erecting a spacious and substantial Church. To meet the expence of this, 1000*l.* were voted by the Company, and another 1000*l.* collected by them; which was paid into the hands of the Radcliffe Trustees, and they, with the most noble generosity, engaged to defray the whole remaining expence, having allotted two acres of ground for the Church, Churchyard, and Parsonage. The buildings were erected by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, of London; Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon being the Architects.¹

The edifice is a very neat structure, in the Early English style of architecture, and consists of a nave, about 80 feet long, by 35 wide, with a spacious chancel at its east end, and which is so constructed as to admit of transepts being afterwards added. The principal window in the chancel is copied from one in Tintern Abbey.² There is an ornamental cross on the point of the gable of the roof, which is tiled. At the north-east corner of the nave is a small tower, the eastern side of which, under a Gothic arch, forms one of the principal entrances. The tower is surmounted by an octagonal spire. The Church is dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and is intended to be made a District Church. The Living is in the gift of the Radcliffe Trustees; and its estimated value about 150*l.* per annum. George Carr Glyn, Esq. Banker, Lombard Street, London, and Chairman of the Railway Company, has presented to the Church a handsome service of communion-plate.

¹ The first stone was laid 12 July, 1843; and it was probable, that the building, and the adjoining Church-Yard, would be consecrated about the month of July in the present year (1844.)

² It is intended that this splendid window shall be ornamented with stained glass.

GREAT WOOLSTON, OR WOLSTON,

is bounded, on the North, by Little Woolston; on the East, by Middleton Keynes; on the South, by Woughton; and on the West, by Loughton and Bradwell.

The two villages of Great and Little Woolston are situated very near each other, on the road from Fenny-Stratford, through Simpson and Woughton, to Newport Pagnell, on the south side of the Ouse, which, in this part of its course, is extremely irregular. The population of this village, which is situated in a purely agricultural district, amounts, according to the Census of 1841, only to ninety-four individuals; being one of the smallest villages in the County.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

When the Survey was made by command of William the Conqueror, this Woolston was part of the lands which had been given to Walter Giffard, and was then holden under him by the Monks of *St. Peter de Culture* (a foreign religious house,) as five hides for a Manor. There were five carucates of land. In the demesne two; and eight villeins with one bordar had three carucates. There was one mill, of 6s. 4d. rent; four carucates of pasture; and woods for one hundred hogs. It was and had been estimated at 3*l.*; in the time of King Edward, at 4*l.* Alric Fitz-Goding had holden this Manor, and could sell it.¹

In the division of the Honour of Giffard by Richard I. in 1190, Great Woolston formed part of the mediety of Marshall Earl of Pembroke, and continued to be holden of the Marshalls and Valences, Earls of Pembroke, and afterwards of the Talbots.²

The foreign religious house before named, continued to hold this Manor till 1244 (28 Hen. III.),³ when it was conveyed, by purchase or gift, in 1276,⁴ to Paulin Peyvre, then a great man at Court, and one who possessed considerable influence with his Sovereign.

In this family it continued, as Wavendon had done, till it was conveyed by Nicholas Peyvre, the fifth in descent from Paulin, to Sir Henry Green, of Buckton, in Northamptonshire, by a fine passed in 1355 (29 Edw. III.)

It afterwards came, by the marriage of Constance, daughter of Sir Henry Green, to John Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, created Earl of Wilts by King Edw. IV. who died seised hereof in right of his wife, about 1473. On the death of Edward Stafford, the second Earl of Wilts, without issue, in 1498, this Manor came to the Mordaunts; as did the Green's Estate at Drayton and Luffwick, in the County of Northampton; in which family, it continued many years, until at length, about 1642, they sold their interest here, as well as at Woughton and Willen, to Roger Nicholls, Esq.

The capital Manor of this Parish is held by William Lowndes, Esq., of Astwood, as of the Honour of Gloucester; and a quit rent of 13s. 4d. is accordingly payable to Mr. Lowndes.

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Vlsieston ten' monachi S. Petri cultur. de Waltio. v. hid. p̄ uno ̄. Tra. ē. v. caſ. In dñio sunt. 11^{re} et v. 1111. uilli cū uno bord' hāt. 111. caſ. Ibi un' molīn. de vi. sol. et 111. den'. Ptū. 1111. caſ. Silua. c. porc. Val et ualuit. 111. lib. T.R.E. 1111. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit Alric' filius Goding' et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 147.]

² Vide the Inquisitions p. m. of the families here mentioned.

³ Plac. de Quo Warranto.

⁴ Rot. Hund. 4 Edw. I.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Right of Presentation to this Living, appears always to have been conveyed with the Manor, until the family of Nicholls, about 1710, disposed of their interest in the Advowson, to Thomas King. He, however, did not retain it long; for, in 1718, King sold the Right of Patronage to Henry Lucas, who shortly afterwards conveyed the same to William Gilpin, of Stoney Stratford; who about 1724, also conveyed the Advowson to the Rev. George Albert Iles, who was the Incumbent in 1735. Thomas Stevens, Esq., of Walton, was the next presentee, but it has since passed into the hands of James Camden Neild, Esq.

On passing the Inclosure Act in 1791, an allotment was made to the Rector of Great Woolston, of a meadow and lands in Northall Furlong, containing about 33 acres 3 roods, exclusive of a foot-way through the same, having the road from Woolston towards Newport Pagnell on the north-west; and another plot in the Middle Field, Upper Field, and the Common, of about 156 acres 1 rood 20 perches, adjacent to the Parish of Bradwell; altogether amounting to 190 acres and 20 perches; with the tithes or tenths annually arising from lands, formerly the Estate of Nicholas Hacket, father of Dame Elizabeth Carew, and in the tenure of Daniel Edmonds.¹

Under the provisions of another Act, passed in 1796, it was enacted, that the public roads should be forty feet wide between the ditches, and that no trees should be planted at a less distance (from the centre,) than fifty yards: that the corn rents be payable quarterly, free from all parochial and other taxes and assessments, with power to the Rector to enforce payment by law: and the said corn-rents were accordingly fixed and agreed upon, for the term of twenty-one years, from 26 May 1818.² By this Act, it was recited that the Rectory was a Manor; that Mr. Letton was Patron; William Pinnock, Rector; George Goodman, Ann Bolding, and Sarah Ward, Proprietors; and that William Bailey of Bradwell, Thomas Houghton of Newport Pagnell, and Thomas Gostellow of Amphill, were the Commissioners.

RECTORS.

ERNALDUS MONCCI was collated by the Bishop in 1271; he quitted it in 1302, for Muret, Co. Devon.

Robert de Stodham was his successor, who was presented 3 Aug. 1302, by Sir John Peyvre, Knt. At his death,

John Kettering de Irthlingburgh was presented 8 June 1349, by Nicholas Peyvre, Lord of Toddington. He died; and was succeeded by

Henry le Smith, who was instituted 5 Aug. 1350, on the same presentation. He occurs Rector in 1377.

John Pokebrook, presented 25 May 1401, by Ralph Green, Esq. On his resignation,

John Beame was presented 17 Oct. 1415, by Henry Green, Esq.

John Baxter exchanged for Thelveton, Co. Norfolk, 5 Aug. 1425, with

John Hulton, who was instituted in 1425, *ex patronatu Henrici Croumhale*, who was substitute to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, which Convent is supposed to have had this turn given to it.

Thomas Hastings occurs in 1467; and dying in 1487, was succeeded by

Patrick Hoggston, instituted 24 March 1487, on a grant of the patronage by Edward Earl of Wiltshire. At his death,

Richard Woodford was instituted 2 July 1526, on the patronage of Sir John Mordaunt, Knt.: he occurs Rector in 1546.

John Cully, instituted in 1559, on the presentation of Humphrey Browne, Esq. He died; and

John Glover was instituted 17 April 1576, on the presentation of Henry Charge, Esq. At his death,

Lawrence Bynnon, A.B. was instituted 18 Dec. 1593, on the presentation of Thomas Bynnon, Esq.

Humphrey Clarke, A.B. was instituted 2 July 1602, on the presentation of William Stone, Esq. At his death,

Edward Puttonham, A.M. was instituted May 1634, on the presentation of Agnes Chapman, widow, and John Harris, Yeoman; and was succeeded by

Henry Fryth, A.M.; and at his death,

¹ From a MS. communicated by the Rev. Henry Tattam, D.D.

² Ibid.

³ MSS. Cole.

William Nicholls, A.M. was instituted 1 Nov. 1671, on the presentation of Thomas White and Roger Chapman to whom William Nicholls had made over his right.

Henry Lucas, A.B., instituted 27 Sept. 1704, on the presentation of Roger Nicholls, Esq.; he died in New England; and was succeeded by

Anthony Norman, who was presented by Thomas King, Gent., instituted 18 Feb. 1720: he died, and was buried at Great Loughton, where he was Curate.

John Gilpin, A.B., instituted 28 Sept. 1721: he resigned, being beneficed in Suffolk.

George Albert Iles, A.M., presented 21 Jan. and instituted 25 Feb. 1726, by the Bishop, on lapse. He was also Vicar of Bradwell, where he resided.¹ In 1742, on his cession, he was again inducted, March 23, on the presentation of Martha Hartley.

Michael Woodward, A.M., inducted 16 Dec. 1773, on the presentation of Thomas Stevens, of Walton, Co. Bucks; as was

John Davey, A.B., inducted 6 April 1780. He resigned; and

William Pinnock was inducted 3 Feb. 1786, on the presentation of Frances Woodward, widow. On his resignation, he quitted this Living for North Marston, and

Weedon Butler, A.M., was instituted in 1806, on the presentation of James C. Neild, Esq. He was the eldest son of Weedon Butler, Clerk, Minister of Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico; Master of a School at Chelsea, and Lecturer of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars, in the City of London. He received his early education under the tuition of his father, at Chelsea, and afterwards at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge;

A.B. in 1794; A.M. in 1797. He succeeded to the Ministry of Charlotte-street Chapel, where he had been assistant to his father, on the decease of the latter, in 1823, as also to the School at Chelsea. He was the author of "Euthanasia," a Sermon at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, on Sunday, 22 Nov. 1818, from Genesis, ch. xlvii. ver. 8. 8vo.; and numerous communications to the Gent. Mag., &c.; also of "Bagatelles," consisting of original poetry and translations, 1795. 8vo. A translation of the "Prospect of the Political Relations which subsist between the French Republic and the Helvetic Body, from the French of Weiss," 1794. 8vo. "The Wrongs of Unterwalden," 1799. "Zimas the African," 1800 and 1807. He considerably contributed from his father's papers, to the fifth volume of Nicholls's Literary Illustrations of the 18th century.² At his decease, he was succeeded by

Henry Tattam, D.D., instituted 12 Aug. 1831, on the presentation of John Camden Neild, Esq. He also holds the Rectory of St. Cuthbert, in the town of Bedford; and has eminently distinguished himself by having very satisfactorily executed various missions to the East, in search for original MSS. of the Sacred Scriptures; and especially in having obtained a Coptic version of the Bible. He has also added to Biblical literature, by many learned works; among which is an Egyptian Grammar, and Coptic Lexicon, and an edition of the twelve minor Prophets in that language, many of which have been introduced to the public by the Oxford University Press, with the highest testimonials to his diligence and abilities as an Oriental Scholar, by the most eminent authorities.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Holy Trinity (the wake or dedication-feast being kept on that festival,) is a small fabric, consisting of a nave and small chancel, which are tiled; and at the west end, a wooden turret, formerly covered in a similar manner, but more recently with a flat wooden roof, which was at length taken off, and the walls lowered. It contains three small bells, cast in 1662.

The REGISTER begins in the year 1576.

Marriage.

John Glover, Rector, and Frysworth Shipton, married 21 Jan. 1576.

Burials.

John Glover, Rector of this Parish of Great Woolston, buried 14 Aug. 1593.

Lawrence Benion, Parson of Wolston Magna, was buried the 12th day of June, 1602.

Frydesworth Glover, Widow, buried 21 Feb. 1603, by me, Humphrey Clerk, Rector.

Henry Fryth, Minister *ibidem*, buried 1671.

John Brandley, Curate, buried 1685.

¹ See vol. iv. p. 46.

² Gent. Mag. vol. ci. P. 2, p. 186.

LITTLE WOOLSTON

is bounded, on the North, by Great Linford and Willen; on the East, by Middleton Keynes and Broughton; on the South, by Great Woolston; and on the West, by Bradwell. The Parish contains about 500, or 550 acres. The population, in 1841, was about 115.

THE MANOR

is, in the copy of Domesday Book (printed by authority of Parliament), entered in the Hundred of *Rovelai*, as the land of Walter Giffard, and holden under him by Ralf, for one Manor, consisting of three hides and a half. There were three carucates of arable; in the demesne were two; and four villeins had one carucate. There were two carucates of pasture; and a mill of 10s. annual value. It was then worth 40s.; when he first held it, 20s.; and in the time of King Edward, 60s. This Manor had been holden by a Thane of King Edward.¹

The land of William Fitz-Ausculf, at the Survey, is recorded in *Sigelai* Hundred, as holden in Vlsiestone, by William himself, as one hide and a half. There was one carucate and a half; in the demesne was one; and one villein had half a carucate: there were two servants. It was, and had been valued at 20s.; in the time of King Edward, at 30s. This land, Ulf, a Thane of King Edward, had holden, and might sell it.²

Walter Giffard's Manor having descended to the Clares, became part of the Honour of Gloucester,³ and afterwards to the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, as mentioned in divers places. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. the Staffords held their leets here; but the chief possessors of lands were the descendants of the Fitz-Ausculfs, who also claimed a Manor, which came from William Fitz-Ausculf, as Newport did to the Paganells and Someries, who held it temp. Edw. I. under whom the Cowdreys held it; from whom it passed in marriage, in the reign of Edward II. with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cowdrey, to Roger Tyringham.

About 3 Hen. V. a fine was levied of this Manor, passed to John Tyringham and his heirs, by John Comyn and Margaret his daughter. In 1503, (20 Hen. VII.) Sir Robert Broughton died possessed of the Manor of Little Woolston; which descending, by marriage of Anne, or Agnes, daughter of John Broughton of Broughton, to Pawlet Lord St. John, afterwards Marquess of Winchester, together with the Manor of Broughton, was sold therewith, in 1573, to Thomas Duncumbe of Great Brickhill, in whose descendants it remains.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson is presumed to have been given in the time of King Hen. II. by Robert de Turnham, to the Priory of Combwell, in Kent, of his Foundation, and the Vicarage ordained and presented to by that Convent; but the revenue being very small, the Monks never obtained a firm settlement.

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hd. In Vlsiestone ten' Radulf' de Wal'tio 111. hid' et dim' p' uno ̄. Trā ē. 111. car'. In dn'io sunt 11^{re}. et 1111. uilli hn't 1. car. P'tū. 11. car' et un' molin' de x. sol'. Val xl. sol'. Q'do recep' xx. sol'. T.R.E. lx. sol'. Hoc ̄ tenuit Eduard teign' R.E. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 147.]

² Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Sigelai Hynd. In Vlsiestone ten' Wills 1. hid' et dim'. Tra' ē. 1. car' et dim. In dn'io ē. una et un' uillo h't dim' car'. Ibi 11. serui. Val et ualuit xx. sol'. T.R.E. xxx. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Vlf teign. R.E. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 148.]

³ Vol. i. p. 200, PEDIGREE OF GIFFARD, CLARE, &c.

The Valor, in 1554, was returned at 8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* and the clear annual value certified at 38*l.* On the Dissolution of Monasteries, the Patronage became vested in the Crown, and so continues.

Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, 16 Feb. 1591, granted to Robert Moyle and Richard Sutton, Gent. their heirs and assigns, all her portion of tithes yearly issuing in the town-fields, hamlet, or parish of Woolston Parva, late in the tenure of the Rector, parcel of King Hen. VIII.'s College in Oxford, and before, part of the possessions of the Priory of Tickford. This portion of tithes, computed worth 20*l.* per ann. was, about 1740, purchased by Mr. Eyles, Rector of Great Woolston, with 100*l.* given him by Mr. Pierrepont's Trustees, and above 120*l.* of his own added to it, in conjunction with Queen Anne's Bounty, who settled it in augmentation of the Rectory of Great Woolston.

RECTORS.

GARNERIUS, presented by the Abbat and Convent of Combwell, in 1222.

Henry de Beche, pr. 1231, on the same patronage.

John de Linford died 1258; and was succeeded by

Roger de Leckhampsted, in 1258. He died; and

Ralph de Baldock was presented 4 Jan. 1274. He is supposed to have been created Bishop of London.

Nicholas died 1309: and was succeeded by

John Tundert de Rochester, instituted 1 April 1309.

Thomas de Oxon was presented 18 Jan. 1319.

Henry de Bylbury occurs Rector in 1347.

John Stokecell exchanged it for Warpenham Chantry, Co. Northampton, with

John de Earburne, 7 July 1367. He exchanged for Belton, with

Morden Adington, 22 Oct. 1374; who exchanged for Morden Vicarage, Co. Kent, with

William de Woloston, 17 Feb. 1376. He exchanged for Willen, with

Richard de Aston, 14 Oct. 1392; who resigned it in 1399, in exchange with

John Blackfordly, 17 Oct. 1399, for Gothurst.

John Walton was presented 28 May 1400.

John Bettis exchanged 6 Feb. 1424, with

John Baxter, for Thwaite, Co. Norfolk.

Thomas Fylot died Rector in 1454.

Thomas Trevelyen was instituted 21 Nov. 1454.

William Wright was presented 17 Aug. 1461.

Richard Fletcher seems to have succeeded about 1470.

William Daddisley was instituted 12 Sept. 1512.

Richard Bacon was instituted 29 Aug. 1524.

Thomas Linchfield was instituted 1 Oct. 1557, on the presentation of Anthony Cave, Esq.

John Massie seems to have been Rector about 1559.

John Glover was presented 1562, by John Newdigate, Esq. He resigned, and was succeeded by

Henry Wilcocks, who was presented by the Queen, and instituted 30 Nov. 1575; but, being made Rector of Moulsoe, he resigned.

William Cainhoe, A.B. was presented by the Queen, and instituted 14 Nov. 1595. He willed to be buried in the chancel, and gave 40*s.* to be spent at his funeral.

John Fontaine, A.M. succeeded, being presented 15 Nov. 1649, by the Usurping Powers. He died, and

Henry Firth, A.B. succeeded 15 Feb. 1677, presented by the King. He quitted it for Slapton.

Peter Corney, A.M. was presented 8 April 1680, by the King; and, dying in 1690, was buried in St. Giles's Chapel in Stoney Stratford, where he was Minister. He was succeeded by

John Tomkins, A.B. who was instituted 16 June 1690, on the presentation of the Crown. He died 2 Dec. 1734, "aquis frigidis suffocatus."

John Weller, A.B. succeeded, being inducted 28 Feb. 1734. He exchanged for Ravenstone, with

Robert Chapman, A.M. who was inducted 26 April 1742; being Rector of Great Linford. He also exchanged for Ravenstone, with

Nathan Drake, in 1764. He was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and Minister of Thorney, in the Isle of Ely. He died soon afterwards, of a consumption.

Richard Wadsworth succeeded 17 Dec. 1765, on the presentation of the King.

Thomas Davies, A.M. was inducted 26 May 1781.

William Corbett was inducted 24 Nov. 1794.

Thomas Baseley was inducted 3 June 1796.

Francis Rose, A.M. was inducted in 1834, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and consists of a single aisle and small chancel, both of which are tiled, having at the west end a wooden turret, or tower, containing three bells, cast in 1662. The interior is exceedingly plain, and calls for no particular observation.

WOUGHTON

is bounded, on the North, by Great Woolston; on the East, by the River Ouse, which divides it from Wavendon; on the South, by Simpson; and on the West, by Loughton and the Great Chester Road, or Watling Street. It is about four miles and a half south of Newport Pagnell, and two and a half north of Fenny Stratford.

THE VILLAGE is built in the form of an oblong square, and has a very neat appearance, being about a quarter of a mile long, and one furlong in breadth. The Church stands about the middle of the east end of the square or green, whence this place is denominated Woughton-on-the-Green: the road from Newport Pagnell to Fenny Stratford crossing near the Churchyard, on the west side: and at the western end of the Green, the Junction Canal. The whole Parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament, passed 16 Dec. 1769. In the return made to the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1712, here were 50 families, and 243 inhabitants; and by the census of 1841, the number had increased to 354.

THE MANOR

is described in Domesday Book, in which it was surveyed in the Hundred of Sigelai, as partly the land of the Earl of Morton, and the remainder belonging to MARTINE.

The land of the Earl of Moreton was holden in Vlchetone, by Ralph, as four hides for one Manor. There were four carucates of arable. In the demesne one, and another might have been cultivated. There were four villeins with six bordars having one carcate, and another might have been added. There were two servants, and four carucates of pasture; altogether estimated at 3*l*.; when he first held it, at 4*l*.; and in King Edward's time, at 3*l*. This Manor eight Thanes held; of whom four were men of Aliric; one a man of Alric Fitz-Goding, who had one hide; another a man of Baldwin, half a hide; another a man of Morcar, half a hide; and one, a man of Scuuolt, who had one virgate: who could sell their land.¹

MARTINUS held in Vlchetone, five hides and a half for one Manor. There were five carucates. In the demesne one and a half, and half a carcate might have been added. There were six villeins with three bordars, having three carucates. There were two carucates of pasture, and four servants: altogether valued at one hundred shillings: in the time of King Edward, 6*l*. This Manor, Azor, son of Tote, a Thane of King Edward, and another Thane belonging to him, held one hide, who could sell it.²

The first of these two Manors came, on the Rebellion of Earl Robert's son William against King Henry I., to Stephen de Blois, afterwards King of England, with his Earldom; and which was

¹ Terra Comitum Moritoniens. In Sigelai Hvd. In Vlchetone ten' Radulf' de com'. 1111. hid p. 10. ̄. 'Tra. ̄. 1111. ca. In dñio ̄. una et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. 111. uilli cū. vi. bord hnt. 1. ca. et alia pot' fieri. Ibi. 11. serui. p'tū. 1111. ca. Int' tot' ual. 111. lib. Q'do recep. 1111. lib. T.R.E. 111. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit. viii. teigni. Hor' 1111 or choēs Alurici dim' hid habuef. et un' hō Alrici f. Godin. 1. hid et dim. uirg' et un' hō Vlounardi. f. Eddene. unā hid et 1. uirg' et un' hō Leuini f. Estan. dim hid. et un' hō Baluini dim hid et un' hō Morcar dim' hid et un' hō Scuuolt. 1. uirg' habuit. Om̄s hi vende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 146.]

² Terra Martini. In Sigelai Hvd. MARTINUS ten' in Vlchetone. v. hid et dim' p' uno ̄. 'Tra. ̄. v. ca. In dñio. ̄. una et dimidia et dimid' pot' fieri. Ibi. vi. uilli cū. 111. bord. hnt 111. ca. P'tū. 11. ca. Ibi. 1111. serui. Int' totū ual et ualuit. c. sol'. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit Azor filius Toti teign' R.E. et alt' teign' hō ej' tenuit. 1. hid. et uende' potuit. [Ibid. fol. 152.]

bestowed by King Henry II. on his son John, subsequently also King of England, whom he made Earl of Moreton, or Mortaigne.

Both these Manors belonged to the Verleys in Henry III.'s reign,¹ as appears by the Testa de Nevil, the Patronage of the Church, in 1223, being also vested in the same family, which was commonly an appendage to Manors not given in mortmain. The Verleys held their demesnes here of the Honours of Arundel and Clare. Robert de Woketon, in the ninth year of Richard I. (1197,) passed a fine of lands here: and in 1357 (32 Edw. III.,) John Bottetourt and Maud, daughter of John de Grey of Rotherfield, and John Bottetourt de Verley, Knt. and Joyce his wife, passed a fine of this Manor and Advowson to John and Maud Bottetourt. By heirs female of the Verleys, this Manor seems to have come to the Muxons, Bottetourts, and Greys; and so to have been at length acquired by the Vavasours, who conveyed their demesnes here to the Mordaunts, to whom this Manor belonged in 1608, when Henry Lord Mordaunt died seised. His successor, John Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, gave his interest herein to his kinsman, Lewis Mordaunt, who, 30 May 1612 (17 Car. I.,) conveyed to Roger Nicholls, two parts of the Advowson and Manor; and in this family they continued until 1717, when Nicholls sold them to Mr. Edward Troutbeck: though a third-part remained in the Longuevilles, which came to that family from the Greys; and in 1732, a third-part, viz., one turn in three of the Advowson still belonged to them; the other two turns being conveyed by Nicholls's heir, to Mr. Edward Troutbeck, of Westbury, who held a Court Baron here about 1740, his father having purchased the Nicholls's interest and title to the Manor, and two turns of the Advowson, in 1714.² Mr. Nicholls held a Court here in 1670.

RECTORS.

Robert de Haia, pr. in 1221, by Roger de Verley.

William de Haia, presented in 1232.

John de Brumpton resigned in 1263.

Walter de Arderne, presented 2 Nov. 1263, by the Lady Hawisia de Verley.

Henry de Wodstock, presented in 1273, by the King.

William de Thorntoft was the next Rector, but resigned it to

Thomas de Thorntoft, who was admitted 9 Oct. 1301, on the presentation of Sir Roger de Tyringham, Knt. At his death,

Thomas Cave was presented 7 Nov. 1304.

Thomas de Achecote was presented 2 March 1346, by Walterun de Cheriton. At his decease,

Robert de Aston was presented 16 July 1349, on the presentation of John de Bottetourt. He died; and

Ralph Haycard was pr. 4 May 1386, by Thomas de Harcourt.³ He exchanged for Rolleston Vicarage, with

William Smith, 2 Sept. 1388, who was presented by John Longueville de Walton. At his death,

William at Halle de Halesowen was presented 16 April 1394, by Sir Hugh Burnett, Knt.

William Garton was admitted in 1424, by the Feoffees of Richard Fox, Lord of Woketon, viz., John Dorward, Robert Darcey, John Barton, jun. and John Gyffard, of Whaddon.

Laurence Staunton occurs Rector in 1479, and came in, as is presumed, about 1453. At his death,

Henry Turpyn was presented 16 Oct. 1490, by John Vavasour, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

John Aton was presented 26 July 1493. He was also Vicar of Linslade, who resigned; and

Nicholas Hort was pres. 11 Feb. 1491. He died; and *Christopher Doughty* was presented 2 Oct. 1501.

Thomas Dobson was presented 11 July 1505; and *James Wilson*, 26 Aug. 1511. At his decease,

¹ The Verleys were a family of great antiquity, for William de Verley, circ. 1135 (1 Stephen,) was witness to a deed of York Abbey; and Robert de Verley, circ. 1150, founded the Abbey of Swine, Co. York.

² Mr. Thomas Troutbeck, Rector of Woughton, grandson or son to the purchaser, was possessor of this Manor and Advowson, March 19 1760; and on a dispute about his title to the Lordship, he had a trial at law, when it was adjudged, at Buckingham Assizes 1759, to be his right. He married Lucy, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Mr. Hawley, of Wellingborough, but had no issue. The other sister was married to Paulet St. John, Esq., son to Dr. Paulet St. John, by whom he had several children. [Cole's MSS.]

³ Thomas Harcourt had married Maud, relict of John Bottetourt, and presented in her right.

John Rawlinson was presented by Arthur Longueville, 21 Aug. 1545.¹ He was also Vicar of Wolverton.

Laurence Thorley was presented 18 June 1572, by Lewis Lord Mordaunt. He resigned; and

Anthony Greenacres was presented 15 April 1578.

Edward Hughes, A.M. was presented 21 April 1597, by Henry Longueville, Esq., of Wolverton.² He was Rector of Simpson, and Archdeacon of Bangor.³

Richard Crompton succeeded in 1633, and occurs Rector in 1643. He was also Curate of Tattenhoe.

Samuel Withers is said to have been presented in 1649.

Richard Affield, or *Ancel*, came in about 1653. At his death, he was succeeded, after some controversy about the title, by

William Nicholls, A.B., presented 28 April, and instituted 19 May 1664, on the presentation of Richard Barnewell, of Willen. He was succeeded by his son,

William Nicholls, A.B., presented 12 Dec. 1704, by Roger Nicholls, Gent. He died in London, in 1713.

David James, A.B., succeeded, being instituted 22 Sept. 1713, on the presentation of William Longueville, jun., Esq., of the Inner-Temple. He died about the latter end of the year 1745; being succeeded by

Thomas Troutbeck, A.B. inducted 24 Feb. 1746, on the presentation of Edward Troutbeck, Vicar of Westbury. He was educated Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and died at Wellingborough, 22 March 1782.

William Proctor, A.M., succeeded. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1767, and resided at Wellingborough, where he was Curate till 1789, when he was presented to the Rectory of Stanwick, near Higham Ferrers, which he held by dispensation with this Rectory till his death, in 1795. He died at Stanwick, and was buried there; being succeeded by

John Brook Lewin, A.M., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who died Rector in 1796. He was succeeded by

Richard Dreyer, LL.B. 1785, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and inducted 2 Dec. 1796, on the presentation of Thomas Troutbeck, Esq., of Penrith, Co. Cumberland, who had also presented the two preceding Rectors. In 1799, Mr. Dreyer also became Rector of Thwaite, in Norfolk. His successor in this Living was another

Richard Dreyer, who was inducted 26 Feb. 1800, on the same presentation. He resigned; and

Francis Rose, A.M., was admitted Aug. 1823, on his own presentation. He is also Rector of Little Woolston.

THE CHURCH,

which is evidently very ancient, is dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and consists of a nave and south aisle, leaded, and a chancel, tiled; at the west end is an embattled tower, in height 52 feet, in which hang four small modern bells.⁴

In the north wall of the Church lies, under an anchorite or arch, the effigies of a man in freestone, and a dog couchant at his feet, in memory of one Monelixan, or Monxton; no doubt, the builder of the Church, in the reign of King Edward I.⁵ On the said monument is no inscription; nor were there any epitaphs in any part of the Church in 1714; the only arms then remaining, in the east window of the north aisle, being: 1. Gu. a lion ramp. 2. Az. semé-de-lis, a lion ramp. the arms of Holland Earl of Kent. A neat altar-piece was placed here by David James, Rector, in 1717.⁶

In the chancel is an oak chair, elaborately carved, but by whom placed here, is unknown.

¹ In 1518, it was returned to the Bishop, that James Wilson was Rector, and Vavasour, who dwelt in *Partibus Boreali-bus*, was Patron. In 1605, it was returned, that the Lord Mordaunt and Sir Henry Longueville were Patrons.

² William Webbe, Minister at the Rolls, was presented by the Chancellor, April 29 1597, but, it is supposed, set aside.

³ In an old Register, not very legible, is the following entry: "Edwardus Hughes Sacre Theologie Doctor natus Oswestrie (vulgariter Oestre) in Comitatu Salopie mense Februarii anno Regine Elizabethæ sexto Anno Domini 1563 olim Collegii Jesu Cantabrigie 1594 socius. Hujus Ecclesie constitutus Rector Anno 1598. Postea Ecclesie Symptonianæ 1607. Demum Ecclesie Bangorensis Archidiaconus. Primū Richardi Bancroft Archiepiscopi Cantuar. deinde Georgii Abbott Capellanus die Mercurii ij. Octobris Anno 1633 hora prima pomeridiana diem clausit extremum et sequente die hora tertiā pomeridiana sepultus. Ejus nunc vere moriens pupillus hoc scripsit anno ætatis sue 54 et amplius. Richardus Gascoigne."

⁴ In 1617, a legacy of 5*l.* was left towards making a pulpit.

⁵ A bridge over the river, between this town and Walton, is still called Monxton's Bridge; no doubt, from the same family, who might have built it. [Cole's MSS.]

⁶ A charity of 5*l.* per ann. is given to the Parish; half of which to be paid towards the repairs of the Church, and the other 5*0s.* distributed to the poor. It is unknown by whom this was left. This, according to the account of the Minister, in 1826, consisted of houses and lands.

STOKE Puckinghamshire.

HERTFORD
SHIRE



Boundary of County
or Hundred

Roads

Rivers

Canals

Railways

Scale of Miles

STOKE HUNDRED.



The Corporate Seal of Colnbrook *

NE of the smallest portions of the County, in geographical extent, is the Hundred of Stoke. It is the most southern division, having Burnham Hundred on the North and part of the West; the County of Middlesex on the East; and its extreme portion on the South, abutting upon Staines in Surrey, with the course of the Thames interposed Westward towards Berkshire, and a small portion of the Hundred of Burnham; with which, together with Desborough Hundred, it formed that division of the County denominated the Chiltern Hundreds, possessing some remarkable privileges and distinctions.

This small Hundred comprises the following places, only one of which, claims the *name* of a Market-Town: Colnbrook, Datchett, Denham, Eton, Fulmer, Hedgerley, Horton, Iver, Langley Marish or Maries, Slough (become of greatly increased importance, from having been made a principal station on the line of the Great Western Rail-Road), Stoke Poges (which gives name to the Hundred), Upton-cum-Chalvey, Wexham, and Wyrardsbury or Wraysbury. This Hundred contained, in 1801, altogether a population of 8941 persons; which had increased in 1841, to 16,697. The annexed list gives the number of inhabitants in each of the above-mentioned Parishes, according to the official returns made in the years 1821 and 1841 respectively:

COLNBROOK is partly in the Parish of Horton, partly in Iver, partly in Langley Marish, and partly in Stanwell, (Co. Middlesex), in which several parishes its population is included, and amounted altogether, in 1841, to 1050.

	In 1821.	In 1841.
Datchett - - - - -	839	922
Denham - - - - -	1189	1264
Eton - - - - -	2475	3609
Fulmer - - - - -	340	355
Hedgerley - - - - -	158	161
Horton - - - - -	796	873
Iver - - - - -	1663	1948
Langley Marish - - - - -	1616	1844
Salthill is partly in Upton and partly in Farnham Royal Parish, in Burnham Hundred, with which Parishes, the returns are included.		
Slough is partly in Upton and partly in Stoke Poges Parish, and so returned.		
Stoke Poges - - - - -	1073	1528
Upton-cum-Chalvey - - - - -	1268	2296
Wexham - - - - -	154	175
Wyrardsbury, or Wraysbury - - - - -	520	672

* From an impression of the Seal of the Corporation of Colnbrook, in the possession of Mr. Ashton of Colnbrook: It was taken from a silver seal, sold at a public auction of a descendant of one of the Burgesses; and is thus inscribed: "Sigill Comune Burgi de Colbroke, in Com. Buck. et Midd^x."

COLNBROOK.

THIS little Town, situated on the borders of the County adjoining Middlesex, is seventeen miles from London, on the great road to Bath and the west of England.¹ It consists of one principal street, which, in the greater part of it, is very narrow; that portion of the town which is in Buckinghamshire being included in the parish of Langley Marish, comprising the northern side of the street, and the other side being in the parish of Horton, on the south.

Colnbrook was incorporated by Charter in 1544 (35 Hen. VIII.) by the name of the Bailiff and twelve Burgesses, with the grant of a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, 5 April and 16 October; and a Court of Pie Powder: but the profits of the market and fairs being inconsiderable, the Corporation was dissolved, and the market discontinued. It was again incorporated in the 11th year of the reign of King Charles I. by the name of the Bailiff and Community of the Town of Colnbrook.

Milo Crispin, whilst he lay sick in his Castle of Wallingford, near the time of his death, having many good offices done to him by Faritus, Abbat of Abingdon, gave in return to that Abbey, a public inn, and half a hide of land in Colebrook (Colnbrook,) on the road to London; and sent Gilbert Pipard his Steward, and Warine his Chaplain, to Abingdon, to lay the said donative on the altar of St. Mary, in the presence of the Abbat and the whole Convent: but before the end of the year, he departed this life without issue, whereupon, his own proper Estate reverted to the Crown, but the Castle and the whole Honour of Wallingford remained, in right of her birth, with Maud his widow, who was hence called "Matildis Domina de Walengfort."²

In Fox's Acts and Monuments, Queen Elizabeth is reported to have slept one night at the George Inn here,³ when brought a prisoner from Woodstock to Hampton Court.

The situation of this town rendered it frequently the scene of the contending parties during the Civil Wars. Echard remarks, that King Charles, finding the two Houses very backward in sending their Committee, resolved to quicken them, and advanced (from Reading,) with his whole army to Colnbrook. A Committee of two Lords and three Commoners waited upon his Majesty there, on the 11th November 1642; Sir John Evelyn, the fourth Commoner, having been left behind as one of those whose persons were not acceptable to the King, but whom the House had persisted in putting upon their Committee, notwithstanding the King's objection to him. The King received the address, which was in a strain less insolent than those which had preceded it, and returned an answer, encouraging them to believe that his Majesty was disposed to a treaty: but the next morning, Prince Rupert, with some degree of rashness, and as is asserted, without orders from the King, advanced with the cavalry to Hounslow, where he unexpectedly found his forces exposed to great danger.⁴

¹ Camden affirms the situation of Colnbrook to have been the *Pontes* of the Itinerary: Gale, Baxter, and some others, agree with his opinion; but Leland places that station at *Reading*, in Berkshire; Salmon at *Dorking*, in Surrey; and Horsley at *Old Winclesor*. Some of the small islands formed by the different branches of the Coln in this neighbourhood are supposed by Camden to have been the places where the Danes secured themselves from the attacks of Alfred, in the year 894; but Bishop Gibson, with more probability, refers their successful defence to the Isle of Mersey, formed by the river Coln in Essex.

² Monast. Anglic. Tom. i. p. 582; and Kennett's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 106.

³ The George Inn is said to have derived its appellation from the statue of St. George, carved in wood, which formerly stood in the porch of the Parish Church of Cam, in Gloucestershire; but was taken away by a clothier, and carried in his waggon to Colnbrook, on his road to London, and so gave name to the Inn where he rested. This relation by Sir Robert Atkyns, has been quoted by Rudder, in the History of Gloucestershire, but no date is affixed to the transaction.

⁴ Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 40, from Certif. in Augment. Office, 1549 (2 Edw. VI.)

In 1653, the Corporation having been a second time broken up, and there being no Bailiff to receive the profits of the markets and fairs, the causeways and bridges became out of repair; when Thomas Burcomb was appointed, by Andrew Meal and Thomas Pitt (who had been two of the Burgesses of the defunct Corporate Body), to receive the tolls, to be applied in making the necessary repairs. At the same time it was agreed, that the limits, precincts, liberties, bounds and metes of the Town, should extend as they had been theretofore accustomed, viz.: Beginning at a certain bridge called the Mad-Bridge, in the Parish of Stanwell, in the County of Middlesex, lying and being on the east side of the town of Colnbrook aforesaid, on the King's Highway leading from London to the said town of Colnbrook; and from the said bridge unto a certain other bridge, called Gray Bridge, towards the south side of the town, and from thence by a certain other brook or ditch, called the *Shire Ditch*, on the north side, unto the said bridge called Mad-Bridge.

In 1667, it was agreed to re-build the town-houses on Horton side, John Holderness, George Richardson, and eight others, contributing the sum of 17*l.* who were to be reimbursed out of the rents.

In 1699, the highway in this town was agreed to be paved from the bridge near the Angel Inn, to the west end of the Ostrich Inn,¹ towards the expense of which the following subscriptions were made: Princess Anne of Denmark 21*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Cavendish, Lord Cheney, and Col. Wharton, 5*l.* each; Col. Godfrey, 2*l.*; fifteen inhabitants of Langley, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; ten inhabitants of Horton, 8*l.* 13*s.*; total, 55*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The disbursements amounted to 53*l.* 9*s.*

THE CHAPELRY AND CHAPEL.

The first Chapel erected here, is reported to have been built in 1344 (14 Edw. III.) in that part of the Township of Colnbrook which is included in the Parish of Langley Marish; and it was afterwards twice re-built in the same parish: so that this place, which, by old topographers, was dignified with the appellation of a market-town, was singularly situated in two Dioceses, four different Parishes, two Counties, and two Archdeaconries. The following benefactions were bestowed upon its only place of divine worship: Edmund Jeffery the elder gave a cloth for the reading-desk, which never had one before; and Daniel Salter, a green cushion for the same. These benefactions were made in 1624: and in 1626, Edmund Jeffery the elder gave another new cloth, the former having been stolen. In 1627, Sir John Kidderminster, Knt. Lord of the Manor of Langley Marish, seeing the west end of the Chapel much out of repair, re-edified the same from the ground, with brick and hewn stone, adorning it with a fair dial, and glass window looking into the *Market-place*: and the widow of Edmund Jeffery the elder, provided "a fair black cloth to the Chapel, to be laid over the corpse of the dead as they were conveyed to the grave, there never having been any since the memory of man belonging to the Chapel before." In 1628, Daniel Salter erected and otherwise beautified the north end of the Chapel. In 1629, Andrew Neale made a new pulpit (there never having been one before,) also a new *dormer* window in the north side, against the pulpit: and in the same year, Robert Binks, Minister, floored and ceiled part of the Chapel. Edmund Jeffery the elder repaired the plastering and whitening under the gallery. Thomas Burcomb put in new timbers under the new dormer window. John Chitel put in new timber on the south side and aisle. Thomas Pitt repaired the middle of the Chapel. Edmund Slocomb put a main post to support the gallery; and divided it from the body of the Chapel, and fitted up the said gallery. Reynold Ludgold repaired part of the said Chapel. In 1630, Lady Walter, at her own cost, did beautify and adorn with decent carving and gilding, the south side of the Chapel. William King put up the tablet in the middle

¹ Colnbrook is mentioned in Camden's Brit. in the reign of King Edward I.; and there is a curious history of the Ostrich Inn at Colnbrook, in a book written by Thowe, of Reading.

of the Chapel, for the ten commandments. Feeling Wilson wainscotted part of the Chapel, and put up the King's Arms. In 1684, Mr. Henry Fuller, late of Westminster, grocer, gave towards the repairs of the Chapel in Colnbrook 50*l.*, which sum was paid to the townsmen in the same year; twenty pounds thereof being laid out in the repairing and beautifying the said Chapel. The other thirty pounds were, by consent of Mrs. Martha Fuller, of Clewer (Co. Berks,) mother of the said Henry Fuller, laid out in purchasing two acres of land in Mead Field, in the parish of Langley Marish, which was let to Mr. Robert Merry of Ditton, by lease, for the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* per ann., for 99 years; for the recovery of the said yearly rent, Mrs. Fuller appointed William Fuller, John Slocomb, William Guy, Robert Bampton, John Burcomb, and John Guy, who were put in trust to dispose of the yearly rent on the repairs. In 1622, Thomas Gasey had given to the town three tenements, the yearly profit to be employed for the good of the *poor house dwellers* for ever, after the decease of his mother, Widow Whitlock, who was to enjoy the same during her life. In 1623, Richard Goode gave three acres of land to this Town, to be employed as follows: one acre yearly profit to be paid every year to the Minister of the Town, if he be able to preach (or in case of his disability, to some other *able preacher*;) for a Sermon yearly on Good-Friday, in the Chapel; and the yearly profits of the other two acres, to be distributed on the said day and *in the Chapel*, to the poor and impotent people of the Town, for ever. The only other endowment was made by Mr. George Townsend, in 1683, who left the rents of certain houses in Long Acre, London, for a *Lectureship*. These amount to 101*l.* 10*s.* a-year; but two full services are regularly performed every Sunday.

After the abolition of the Corporation, and all its municipal rights and privileges, it might seem that the support and maintenance of the Chapel here had introduced to the Chapel Wardens, and those by whom the Ecclesiastical Establishment had been preserved, something like a right to the exercise of municipal authority (as in other places in which no Corporation ever had existence); arising, no doubt, from the Seal used by the Corporation having had an impression of the Chapel, which had formerly stood over the Market-place. The arms of the old Corporation are described as "Arg. a mullet S. *Crest* : On a wreath a boar's head Arg. armed and tusked Or. langued Gu.;" (which was certainly the crest of Barton); but the proper coat was "A mower in a hat and habit Proper on a wreath of the colours. *Motto* : *In Domino confido*."

In consequence of the Chapel-Wardens having no power to make a church-rate for the requisite repairs of the Chapel, as they could have done had the Town been a Parish, and from the insufficiency of the money left in trust to be applied for that purpose, proper care has not always been taken of the sacred edifice; so much so, that the present Chapel, which was consecrated by Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, only in the year 1795, had, previous to 1834, been allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation and decay; but during the last ten years, successive repairs and improvements have been made, as those interested in its services were able to provide the means. In 1840, a new gallery was added; and in 1842, a very extensive repair of the Chapel was carried out.

The only Day-School was one on the British system, principally supported by Dissenters (who have also two Meeting-Houses and Sunday-Schools in the vicinity); but the present Curate has established a School on the Infant and National School system, consisting of sixty children. There had been for several years previously a Sunday-School in connection with the Established Church, at which the number of children is about 100.

The Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, and Master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar-School for St. Olave's and St. John's, Southwark, was appointed to the Donative of Colnbrook in 1834, by the Trustees, and with the sanction of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxon; and he, in 1841, nominated the Rev. I. H. Gosset to the Curacy.

D A T C H E T T.

THIS Parish is on the verge of the County, bounded on the North, by Upton-cum-Chalvey and part of Eton; on the East, by Horton and Wyrardsbury; on the South, by the course of the Thames, which separates it from Berkshire; and on the West, by Eton, between which Parish and Datchett, the Thames likewise is interposed.

The Village is irregular, and situated on very low ground near the course of the Thames, which, occasionally overflowing its banks, some times inundates many of the houses. Eastward of the river is a considerable brook or water course, which, coming from the north, near Langley, forms a small pool here, having a wooden bridge over it for the accommodation of foot passengers, a little south-westward of the Church.

The Bridge, called Datchett Bridge, over the Thames, is a County Bridge, to the expences and maintenance of which this County and Berkshire mutually contribute, the mid-stream of the river being considered the boundary of the respective Counties.

Charles II. appointed races in Datchett-Mead;¹ but public races had been established in many places in the reign of James I. when they were called Bell Courses, a bell being the prize, afterwards converted into a cup, a bowl, or other piece of plate.² Race horses were greatly prized in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had been estimated at a considerable rate in the days of Edward III.; the sport was of still higher antiquity, being noticed amongst the diversions of Henry II. and alluded to by Fitzstephen, in his account of London.³ It is even supposed, that horse racing was practised by the Anglo Saxons.

THE MANOR

is described in the Norman Survey, as the land of Giles, the brother of Ausculf, in *Stoches* Hundred, holden as thirteen hides and an half. There were twelve carucates. In the demesne five hides, and there was one carucate, and four more might have been added. There were sixteen villeins with six bordars, having seven carucates. There were three servants, and five carucates of pasture; woods for three hundred hogs, and two fisheries producing two thousand eels. It had been, and was then altogether estimated at 6*l.* in King Edward's time at 12*l.* Of this Manor, Seulf held six hides and three virgates for a Manor; he was a man of Earl Leuine. Siuuard, his brother, had six hides and three virgates; he was a man of Earl Harold: and these men might sell their land.⁴

This Giles, the brother of Ausculf, who held Datchett, with lands in Boveney, and the Manor of *Baldington*, Co. Oxon. in the parish of Thame, and adjacent to Crendon, has been identified with Giles de Pinkeni, or Pinkeneye, founder of an Alien Priory at Weedon in Northamptonshire;⁵ and Henry Pinkeney above-mentioned, appears by an Inquisition taken after his death in 38 Hen. III.⁶ to

¹ Datchett Mead has been rendered famous by Shakspeare, for the pranks of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and the disasters of *Sir John Falstaff*.

² Strutt's Sports, p. 42.

³ Ibid. p. 36.

⁴ Terra Gilonis Fris Ausculf. In Stoches Hvnd. GILo fr' Ausculf ten' DACETA. p' xiii. hid et dim'. Tra. c'. xii. car'. In d'no. v. hidæ et ibi. ē i. car'. et iiii. car'. poss' fieri. Ibi. xvi. uilli cu'. vi. bord'. ha't. vii. car'. Ibi. iiii. serui. pt'u. v. car'. Silua. ccc. porc'. et ii. piscarie. ii. mil'. anguill. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. vi. lib'. T.R.E. xii. lib'. De hoc m. tenuit Seulf. vi. hid' et iii. uirg'. p' uno m. ho' ^{com} Leuini et Siuuard' fr' vi. hid' et iii. uirg'. ho' Heraldi. ^{com} et ipsi uende potuer'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 152.]

⁵ Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 225.

⁶ Esc. no. 27.

have continued in possession of the Manors of Fulmer and Datchett, during life, and to have died seised of both. There certainly has been some mistake respecting this property, which, possibly, may have arisen after all from a typographical error, in Willis or his copyists, by inserting Edward III. instead of Henry III. for it is by them pretended that Fulmer is not mentioned in Domesday Book; whereas, it expressly appears in that record, that Gilo, the brother of Ausculf, held, besides the Manor of *Daceta*, three hides in Bovenie, tenanted under him by Girardus, and one hide and three virgates held by Alured de Tame:¹ according to the entry made in the Liber Censualis.

Henry de Pinkeney being therefore identified with the possessor of both Manors, who died seised in 38 Hen. III. (notwithstanding Lysons's account, who assigns the 22d of Edw. III. as the period when Datchett came to the family of Montacute, by a grant of that Monarch) it is not to be denied that Robert de Pinkeney had free-warren in both Fulmer and Datchett in 22 Edw. I.² or that Edward de Pinkeney, his descendant, had also free-warren in both those places, as well as in Brok-holt, Co. Northampton, at the beginning of the reign of Edw. III.;³ that William de Montacute, who had obtained a grant of Datchett to himself and his heirs, was actually in possession thereof in the 9th year of that reign;⁴ that it had been granted upon a similar term, on the payment of 24l. 13s. 10½d. to Sir John de Molyns, under the title of the King's valet;⁵ and even afterwards, when the estate was granted to William de Montacute, in fee, long before the time assigned for the grant by Lysons. Nay, more, it appears that, in 38 Hen. III. a writ had been directed to the King's Escheator, that John Pollard, *if he could be found*, should give pledges, &c. to answer to the King, &c. to the value of a certain meadow in Datchett, which Mr. Ralph de Neketon, *fiscus Regis* (unquestionably the King's Physician,) who was then in Gascoigny, *held to farm* of Henry de Pinkeney, lately deceased;⁶ and in the same year the King accepted the homage of Henry de Pinkeney, for all the lands and tenements of his late father, Henry de Pinkeney, which he held of the King *in capite* in the Counties of Bucks, Northampton, &c.⁷

On the authority of Dugdale,⁸ Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, had a grant of the Manor of Datchett, as part of the possessions of Hugh Despencer, Earl of Winchester, in the 1st of Edw. III. for the fact is, that Sir John de Molyns did not attain to the special favour of the King until after his attendance upon Edw. III. in his French wars, as may be observed in the several grants made to him at that period.⁹

At the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation in the reign of Henry VIII., the Nunnery of St. Helen's, in London, held lands here, of the value of 8l. 12s. per ann.;¹⁰ and also quit-rents amounting to 7l. 18s. 10d.¹¹ Eton College, likewise, paid a reserved rent to the Crown of 7s. 5d. per ann. for certain lands in Datchett.¹²

Queen Elizabeth, in 1560 (3 Eliz.) granted, by Letters Patent, under the Exchequer Seal, dated 23 June, to Roger Kydman and Thomas Pytte, all the lands, meadows, &c., called the demesnes of the Manor of Datchett; and a meadow called Sondermeade, with its appurtenances, in the occupation of Thomas Shrovelier, in Datchett, late belonging to St. Helen's Priory, in London, now belonging to the Honour of Windsor, from Lady-day, for 21 years, at 73s. 6d. per ann.; and the reversion being

¹ This was probably the estate which, at a subsequent period, was accounted to belong to Baldington, adjacent to Thame, which came by the heiress of the Baldingtons, and heir-general of Arundell, and was at length possessed by the family of Dormer. [See vol. i. p. 296.]

² Rot. Cart. 22 Edw. I. no. 12. Cal. p. 123.

³ Ibid. 4 Edw. III. no. 35. Calend. p. 163.

⁴ Ibid. 9 Edw. III. no. 54. Calend. p. 170.

⁵ R. pro bono servicio, &c. concessit valetto suo Johi de Molyns, custodiam Manarii de Datchett cum pert. hend usque ad finem septem annorum reddend. inde R. per ann. as above. [Rot. Orig. 6 Edw. III. ro. 9. Cal. vol. ii. p. 65.]

⁶ Rot. Orig. ro. 8. vol. i. p. 14. ro. 9.

⁷ Ibid. p. 24. ro. 9.

⁸ Baronage, vol. ii. p. 63.

⁹ See vol. i. p. 99.

¹⁰ Val. Eccles. vol. i. p. 393.

¹¹ Dugd. Monast. vol. iv. p. 555.

¹² Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 218.

in the Crown, the Queen, in consideration of good and faithful services, in 1569, demised the same to John May, from Michaelmas 1582, for 21 years.¹

Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated in the 12th year of her reign, reciting a demise of 27 Jan. 3 Eliz. to George Fish, Gent., of 14 acres of land, *cum pert. in le Datchet, in le Flete* there, and 45 acres of meadow *in le Well*, parcel of the Honour of Windsor, for 21 years, at 23s. 4d., and 75s. rent; and the reversion being then in the Crown, the Queen granted to Sir George Howard, Knt., Master of the Armoury, the said meadows, from the end of Fish's lease, for a farther term of 30 years, at 4l. 18s. 4d. per ann.²

In 1585, the Queen, in consideration of services, demised to Francis Cowper, Gent., on the petition of John Pitt, of London, goldsmith, the demesnes of the Manor of Datchett and Sonder, or Sompter Mead there, late in the occupation of Shrovelier, and then of the said John Pitt, part of the Manor of Datchett, late parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of St. Helen, London, and then annexed to the Honour of Windsor, and which were demised to the said John Pitt, by Letters Patent, under the Exchequer Seal, dated 21 Nov. for 21 years, for the annual rent of 73s. 6d. now re-granted for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1605, at the same rent.³

In 1586, the Queen, reciting Letters Patent 6 April, 17 Eliz., demising to Sir Maurice Berkeley, the farm called Riddings, in the Lordship of Datchett, parcel of the Manor and of the Honour of Windsor Castle, with houses, lands, meadows, pastures, &c., for 21 years, at 12l. 8s. 4d. per ann.; which term being enjoyed by Richard Hanbury, he surrendered the same; and thereupon, the Queen, for a fine of the amount of one year's rent, demised the said premises to Richard Hanbury, for a new term of 21 years, at the same rent, on his engagement to repair, &c.⁴

In the same year, the Queen, at the request of Sir Jas. Crofte, Knt. Comptroller of her Household, granted to Edward Heron, Esq. and J. Nicholas, Gent. *inter alia*, a cottage, and two acres and three roods of arable land, called Church-land, *cum pert.* in the occupation of Roger Tickell, in Datchett, and let to Richard Reed, Roger Pitt, Maurice Hale, and John Hale, and other inhabitants of Datchett, and their successors, towards maintaining Datchett Bridge, by other Letters Patents, 30 June, 12 Eliz. for 21 years, at the rent of 10s., and afterwards let to Maurice and John Hale, and the other inhabitants there, for the like purpose, to them their heirs and assigns for ever, to hold by fealty of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free soccage.⁵

In the ensuing year, on the petition of Henry Merry, and for other considerations, the Queen granted to Maurice Hale, the Ferry and Passage of Datchett, parcel of the Manor annexed to the Honour of Windsor (which had been demised to Maurice Hale, 19 June, 24 Eliz., for 21 years, at the rent of 1l. 6s. 8d., if Nicholas Pidgeon lived so long, and if he died, at 6l. 13s. 4d.) from Lady-day 1603, for 21 years, at the same conditional rents.⁶

In 1603, the Queen, on the petition of William Buck, the Queen's Supervisor, demised to Thomas Lake, Gent. 14 acres of land in the Fleete in Datchett, and 45 acres of meadow in the Well, or Welle there, in the occupation of George Fish,⁷ parcel of the Manor, and formerly of the late Priory of St. Helen's, near Bishopsgate, London, now annexed to the Honour of Windsor, and demised to Sir George Howard, Knt., by Patent, 26 April, 12 Eliz., for 30 years, from a former demise to George Fish, dated 27 Jan. 3 Eliz., for 21 years, at 4l. 18s. 4d., afterwards demised in reversion, to Richard Lyllie, of London, Gent., by Patent, 17 July, 31 Eliz., for 21 years, from the expiration of Sir George Howard's term, *habend.*, for 31 years, at 4l. 18s. 6d. per ann., from the expiration of Richard Lyllie's term.

¹ Rot. Pat. 12 Eliz. Test. 13 Feb.

² Ibid. Test. 6 April.

³ Ibid. 28 Eliz. Test. 13 Jan.

⁴ Ibid. 29 Eliz. Test. 9 May.

⁵ Ibid. Test. 16 Jan.

⁶ Ibid. 30 Eliz. Test. 18 May.

⁷ Ibid. 45 Eliz.

In 1631 (7 Car. I.,) the King, by Patent, granted to Charles Harbord, William Scriven, and Peter Eden, Esqrs., and their heirs, the Manor of Datchett, and all lands thereunto belonging; a farm there called Riding Court; lands in the *Fleete* there, and in the Welle, or Welley; Datchett Ferry, alias the Ferry boate of Datchett, with the profits of Court, &c., formerly parcel of the possessions of the Castle and Honour of Windsor; also the Manor of Datchett St. Helen's, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, the rents and customary payments of tenants within the same, and all the lands, &c. belonging thereto, with the meadows called Sondermeade, alias Sumpter Meade, in Datchett St. Helen's, formerly parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of St. Helen's, London,¹ and afterwards annexed to the Castle and Honour of Windsor.

This Estate afterwards belonged to Sir William Wheeler, by a conveyance from Harbord and others, to him and certain Trustees, who released their interest to Sir William Wheeler, Knt., whose Will bears date in 1648. It subsequently belonged to Andrew Pitcairne, alias Wheeler, who, in 1681, conveyed it to Budd Wase, and his heirs. His daughter and heir being, in 1723, married to John Whitfield, Esq., of Canterbury, it passed into his possession; and in 1730, was passed by fine, between John Whitfield and others, to Jonathan Smith, Esq., of Datchett, and John Hodson, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex; who, in 1742, sold the said Manor and Estate to his Grace John Duke of Montagu; with whose lands the same have since descended to Henry James Montagu Scott, Lord Montagu, with his Estate at Ditton.²

Riding Court being severed from the rest of the lands mentioned in the Patent, after having come to Sir William Wheeler, or Andrew Pitcairne, alias Wheeler, subsequently, by divers conveyances, passed to William Heming, of Goodman's-fields, Gent.; Benjamin Calverley, Esq., of Westminster; Charles Gery, Esq., of Bilson, Co. Leicester; and John Davenport, Esq., of Sunbury, Co. Middlesex; who, in 1742, conveyed the same to his Grace John Duke of Montagu; from whom the Estate descended, with the rest of the lands of that Nobleman, in the manner already described.

THE ADVOWSON

was bestowed upon the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban's, and by them granted to King Edw. III. in exchange for a pension of 100s. per ann. secured by Letters Patent, dated at Westminster, 5 May, in the 24th year of his reign over England, and 11th over France (1351).³

The Improprate Rectory was, in 1555, leased to John Reade; in 1608, to the King's Printer, Robert Barker; in 1661, to Mr. Hall; in 1669, to Mr. Bragge; in 1717, to Mr. Arnold; in 1773,

¹ This Priory had been situated near Bishopsgate, and was dissolved by the Statute of 31 Henry VIII., but not surrendered until three years after the passing of the Act for the Dissolution of the smaller Abbeys.

² Letter of Henry Hoyle Oddie, to Rev. D. Lysons, 28 June 1805.

³ Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis quod nos et progenitores nostri quondam reges Anglie a tempore quo non extat memoria, semper hactenus habuerimus, ut de jure nostro regio habere consueverimus, in singulis novis creacionibus Abbatem de Sancto Albano, qui pro tempore fuerunt, juxta nominam di cuiuslibet Abbati de novo sic creato, unum clericum ad quandam annuum pensionem centum solidorum sibi per hujusmodi Abbatem de novo creatum et conventum ejusdem loci, per litteras suas patentes communi sigillo suo signatas, concedendam de domo predicta singulis annis percipiendam, quousque hujusmodi clerico de beneficio ecclesiastico quod duceret acceptandam per eosdem Abbatem et Conventum esset provisum. Nos pro eo quod dilectus nobis in Christo Thomas nunc Abbas loci predicti et ejusdem loci Conventus dederunt nobis et concesserunt, pro se et successoribus advocacione ecclesie de Dache, que est de patronatu suo, habendam et tenendam nobis et heredibus nostris futuris Regibus Anglie imperpetuum, in excambium, pro pensione supradicta volentes ipsorum nunc Abbatis et Conventus ac successorum suorum ne domus sua predicta de hujusmodi pensione de cetero oneretur seu quod ipsi nunc Abbas et Conventus aut successores sui occasione hujusmodi nominacionis pretexta, nova creacionis nunc Abbatis loci illius seu alicujus successorum suorum Abbatum ejusdem loci de cetero inquietetur seu molestantur &c. &c. In cujus rei test &c. &c. Teste meipso apud West. &c. [Cart. Edw. IV. of Insepeximus; vide Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. i.]

to Mrs. Marshall; and in 1787, the estate passed, by the Will of Mrs. Arnold, to Mr. Russell, for life, and afterwards to his eldest daughter, who became the wife of John Richards, Esq., who held this estate in 1801, and which remains in the same family.¹

RECTORS.

NICHOLAS GREENE was presented 1239, by the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban's.

Richard de Stondon resigned 1309.

Stephen de Sullee was presented 4 Feb. 1309.

John de la Hay was presented 2 Feb. 1314.

Robert de la Haye was presented by Sir John de la Haye, to whom the Convent had let to farm their lands at Datchett, with the Advowson, 2 Aug. 1334.

¹ A Bill was brought in the Exchequer 35 Geo. III. (27 Nov. 1794), by Howse against Carter; in which it was stated, that the Dean and Canons of the King's Free Chapel of St. George, within the Castle of Windsor, were seised of the Rectory of Datchett, and of all tithes arising in the parish in kind: that they had granted the same to John Russell for twenty-one years: that John Russell had assigned to the Plaintiff, Howse, the said tithes from Lady-Day 1789, for the remainder of the term: that Defendant, Carter, occupied lands in Datchett: that he had sown part thereof with vetches, clover, turnips, &c. and consumed the same with wether and other sheep, which he bought in about Michaelmas, and kept until after shearing time in the following year, and then sold them during the second winter after they were brought in: that he had depastured divers unprofitable cattle, as well as cows yielding milk, and had had various other titheable matters, but had not rendered to the Plaintiff the tithes thereof: the Bill, therefore, prayed an account and payment, &c. The Defendant said, that part of the vetches and clover had been eaten by his working horses and oxen, and the tithes of the residue paid to the Plaintiff in kind: that in 1791, he sowed part of his grounds with turnips, vetches, clover, wheat, barley, oats, and peas: that he had kept on his pasture-land several wether sheep, and a ewe which had been bought in about Michaelmas, kept until after shearing time, and then sold the second winter: that it was the custom of the farmers around Datchett to have sheep, after shearing-time, folded at night upon their fallow lands: that such sheep were, in the day-time, usually fed upon turnips, vetches, clover, or upon pasture-lands sown for that purpose: that they were called "folded sheep;" and that during that time, they are fed on hay and cut food, and are not considered to be profitable to the farmer, otherwise than by manuring the fallow-lands for the benefit of future crops, whereby the great tithes are considerably increased; for that, although they are some times improved during that time, they are often reduced in value, and frequently die: that it is also a custom among farmers to keep their sheep, after they are shorn, upon turnips, vetches, clover, and on grass lands, without having them folded: that they are then called "sheep at rest," and considered profitable, by increasing in weight and size: that the greater number were, after being shorn, and previous to their being sold, folded sheep, and in the day-time fed upon turnips, vetches, and grass-land, which had in that year paid tithe of hay: that the rest of such sheep (except such as died) were sheep at rest, according to the aforesaid description, from such shearing-time until they were sold: that the greater part of the turnips sown, and a considerable part of the vetches and clover sown in the said year, were eaten by sheep so folded and kept on the ground after shearing-time, and were sold in the early part of the ensuing winter. He admitted that he had not accounted with the Plaintiff for the tithe agistment of such sheep last alluded to, because they were kept between the time of shearing and the sale thereof, upon grass-land which had paid tithe for hay in the same year; and said, that the remainder of the ground was depastured by sheep at rest; and that, although he had never particularly accounted for the tithe agistment of the said last-mentioned sheep, yet that he had tendered to the Plaintiff seven shillings as a satisfaction for the same, which he had refused to accept, but that he did not admit that any such tithe was due. He also said, that some parts of the said vetches were suffered to stand for seed, and that he had rendered to the Plaintiff the whole of the tithe thereof in kind: that the parts of clover sown in the said year, which were not eaten as aforesaid, were eaten by his working-cattle and milch-cows, the tithe-milk of which the Plaintiff had taken in kind. He also said, that he had paid the Plaintiff a composition of three guineas for all small tithes, from Michaelmas 1789 to Michaelmas 1790, for which the Plaintiff gave him a receipt that he had paid tithes in kind of milk, eggs, chickens, apples, and other fruit, subsequent to Michaelmas 1791: that he had had five calves, which he sold for three pounds six shillings and sixpence, and had tendered the Plaintiff the tenth part thereof, but which he had refused to accept: that all the sheep kept by him in 1790 and 1791 were fleeced: that he had rendered the tithes of wool in kind: and that the sheep called sheep at rest, during such time, increased in value about one shilling and sixpence per head. After replication and rejoinder, and examination of witnesses on the part of the Defendant only, and hearing counsel on both sides, the Court ordered the Deputy Remembrancer to take an account of what was due for agistment-tithe of all the sheep fed upon the Defendant's lands in Datchett, with costs. (Signed) MACDONALD, Ch. Bar. HOTHAM and PERRY, Barons. [Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. p. 453; and S. C. Anst. Rep. 500.]

Richard de Denton exchanged it for St. Bride's Church, in Fleet Street, London, with
Adam Thonge, 7 Nov. 1348.
Henry de Sauston was presented 1 July 1349, by the

King, with the Chapel of Fulmer annexed; and on 27 Jan. following, it was, with the consent of the Abbat and Monastery of St. Alban's, appropriated to the new founded College of Windsor.

VICARS.

ROBERT AMAND was presented 3 Feb. 1352, ad Vicariam de Dacet, auctoritate Concilii ordinatam, ad present' Custodis et Collegii liberæ Capellæ Sci Georgii de Windsor.

John Benet was presented 30 Oct. 1381, by Windsor College. He exchanged for Rothersthorp, Co. Northampton, with

John Carlton, 12 March 1385. He resigned in 1394.

John Forster was presented 6 Aug. 1394.

John Test died Vicar 1406.

John Gloucester was presented 20 Oct. 1406; and at his death,

Richard Maner was presented 2 Nov. 1423.

John Hill occurs Vicar 1432.

Hugh Harvestombe resigned 1448.

John Thetford was presented 9 Feb. 1448.

Thomas Knowles died Vicar 1479.

William Towers was presented 12 July 1476. He died in 1485.

John Hall was pres. 15 July 1485. At at his death,

John Vaughan was presented 12 Jan. 1487.

William Huntrodes was presented 22 Oct. 1519. His successor in this Living was

Hugh Giffard, who was presented 10 May 1522.

John Chilton was presented 3 May 1553.

Richard Koos was presented 22 March 1555.

Thomas Prince succeeded in 1561. He died; and

John Choke was presented 27 Oct. 1575, by the College of Windsor, as all the preceding Vicars had been. He was succeeded by

Robert Bangor, who was presented 9 May 1580, by the Queen.

Henry Walker was presented 21 Feb. 1592, by the College of Windsor.

John Foster succeeded 1597.

William Fynes succeeded 1621.

Edmund Stampe occurs Vicar 1632 and 1639.

Alexander Reade came in about 1650. He occurs Vicar in 1663.

Anthony Taylor, A.M. was admitted 15 Dec. 1664, and so held it "on account of the poorness of its income;" as did

John Maidstone, his successor, who occurs Minister in 1673. He died in 1686; and

Thomas Jenkinson succeeded, and was licensed 2 Jan. 1686-7. He was living in 1735, having holden this Benefice near fifty years, being also Minor Canon of Windsor. The next possessor of the Living was

William Foster Pigott, A.M.; on whose cession succeeded

Isaac Gosset, A.M. inducted 6 April 1814, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

THE CHURCH

is very irregular, consisting of a nave, with two side aisles, a chancel,¹ and a low square tower on the north side towards the west end, surmounted by a steeple of wood and a small spire, with a vane on its apex. Between the nave and aisles are, on the south side, three pointed arches, supported by two massive circular pillars, and one of an octagon form, rather more slender than the others; and on the north side, similar arches, resting on square piers, the moulding of the arches towards the nave having a range of nail-headed studs. The eastern part of the north aisle is separated from the Church, and has a door opening into it at the west end.

On the south side of the roof are two small windows: there are also mullioned windows below, and in the chancel, with quaterfoils and cinquefoil-headed lights, in some of which are fragments of coloured glass.

¹ Computa et delecta in Visitatione Reverendi Domini Cardinalis per Reverendum Patrem Johannem Lincoln' Ep'um a Festo Pasch' Anno Dn'i 1556. Dacet. Gardiani presentant Cancellam ruinosa culpa collegii de Windesor. Approprietarii ib'm viij. Junii Anno Dni p'dco comparunt Will'mus Reade Firmar' R'corie ib'm ac promisit reparationem ante finem Michis prox' sequen'. Unde Dn's injunxit ad certificandum apud Beconsfield prox' curia post fin. Michis coram Commissar Bucks'. [Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. app. p. 171.]

A large pointed arch between the nave and the chancel is decorated with the Royal Arms, in relievo, carved and gilt; and paintings of Moses and Aaron, between which is David playing on the harp. Against the same screen, are tables with the Decalogue, &c. The Pulpit is placed in the north-east angle of the nave.

The names of John Goodwin and William Sturges occur as Churchwardens 1804: and on the gallery, at the west end of the nave, which contains a small organ, "Edmund Carter and Joseph East, Churchwardens."

In the south-east angle of the chancel is a piscena, under a trefoil-headed arch: and on the north side, within the altar-rails, a large chest: as also a modern iron receptacle for the Registers on the opposite side.

At the east end of the chancel is a large oval tablet, with the arms and inscription following:

Arms: Three bars: on a bend three phacons impaling a chev. between three lions' faces.

Eternitatis . . .

In hoc ipssissimo quo uterq; parens in pulverandi tumuletur dormitorio. In eodem incineranda pariter conquiescit Katherina peramans peramata peramabilis uxor Johannis Balch Civis et Sericarij Londinensis Filia natu minima Gulielmi Wheeler nuper hujus loci Armigeri mulier omni memoria dignissima. Quae sincera pietate Deum affectione conjugem charitate proximis dilexit suos quibus adjungebatur. Mira morum suaviter singulari quadam in preferendis æquanimitate commista verum ex improvviso inopinantibus omnibus nequiquam in gemiscitibus Amicie Relictantibus Medicis volente tamen Deo Famulantibus Angelis in sinum Abrahami deportantam sanctissimam afflavit animam obiitq; Saturni unde tricesimo die Augusti A^o Dni. MDCLXXX. ætatis suæ Tricesimo Primo filiam unicam Elizabetham semestrem Deo et superstit Genitori charam et curam tot eximiis virtutibus olim Hæredem ex toto asse futuram reliquit in memoriam charissimæ conjugis ne tam præclara virtus penitus oblivionis daretur.

Hoc locavit lachrymens. I. B.

On a stone affixed to the north wall, within the communion rails, is a shield, with the armorial bearings of the City of London; and below it, on a plate of brass, the effigies of a man in a gown, kneeling at an altar; and of a lady, with a large ruff, opposite to him; two books lying open before them. In the dexter corner at the top:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion's visage: 2 and 3, a covered cup: in chief two oval buckles. In the sinister corner at the top: Party per pale: dexter, a chief engrailed between two cotises: sinister, quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess indented between three lioncels passant gardant; 2 and 3, voire a fess fretté.

Below the figures:

Here under lyeth buried the Bodies of M^r. Richard Wancery, Citizen and Goldsmith of London; and of Ales Wancery his wyffe, by whom he had two daughters, Thome married unto Sir William Combe, of the medell temple, Esqwer, and the other married unto Sir Edmond Tiheler, of the Cittie of London, Goldsmith. She departed this lyfe the vij. daye of September in the yere of our lorde God 1593, and was then lviij. yeres of age; her sowle is at rest wth God, unto w^h please the lorde of his merce brynge us all, amen. He departed this lyfe the . . . daye of . . . in the yere of our Lorde God . . . and was then . . . yeres of age.

Affixed to the south wall of the chancel, near the altar rails, is an escutcheon of brass, with these arms in twelve quarters:

1. A chev. between ten crosses patté 6 in chief 4 and 2, and 4 in base 1, 2 and 1. 2. Three lioncels passant gardant crowned with a label of three points for difference. 3. Cheque. 4. Barry nebulé of four pieces. 5. Within a chere charged with ten saltires two foxes passant. 6. A castle machicolated and embattled. 7. A lion ramp. 8. A lion ramp. crowned. 9. In a field semeé of cross crosslets a lion ramp. 10. Vaire. 11. Three fleurs-de-lis. 12. A fess: in chief three covered cups in fess.

Below the shield, on another brass plate:

Here under this Combe lyeth buried in y^e merce of Ihu Christ, the bodye of y^e Ladye Katheryn Barkeley, sometime wyffe of S^r J^hnes Barkeley, Knyght, and Daughter to

the Right W^{on}ble Will^m. Blount, Lorde Mountjoye, which Lady dyed y^e xxij. day of February, in the yere of o^r lorde God mcccclix.

whose soule we wyshe as loue doyeth bynde,
a place with Chryst in headen to fynde.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, with pillars of jasper supporting a pediment, to which is affixed these arms:

Or. on a fess crenelle Gu. three fleurs-de-lis Or. The crest is broken off.

On the verge of the altar-tomb, which has panels of jasper between pilasters of black marble:

Insuper et caro mea requiescat in spe.—Ps. 16.

On a tablet within a recess, above the tomb, and under the pediment:

Obiit 22 Novembris 1599:

Ætatis suæ 70.

Pie Memoriam

Christopheri Barker Armigeri

Sermiss. Reginae Elizabethæ Typograph.

Qui Typographiam Anglicanum

Lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit

Parentis optimi

Rachelis Barker et Dilectissimæ conjugio

Quæ duodena prole suscepta

undena superstita

Quotquot illam nôsse contigit

Triste sui desyderium reliquit

posui

Obiit Julii 13^o. A^o. Dni 1607.

ætatis suæ 35.

A small shield, with the arms before mentioned, on the dexter side, and the mark of another shield (now gone) on the opposite side.

On the pavement:

Arms: A chev. charged with a crescent in fess point between three lions' faces.

Christus mihi lucrum.

Hanburii Wheeleri Armigeri Edmundi Wheeleri æquitis Aurati Filii. 20 Aprilis Majori improbi superstitis Reliquia mortali memoria etatem induct Joannis Wheeler Edmundi Wheeler fil. na . . . ob.

On another slab:

Here lieth the Body of Ralph Bragg, late of Eton, Gent. who departed this life 23^d February 1715, æt. 56.

On a mural monument on the south side of the chancel:

Arms: Gu. a chev. Arg. charged with five ermines between three phæons Or. impaling Az. two bars Arg. in chief two towers of the Last in base three crescents 2 and 1.

In this Church lieth interred the Body of Christopher Arnold, Esq. Citizen and Goldsmith of London, late Partner with Henry Hoare, Esq. & Co. Bankers, who dyed August 11th 1753, aged 66 years.

Of most unblemished Reputation and simplicity of life: an affectionate Husband, and sincere Friend: In Business distinguished for assiduity, integrity, and honour: His life was exemplary. A virtuous man, and a good Christian: His death deservedly lamented. His disconsolate Widow has caused this Monument to be erected as a just and grateful Tribute to his merits.

Also M^{rs}. Mary Arnold, widow, who died 29 April 1770, in the 82^d year of her age. Her piety, secret and extensive charities, joyned with her affability and cheerfulness, made her deservedly esteemed by all who knew her.

On a mural monument on the north side:

M. S.

Johannis Wheeleri

minimi natu filii

Dni Edmondi Equitis Aurati

Et quobis erat Lector quæris

Edisseram

Deliciæ Phœbi Artiim

Mecænas

Nec non Phœnix J . . .

cui par nullus et vix dum secundus

Major Calamo major economico

Cui literæ et candor dant nomen perenne

Qui post xxvii. annos suaviter artes

Et pie et placide discubuit

Et nostris lachrymis ubertim pollinctus

Hic missem consit . . . expectat . .

Ob. ix. Die Sep. A^o. 1636.

Arms on a shield below, in sixteen quarterings:

1. *Wheeler* as before.
2. On a bend three pears.
3. A bend engrailed between two cotises.
4. A fess crenelle between three lioncels passant gardant.
5. A chev. engrailed between three buckles.
6. A chev. between three human faces.
7. Vaire a fess frette.
- 8 as 3.
- 9 as 3 and 8.
- 10 as 4.
- 11 as 6.
- 12 as 2.
- 13 as 7.
- 14 as 3, 8, and 9, with a mullet for difference.
15. A bend charged with three martlets.
- 16 as 1.

On another :

Mariae Conjugi lectissimæ Edmundi Wheeler Equitis Aurati Ann. Dom. 1626, et suæ . . . 22, Conjugii 2^o, duodecimo a primo partu die una cum Gedonæ nato charissimo (proh dolor) extinctæ Abrahamus Delaune Conjug mæstissimus meritissime posuit.

Arms : A lion passant gardant, holding in his dexter paw a fleur-de-lis, with a label of three points in chief, and in base a cross fusilè, impaling quarterly. 1. *Wheeler*, as before. 2. A bend, charged with three pears. 3. A chevron, charged with three martlets between three buckles (the chevron not engrailed, as in the other coat). 4. A bend engrailed between two cotizes; in chief, a mullet for difference.

Christus mihi lucrum. Hanburii Wheeleri istae deponitur una Quod sibi reddend'. Terra rogare potest cætera (quum Christum sibi lucrum hic site putarit Christo postponens omnia) Christus habet. Terra resignabit quod Terram creditur Æquam Christi susceptum vis removere valet. Integer e Terra Palmis virtutibus auctus Cum Christo *lucrum hic inde* perenne facit obit vj. die X^{bris} A. Dnⁱ MDCXXXIII. ætatis suæ XXXII.

On a slab, near the west end of the nave :

Here lieth the Body of Robert Conway, Gent. Steward for the space of 19 years to Richard Winwood of Ditton Parke, Esq. who departed this life February the 16th 17 . . an. æt. 44.

Like Abram's Eliezer here you'll find
A servant faithful to a Master kinde.

On a slab in the floor of the nave :

Gulielmus Georgius Edw. et Mariæ Graham Fil. bimestris ob. 26 Augusti 1796.

Talium est regnum Dei.

On another :

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Brinley, Esq. who was one of the Auditors of the Revenue of King Charles the First & of King Charles y^e Second. Born in the City of Exeter. He married Anne, youngest Daughter of William Ware of Petworth, in Sussex, Gent. who had issue by her, five sons and seven daughters. He dyed the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1661.

Here also lieth buried y^e Body of the above said William Ware, who died the 19th of Sept. 1642, aged 62 years and 5 months.

On another :

In Memory of Elizabeth Biscoe, Daughter of John Edwin and Mary Biscoe, who died Feb^y 12th 1804, aged 8 years. Also the body of the infant Daughter of John Edwin and Mary Biscoe.

On another :

Here lieth y^e Body of Baker, the son of Gregory Baker, who married Rose Brinley, and left three sons and three daughters. Died 2^d of March 1660, aged 46. Elizabeth Baker, his Daughter, lyes here : died 1731.

On another :

Here lieth the Body of Daughter of who departed on the 27th of April 17 . .

May she rest in peace.

Here lieth the Body of George Haughton, Gent. nephew to Sir Ralph Winwood, Kn^t. Principal Secretary of State to King James, who departed this life on the 9th day of October, in y^e year 1665.

Here lie interred the remains of M^{rs} Helena [Baker], who died 6 of . . . in the 68th year of her age.

Also of M^{rs} Julia Baker, sister of the above, who died 25th of Sept. 1816, in the 74th year of her age.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel :

This to the Memory of M^{rs} Ann de Castro, who departed this life the 12th of March 1788, aged 42 years.

Charles Easton died the 20th of October 1788, aged 14 days.

Caroline Matilda Easton died the 26th of August 1790, aged 11 months.

On a tablet of marble, below a medallion, with a head in profile :

Near this place lieth interred the Body of Thomas Carter, of this Parish, who departed this life Nov. y^e 5th 1726, ætatis suæ 61.

On another :

Crest : A demi swan Or. beaked and gorged Gu.

Sacred to the Memory of James Haydock, Esq. an inhabitant of this Parish thirty years, who departed this life Oct. 21st 1802, aged 65 years.

On separate tablets are the following :

Near this place lieth the Body of Mary Earley, of this Parish, who departed this life Oct. 31st 1774, aged 63 years.

Also of Edmond Earley, Husband of the aforesaid Mary Earley, who departed this life May 6th 1777, aged 68 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Georgina, second Daughter of the Reverend John Arnold Bromfield (Rector of Market Weston, Suffolk) and Anne his Wife, who died at Windsor the 14th of December 1822, aged 26 years.

On another mural tablet :

In Memory of Sir John Gore, G.C.B. who died 21 Aug. 1836, æt. 64.

Charlotte, dau. of Sir John and Lady Gore, who died 15 Sept. 1829, æt. 18.

Lieutenant John Gore, their only son, who died 30 April 1835, æt. 22; and

Caroline Ellen, youngest dau. who died 16 June 1838, æt. 17.¹

On a painted wainscot table, on the north side of the nave, is the following account of charities :

Be it remembered, that *James Randall* (a Foundling) of this Parish, by honest Industry, during a long and well-spent life in service, acquired the means of becoming himself a benefactor to the Parish; and, besides other gifts in his life-time for the general benefit of its Inhabitants, he bestowed the following Donations, viz. : He, in March 1822, transferred into the names of the Rev^d Isaac Gosset, Vicar of this place, John Richards, the Lessee of the Rectory, and Ralph Goodwin and William Cooper, the Churchwardens for the time being, 380*l.* 7*s.* Three per cent. Bank Annuities, in trust after his decease, as to one-third of the dividends of the said Stock, to apply the same once or oftener in every year, at their discretion, in the purchase of Bread, to be distributed to the poor inhabitants of this Parish; and as to one other third-part of the said Dividends, to lay out the same in the purchase of Coals to be distributed in like manner; and the remaining third-part upon trust, to distribute the same in money equally every Christmas-day and Midsummer-day, among such of the parishioners as shall then happen to be in the Workhouse of the said Parish : And the said James Randall further directed, that whenever the said Trustees should be reduced to two, that such remaining two should elect two others, chusing the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being as the Representatives of the said Trust, into whose names the Stock is then to be transferred. He departed this life on the 23^d of Jan^y 1723, in the 72^d year of his age, after a short illness, during which he particularly desired to be buried under the floor of the Vestry-Room erected by himself for the use of the Parish, leaving this Board to tell, and which it truly can—

"There sleep the relics of this humble honest man."

In the vestry-room, which adjoins the nave at the west end, is the following inscription :

This Stone is erected gratefully to record Two of the Benefactions of *James Randall*, who, in 1818, built this Vestry, and in 1822, enabled the Parish to purchase the Church-Clock, by lending them 200*l.* reserving to himself only a small annuity for the remainder of his life, he being then upwards of 70 years of age, and continuing still in service.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, late of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, left by Will, dated Sept. 17, 1767, One Hundred Pounds Three per Cent. Annuities, the Interest thereof to be distributed yearly on Christmas-day to poor Housekeepers of this Parish, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens.

Francis Marshall, late of Hampstead, Middlesex, left by Will, dated March 6th 1772, 100*l.* Consolidated Annuities : the Interest thereof to be distributed yearly on Easter-day to such poor Housekeepers of this Parish as do not receive Alms, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens.

Mrs. Rosamond Marshall, late of Islington, in the County of Middlesex, left by Will, dated August 12th 1785, 100*l.* Three per cent. Cons. Bank Annuities : the Interest thereof to be distributed yearly to such poor Inhabitants of this Parish as shall not receive Alms, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens.

Robert Baker, Esq. gave to this Parish, by Deed bearing date February 10th 1644, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery June 13th 1724, Five Acres of Land and a House, both therein described : the Rents and Profits thereof to be applied in erecting a Bridge in this Village, and other Bridges, Mounds, and Thames Causeways, and for the Repairs of the same from time to time, at the discretion of seven Trustees thereunto appointed.

Mr. Daniel Marsh gave 2*l.* per ann. to be given in Bread yearly the first Sunday in January, to be distributed at the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers.

On another Table of Benefactions is an account of certain lands, amounting to 4 ac. 1 rood 26 per. left for charitable purposes, but when or by whom is not known; besides 45*l.* placed out on bond, at five per cent. interest.

¹ The Estate of the Gores, at Datchett, was purchased by Lord Viscount Howick, who built a large Mansion, at the expense of, probably, 10,000*l.* with a small portion of land about it. The old Manorial building of timber and plaster, with five gables towards the common road through the village from Upton to Old Windsor (having the Church opposite to it on the east), has been lately converted into a Workhouse. It formerly contained an apartment used as a Parochial School by the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the present Vicar of the Parish; who informed the Writer, that it contained some old decaying tapestry, but not (within memory) any other relics or carving.

DENHAM.

THE name of this place, on the authority of Vestigan, that *Den* signifies a Dale, and *Ham* a Home or Habitation, is so evident as to its origin, that nothing farther is required to elucidate its meaning, the situation of Denham being perfectly accordant with these terms; for it stands in a beautiful valley, near the River Colne. It is bounded, on the North, by Chalfont St. Peter's; on the East, by the County of Middlesex; on the South, by Iver Heath; and on the West, by Hedgerley Bulstrode.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

DENHAM is recorded in the Domesday Survey, in *Stoches* Hundred, as the land of the Church of St. Peter of Westminster, by which it was holden as ten hides. There were twelve carucates of arable; in the demesne three hides, and there were two carucates. There were fifteen villeins, with three bordars, having seven carucates, to which three more might have been added; twelve carucates of pasture, and two mills of seven shillings rent; and three fisheries, rendering three shillings yearly: woods for pannage of three hundred hogs; altogether, valued at 7*l.*: and in King Edward's time, at 10*l.* This Manor, Vlstan, a Thane, gave to St. Peter's Church at Westminster, by which it was possessed in demesne at the time of the death of King Edward the Confessor.¹

In 1299, this Manor formed part of the possessions of the Abbat and Convent of Westminster, and so remained until the Reformation, when it was granted to the family of Peckham.

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. Lord of Raans, in Agmondesham, &c. died seised of lands in Denham; and, by his Will, dated 7 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. and proved 1 Aug. 1469, bequeathed the same to John Brudenell, his son, at the age of twenty years, in tail; remainder to Henry Brudenell, his uncle, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, in tail; and remainder to his own right heirs for ever.²

Denham Durdants, a portion of this parish, was the property of a family of that name, from the year 1259 to 1414; after which it belonged to the Hospital of the Savoy in London; and at the Dissolution, King Edw. VI. gave it to the Citizens of London, towards endowing St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark. These lands are thus described in the Ecclesiastical Survey of Hen. VIII.:

Buck.' Tempori ^{na} .			Reddit' resolut' ib'm videlicet :			£	s.	d.
Redd' assis' cum aliis redditib' et firmis in divers' villis			Georgio Putteman militi pro parcell' vocat'			—	—	x ob.
hamelettis et parochiis ibidem videlicet :			Lottmede - - -			—	—	—
	£	s.	d.	Abbi et Conventui Westm' exeunt' de			—	—
In redditib' assis' in Denham Durendent			—	Manerio de Denh'me Durendent			—	x —
Maneriū ibidem - - -	xxij	—	—	Et Johanni Nudigate exeunt' ib'm			—	iiij vj
			£xxvij xiiij j	In toto			£ — xv	iiij ob.
Feod' annuat' sol' collectorii redd'us de Dunh'me Durendent per an'um			—			—	—	— iiij iiij

¹ Terra Sci Petri Westmon'. In Stoches Hvnd. Abbas Sci Peki Westmonast' ten' Danehā. p. x. hid' se deffl. Triā ē. xii. caſ. In dñio. m^{na}. hidæ et ibi sunt ii. caſ. Ibi xv. uilli cū. iii. bord hāt. vii. caſ et adhuc iii. poſſ. fieri. P'tū. xii. caſ et ii. molini de vii. ſol. et iii. piſcar' redd't iii. ſol' p' annū. Silua ccc. porc'. In totis ualent ual vii. lib. et ualeit. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc ƿ dedit Vltan' teign' S. Peko de Westmonast. et ibi jacuit in dño die quæ Rex E. fuit uiuus et mortuus. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 145.]

² Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. pp. 316, 317. Vide also PEDIGREE OF BRUDENELL, and account of RAANS, in AGMONDESHAM.

³ Valor Eccles. vol. i. pp. 358, 359.

The Lands of the Monastery of St. Peter of Westminster, in this parish,¹ at the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey of Hen. VIII. are thus enumerated :

Buck'.				Valet in p'quis' cur' apud Denham predict'				£	s.	d.
Valet in reddit' assis' cum reddit' et firm' teneme' in div's hamelett' et parochijs ib'm videl't :				coibs' annis ut pats' declaracionem inde fact' et examiat' - - -				—	xvj	x
				Valet in bosc' apud Denham predict cōibus annis xx aer' ut pats' dict' declaracionem				—	xx	—
Reddit' assis' cū reddit' et firm' in Denham	xxvij	xij	ix	Reddit' resolut' annuati' exeunt' de terr' et tenements' ib'm videl't :						
Et scit' manerij' ib'm	—	—	—							
In toto ut pats' declaracionem inde fact'	xlviij	vj	j	D'no le Strange - - -				ij	—	—
Valet in firm' moti aquatic' in Denham put				Et hered' Nudigate exeunt' de manerio de Denh'm - - -				ij	iiij	
pats' dict' declaracionem inde fact' et examiat'	—	—	—	Feod' annuati' solut' Thome Logge ball' de Denh'm ut pats' dict' declaracionem - - -				—	xlviij	—

King Henry VIII. in 1540, granted to the Bishop of Westminster, *inter alia*, a meadow, called Checkacre, with four swathes, in Denham, with their appurtenances, to hold to him and his successors for ever.²

Monast. S. Petri Westmonast. Com Buk'. Man'iu de Denh'm Redd. assis 24*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; firm' tere' dnic' 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; firm' Molend' 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Exitus Pci 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*³

In 1589, Queen Elizabeth, reciting divers grants and demises, granted to Edward Forest and Henry Best, *inter alia*, a meadow called Check Akre, lying in South Mead, in Denham, and four swathes of meadow there, abutting on Kingston way south, and on land late of Sir Edward Peckham, north; and 1½ acres in Blackbridge, alias Blackhedge, abutting on the land of the Earl of Huntingdon east, on Mead-mill-stream west, and on the land of Peckham; let to Bernard Ogborne, by indenture of Edmund late Bishop of London, and late belonging to his Bishoprick, now in the hands of the Queen by Act of Parliament, to hold in free soccage, by fealty of the Manor of East Greenwich, &c.⁴

In 1595 (38 Eliz.), the Queen demised to John Norris and William Bowyer, Esq., the rent and services of a parcel of the Manor of Denham Court, and belonging thereto, extending to the annual rent of 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the capital messuage called Denham House or Place, with all the demesne lands, meadows, pastures, woods, fisheries, &c. belonging thereto and occupied therewith, then or late in the occupation of Sir George Peckham, Knt., and of the rent of 15*l.* per ann.; and the Advowson of the Rectory of Denham Court, which extends to the yearly rent of 10*s.*; all the messuage called Moor house, *cum pert.* in the occupation of Nicholas Holmes, to the rent of 5*l.*; another messuage or farm, called "Hugh at Marshe," with all lands, &c. formerly in the occupation of Henry Swansey, late deceased, extending to 2*l.* 10*s.* per ann.; another messuage, called Hancocks, and a close or pasture, called the further Park, of 30 acres, in Denham, formerly in the occupation of Thomas Holmes and Thomas Hull, and let to them by Sir George Peckham, Knt. and Edmund Peckham, Esq., under a certain condition, at the rent of 7*l.*; a meadow, called Snellsmore, of four acres; a pasture, called the Furth old Warren of six acres, in the occupation of John Butler, let to him on certain conditions, by Sir George Peckham and Edmund Peckham, at the rent of 4*l.*; a pasture, called the Hill, of six acres, in the occupation of John Blackwell, at 1*l.* rent; other lands, in the

¹ Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. i. p. 411.

² Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 20 Jan.

³ Abstract of Roll 33 Henry VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 32 Eliz. Test. 14 Feb.

occupation of Robert Tyler, at 4*l.* per ann.; certain small pieces, called Little Hancocks, in the occupation of Alice Ewer, widow, at 10*l.*; a close, in the occupation of William Shrimpton, at 1*l.* 10*s.*; a cottage, in the occupation of Tristram Cobham, at 6*d.*; another, of Richard Courtley, at 6*d.*; others to Joane Cawdre, widow, John Hitchcock, Edward Salwyn, each at 6*d.* per ann.; a tenement to Robert Fawkener, at 1*s.*; another, to Edmund Neale, 8*d.*; another, to Thomas Bealth, 6*d.*; a capital messuage, called South-land, with land, wood, commons, fishings thereto belonging, in the occupation of John Griffin, at 22*l.*; four closes of arable, meadow or pasture, called Ashfields, in the occupation of William Hitchcock, at 6*l.*; four little closes, part of Denham Park, in his occupation, at 4*l.*; a water-mill, with divers lands, meadows, &c., in the occupation of William Hubberd, extending to the rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; a mill called Dedham mill, with lands, &c. thereto belonging, in the occupation of Alice Wood, at 4*l.*; seven acres of meadow in a field called South mead, in the occupation of Sir Edm. Neale, at 10*s.*; certain lands and meadows in the common fields, at 13*s.* 4*d.*; the House called the Lodge, with the coney warren there, in Denham, in the occupation of John Burrows, at 3*l.* 10*s.*; a close called Little Wells, and another adjoining, in the occupation of Nic. Holmes, at 3*l.* 10*s.*; two acres in Southlands mead, in the occupation of William French, at 5*s.*; lands in the occupation of John Blackwell, at 8*s.*; a cottage and lands in the occupation of John Barker, at 8*s.*; another of William Lawton, at 3*s.* 4*d.*; another of Thomas Price, at 1*l.*; another of William Wedon, at 3*s.* 4*d.*; lands in the common fields, in the occupation of Margery Griffin, at 3*s.* 4*d.*; 2½ acres, in the occupation of Henry Swansey, at the same rent; two closes, called Durley mead, and Checker's, in the occupation of Cecil Osborne, widow, at 10*s.* rent; seven acres of meadow in South Mead, in the occupation of Roger Atlee, at 10*s.*; all which premises are part of the Estate of the said Sir George Peckham and Edm. Peckham his son, now in the Queen's hands, by reason of debt to the Crown; and all mills, &c., in the occupation of Thomas Bedell and Edm. Bedell, at 24*l.* per ann., late let by the Queen to William Bowyer, *habend.* to John Norris and William Bowyer, as long as the same premises shall remain in the Queen's hands for payment of the said debt of Sir George Peckham and Edmund Peckham, at 41*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, besides a yearly rent of 43*l.* issuing out of some of the premises heretofore granted to the Queen by Sir George Peckham; and the said Norris and Bowyer, to pay yearly to the Queen the said 43*l.* besides the before mentioned rent, and also a rent or annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* granted by Sir George Peckham, to George Palmer, Gent. for his life; another annuity of 5*l.* to Thomas Chatwyn, for his life; another of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Roger Day, Gent. for his life; another of 4*l.* to Walter Penne, for his life; another of 1*l.* to George Holmes, for his life; a quit-rent of 18*d.* thereunto also issuing and yearly payable to St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, and to repair all the mills and other premises; and when any of the said annuities shall cease, by the death of either or any of the parties, then the said Norris and Bowyer to pay the amount of such annuity to the Queen.¹

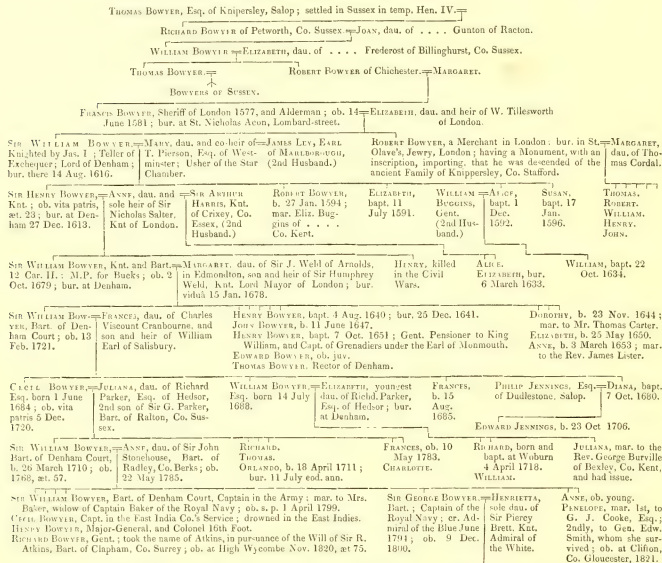
DENHAM COURT still continues in the Bowyer family. Sir George Bowyer, Bart. son of the late gallant Admiral Bowyer, is its present possessor.

DENHAM PLACE, which came, by female descent, into the possession of Benjamin Way, Esq. is a large brick mansion, erected by Sir Roger Hill, who purchased the Manor of Denham in 1670. The Chapel is fitted up with mantled wainscot and carving in the style which prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the windows are ornamented with coats of arms in stained glass. In the Library is a very curious picture, representing the House of Commons, with portraits of its members: the dresses are of the time of Charles II.; and it is probable that it was painted in 1679, when Sir Roger Hill was one of the members for Amersham.

¹ Rot. Pat. 32 Eliz. Test. 23 March.

PEDIGREE OF BOWYER OF DENHAM.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4, Or. 2 and 3, S. three spades of the first; over all, a bend Vaire, between two cotices, Gu. *Crest:* On a wreath, a falcon or eagle rising Or. *Motto:* "Contentement passe Richesse."



SIR GEORGE BOWYER, Bart.

WILLIAM.

HENRY.

HENRIETTA.

ELIZA.

RECTORS.

OSBERT DE SKYPTON, presented in 1218, by the Convent of Westminster.

Galfridus de Berkins, presented in 1233.

Geoffry de Ferings, presented in 1235; and with the consent of the Convent of Westminster, 3 June 1264, presented *Dnm Hugonem ad Vicariam de Denham, per mortem Clementis quondam Vicarii*: so that it was then made a sinecure Rectory.

Adam de Fileby had, 5 May 1271, this Church given him by the Bishop during pleasure; but was presented

to it regularly 17 Jan. 1273, by the Convent of Westminster.

John de Lutgareshall was presented in 1293. On his cession,

Henry de Lutgareshall succeeded in 1309, on the King's presentation. At his decease,

William de Musham was presented 3 Aug. 1328, by Westminster Convent; and at his decease,

Henry de Blackburn succeeded 4 April 1355.

John Wyke died Rector in 1387.

John Macclesfield was presented 21 Aug. 1387.

Robert Ely was pres. 4 Sept. 1420. He died; and

John Stokes was presented 28 Oct. 1432.

John Depdene, Canon of Lincoln, died Rector in 1460.

John Jelly, LL.B., was presented 16 Aug. 1460.

John Northall was presented 11 Feb. 1492.

Philip Powell, LL.B., was presented 21 July 1502.

John Hannes was presented 2 April 1510.

John Dampart was presented 11 May 1511, by the Convent of Westminster.

Sir Richard Rathbone died Rector 26 Dec. 1522.

Thomas Wallisey occurs Rector in 1523. He died.

Robert Hope was presented 25 Feb. 1545, by Sir Edward Peckham.

Sir Leonard Hurst succeeded about 1550; and died 30 June 1560, as mentioned on his gravestone.

Sir John Matheve was buried here, 21 Nov. 1570.

William Preston succeeded; and died Rector in 1573.

Sir William Bagley, or *Baguley*, was presented 8 July 1574, by Sir George Peckham; he died, and was buried here, 22 July 1609.¹

Richard Thornhill was presented 22 July 1609, by Sir William Bowyer. He died 4 Jan. 1612; and

Thomas Vincent succeeded, and occurs Rector in 1640. At his death,

Edward Hawtrey, B.D., succeeded in 1643, but was ejected in 1647. He lived to be restored; and died Rector in 1669; being also Vicar of Burnham.

James Fleetwood, S.T.P., presented 16 Nov. 1669, by Sir William Bowyer, Knt., but took the King's title 24 Dec. following, in confirmation of the presentation, Sir William Bowyer being then outlawed. He was a native of this County, being the seventh son of Sir George Fleetwood, Knt., of the Vache, in the Parish of Chalfont St. Giles, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Henry Denny, Esq., of Cheshunt, Co. Herts, and of Waltham, Co. Essex, and sister of Henry Denny, Earl of Norwich.² He was educated at Eton, and King's College, in Cambridge, being a scholar of the former in 1623;³ and, according to Ant. à Wood, admitted in the preceding year.⁴ When of four years standing as a Master of Arts, he became Chaplain to Dr. Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield, by whom he was presented to the Vicarage

of Prees, in Shropshire, and collated to the Prebend of Eccleshall, in Lichfield Cathedral: but the Rebellion breaking out before he was admitted to that dignity, and his Living taken from him, he attached himself to the Royal cause, and accepted the office of Chaplain to the regiment commanded by Lord Rivers; in which capacity he performed the grateful service of carrying off the young Princes Charles and James, from the Battle of Edge Hill, and conveying them to a place of safety. For this mark of loyal attention, he was, by the King's special command, created Doctor of Divinity in 1642, during the time of his Majesty's abode at Oxford. He was also appointed Chaplain to the Prince of Wales; and presented to the Rectory of Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire. He is said to have continued a Chaplain in the army until the end of the Civil War; but being then ejected from his Living in Warwickshire, as he had been before from his Vicarage of Prees, he undertook the education of several young men of rank, and superintended the studies of the Earls of Lichfield, Kildare, and Stirling; and of Esme Duke of Richmond and Lenox, whom he attended into France, where he died; and subsequently of Charles his brother, who succeeded to the family honours. After the restoration of King Charles II. he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty: elected, in June 1660, Provost of King's College, Cambridge: presented 25 Feb. 1661, by John Stone, Esq., to the Rectory of Anstey, Co. Herts: filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge in 1663, and again in 1667.⁵ He resigned his Rectory of Anstey in 1671,⁶ but retained this Living of Denham, and his Provostship of King's College, until he was made Bishop of Worcester, to which See he was consecrated 29 August 1675, in the Church of St. Peter le Poer, Bread-street London, and kept his consecration feast in a neighbouring hall.⁷ He died 17 July 1683, aged 81 years; having passed the latter years of his life in the exemplary discharge of the duties of his episcopal function, "both doing good himself, and exhorting others to do good;"⁸ and was buried in his Cathedral Church at Worcester, where a monument was, in 1687, erected to his memory, with the following inscription, written, as appears, by himself:

¹ That 6 Sept. 21 Eliz. one Deed of feoffment synded and delivered unto Edmund Neale, of Denham, Husbandman, to keepe to the use of the said Parish, which doth concern a tenement and a butt of land given to the use of the Parish, and now in the tenure of William Bagley, Parson of the same Parish. Delivered in the pence of Puetes Palmer, Tho. Harris, Francis Ansee, Will. Hawtrey, Edward Griffith. [MSS. Steele, from Denham Regist.]

² See PEDIGREE of FLEETWOOD, in GREAT MISSENDEN.

³ Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. p. 30.

⁴ Le Neve's Fasti, p. 435.

⁵ Alumn. Eton. p. 19.

⁶ Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. iii. p. 344.

⁷ Green's Hist. of Worcester, vol. i. p. 212.

⁸ Ibid. p. 212.

M.S.

Epitaphium hoc vivus vidensque
scripsi. Ponant quorum inter erit.

Ego Ja. Fleetwood, S.T.P.

Cathed. Wigorn Episcopus nonagesimus
miserrimus Peccatorum

Hic jaceo dignissimus in æternum
jacerem, sed Miserecordia, Domini
gratiam consecutus sum

Quo mihi nobilitas fucata? Hoc gloria unum

Quod Christus de carne mea est Proinde
Nemo ne lacrymis decoret, ne vindice Christo
Incolumen renovet putrefacti fossa sepulchri
Mox cæli tentabo vias, Christumque supernè
Vivus carne mea viventem in carne vivo

Vixi. Dixi.

Johannis Fleetwood, Archidiaconus
Wigorniensis Filius prædicti Præsulis
natu maximus Epigraphiū
hanc poni curavit,

In memoriam Reverendi admodum
Patris, qui vitam cum morte mutavit
Julii 17, ætatis suæ octogesimo primo
Anno consecrationis 8^{to}.

Salutis humanæ reparatæ Anno 1683.

Thomas Bowyer, A.M., was presented 18 Sept. 1673, by the King. He was the son of Sir William Bowyer, Bart. He died; and was buried in Finchley Churchyard, Co. Middlesex, 28 Sept. 1713.

John Sterpin, A.M. was presented 30 Dec. 1713, by Mrs. Jane Sterpin: he died in 1730.

Brampton Gurdon was instituted 17 Oct. 1730, on the presentation of Hester Proberts, widow. He was also Archdeacon of Sudbury; and at his death,

Thomas Allryffe, A.M. was inducted 17 Feb. 1741-2, on the same presentation. At his decease,

William Cooke, A.M. was inducted 4 Feb. 1748, on the presentation of Abigail Edwin. He was born in St. James's, Westminster, 15 Oct. 1711: educated first at Harrow School, where his father then lived (1718); and afterwards removed, in 1721, to King's College, Cambridge: was admitted Scholar in January 1731; and Fellow in January 1734: A.B. in 1735; A.M. 1738: and afterwards became an Assistant Teacher at Eton till May 1743, when he was chosen unanimously to be Head Master. But the fatigue and confinement of that office, compelled him to resign; and having obtained, on the presentation of the Bishop of Bristol, 22 June 1745, the Rectory of Sturminster Marshall,

Co. Dorset, he settled there in 1746.¹ In June 1748, he was again brought back to Eton, being chosen Fellow, and presented to this Rectory, through the friendship of Lewis Way, Esq. He thereupon resigned Sturminster, and removed to Denham, dividing the year between the duties of his Parish and in the service of the College, as Bursar. In 1768, on the resignation of Charles Weston, Prebendary of Stoke-Newington in St. Paul's Cathedral, he accepted the Rectory of Newington, to which he was accordingly presented. He had proceeded D.D. in 1675; and was the same year, appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Halifax. He was chosen, 25 March 1772, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, by the unanimous vote of the Fellows; and in the year following, appointed Vice-Chancellor of that University: and 12 April 1780, was collated by his kind friend, Dr. Keene, Bishop of Ely, to the third stall of his Cathedral; and 9 August following, was instituted to the Deanery of Ely, and installed 2 September. He married, in January 1746, Catherine, daughter of Richard Sleaf, D.D., Canon of Windsor; by whom he had six sons and six daughters: one son died young; two perished at sea in the "Thunderer" Man-of-War; and the remainder were living in October 1784; these were William, George, and Edward. Anne, eldest daughter, was married to Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham; Catherine, to Samuel Halifax, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester; Charlotte, fifth daughter, to Pierce Taylor, Esq., of Devonshire; Frances, third daughter; Mary, fourth daughter; Susan, sixth daughter, married May 1792, to Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., of Holwell House, Co. Devon., only son of Benjamin Hayes, Esq., of Wimbledon, Co. Surrey. Of the sons surviving, William Cooke was Greek Professor at Cambridge, and Rector of Hempstead-cum-Lessingham, Co. Norfolk: George was bred up in the Secretary of State's Office; and afterwards sent Secretary to the Ambassador to Turin; and subsequently to the Consul at Tripoli; and retired upon a pension from Government. Edward was Secretary at War in Ireland. He died at Bath, 21 Nov. 1797, aged 86, and was buried in this Church.² He possessed considerable abilities and learning; wrote a Greek Tragedy; and also published a Visitation Sermon, "The more sure work of Prophecy considered and explained, 1750, 8vo., with a view to Dr. Middleton's Examination of Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy:" and a Convocation Sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1780, 4to. In the south vestry of King's College Chapel, is a marble tablet, thus inscribed:

¹ Hutchins's Dorset, p. 133; and Carter's Camb. p. 115.

² See his epitaph,

Epitaphium vivi
M. S.
Gulielmi Cooke, S.T.P.
Qui
per vitam bene longam
quicquid potuit, quicquid asscutus est,
Regiæ (sub Deo) Henrici Sexti munificentia
acceptum omne referens;

quæ alterutri ejus Regali Collegio *Θρεπτρά* debuerat
Alumnus aut Socius
pro virili vicissim persolvit
Informator, Bursarius, Præpositus.
William Way, A.B., was presented 12 Jan. 1798, by
Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham Place, on the death
of William Cooke; being also Incumbent of Hedgerley,
and is the present Rector.

THE CHURCH,

which stands on the east side of the village, half a mile westward from the course of the River Colne, and nearer to the Misse, or Mease, which passes it on the south, consists of a square tower embattled, a nave with two aisles, and a chancel. The battlements of the tower, and other parts of the building, have been patched up with brick, and many of the windows blocked up or deprived of their tracery and mullions. Before 1713, four large windows in the chancel had been closed, and one only left in the east end;¹ but the building was then in good repair, which has not been the case since.

Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, three pointed arches, supported by clustered columns, each composed of five circular pillars: and above are several clerestory windows.

The tower contains eight bells. The nave, aisles, and chancel, are ceiled in compartments.

The ancient roof had been richly decorated with painted and carved panels, bearing the arms of the *Bowyers*, viz.: Arg. on a saltire engrailed S. five plates: on a chief of the Second, three bezants. In many places, the same coat, impaled with Or. three crosses bottony Az. between three mullets S. There were also roses, portcullises, and pomegranates. These were the donation of Mr. Micklow, second husband of Elizabeth Peckham, on whose monumental inscription, in the chancel, allusion is made to it, which Mr. Steele, (to whom the preservation of many interesting particulars relative to the Church and Monuments is to be ascribed) has given in these words: "After Peckham, her beloved spouse was . . . Micklow, who was Treasurer, Counsellor, and Esquire to King Henry VIII. Behold, this church-roof is some of his good deeds," &c.²

The Font, which is very ancient, is of Sussex marble; the basin large, and supported by an octagon pillar, the centre having eight small circular columns enclosing it. It is now placed at the west end of the south aisle; having been formerly in the north aisle.³

On the north side of the chancel, within the altar-rails, which are modern, of iron, with a mahogany coping (instead of the ancient oak one), are the remains of an old altar-tomb, of Caen stone, the top of which is supported with fluted columns of the Doric order, having between the triglyphs, leopards' heads jessant of three crosses bottony, fitchè mixed with eagles preying on herms. On the tomb are two cumbent statues of full size, of a Knight in plate armour, his head uncovered resting on his helmet, which is inscribed, "S^a EDM^d PECKHAM, K^t SEPULT. 18 APR. 1564." At his left hand, a Lady in a close robe, with large loose sleeves, laced down the seams. On her head a low close cap, and round her neck a small narrow ruff. On the lower of two cushions which support her head, is inscribed, "OBIT 27 MAJ ANNO 1570." The right foot of the Knight was broken off some few years since, the fragments remaining on the tomb, with the spur on the heel; and at the feet of his effigy, the mutilated remains of a couchant lion. "Round the base (says Steele) was a large Latin inscription," in his time wholly obliterated. It was clearly designed for Sir Edmund Peckham, Knt. and Dame Anne his wife, who were both buried here.

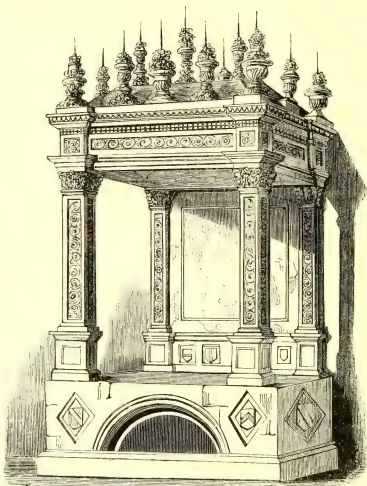
¹ Steele's MSS.² See the verses on her Monument.³ Steele's MSS.

Near this monument was a curious altar-tomb, of Sussex marble, on which had been a brass plate between two lozenge-shaped compartments, each having in its centre, between four trefoils, a small escutcheon. Here were four coats of arms, and a large semi-circular plate ornamented with carving. On the top of the monument, four pilasters, with pedestals, frieze, and cornice of wood, beautifully adorned with foliage, gilt on an azure ground; and over the cornice an uncommon ornament, composed of eighteen flower-pots (vase-shaped, and very elegantly fluted), with artificial flowers therein, made of silk and horn, with the leaves of lead, nearly resembling the natural foliage (and which Mr. Steele discovered in 1715, by some of them then lying on the top of the monument, having been spoiled before the memory of any at that time living), but the iron-bars to which they had been fastened were then left. The under-side was arched; and on the back part, against the wall, was a painting or picture, but defaced: conjectured, to have been some history in needle-work, or piece of hangings. Over the stone, between two shields, a saltire engrailed, five roundels, and the following lines:

Quam fortuna bonam finxit pia vita beatam
 Amica gemma jaces, Elizabetha domus
 Tota fuit pietas, tota hæc Elementia tota
 Inviolata Fides et sine labe Pudor.
 Conjugio duplo felix pia Conjugis expers,
 Post Peckham, Micklow diligit illa Virum.
 Consilium Henrico bis quarto nominis ejus
 Thesauri castos Armiger ille dedit.
In Templi tectum vides Mickloica facta
 Plura tamen quam sunt espienda manent
 Cum sex complevat denos et quatuor annos
 Occidit: heu felix Elizabetha thoro.¹

On a mural monument, on the south side of the east end of the chancel, in a lozenge, these arms:

Arg. a cross engrailed S. between four roses Gu. seeded Or.: impaling Or. on a bend cotised.



Underneath lieth interred y^e Body of Dame Alice Clayton, y^e Wife of William Buggins, Esq. & Daughter of S^r William Bowyer of this Parish, K^t. & Bar^t. by Margaret his Wife. She died the 13th of July 1718, aged 77, leaving issue 2 sons and 3 daugh. viz. John Clayton, Jasper Clayton, Alice, Wid. of M^r W^m Symonds, Mary Clayton, and the Right Hon. Charlotte, Relict of John late Lord Lovelace, Governor of New York. She was a lady of exemplary piety and extensive charity. Her good qualities were too numerous to be described; and her temper so good, that nothing but mentioning her perfections could discompose her.

On another mural monument, on the south side, below the figure of a man in a gown kneeling on one knee, the other supporting a book, on which his left hand rests, his right pointing to it:

¹ Steele's MSS. vol. i. in the possession of Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.

Here lyeth M^r Philippe Edelen, a man of rare endowments, singular integrity, holy conversation, and a most prudent, solide & constant preacher of Truth in the most difficult times wherein he lived, continuing unmoved in the principles he had first layd, & dying a true sonne of the Church of England, Mar. 22, 1656, & of his age 58.

On another mural monument of Caen stone, near the south door, consisting of an altar-tomb, having above it a large tablet :

Arms : Party per fess and pale. 1. A chevron bet. three crosses bottony, fitché. 2. Cheque, on a chief three leaves slipped. 3. On a fess bet. three mullets, three crosses botone, fitché in fess. 4. Barry nebulé of six Or. three bars nebulé. 5. A lion rampant crowned, within a bordure bezante. 6. Two lioncels passant. In fess point, an escutcheon of pretence, with nine coats: 1. A chev. bet. three eagles' legs erased. 2. A la guise, bendy of six (Or. Vaire, three bendlets?) 3. On a bend three birds' legs erased. 4. A chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed. 5. Two bendlets. 6. (In base) A fess componé bet. six crosses patté fitché, three and three. 7. Four bendlets. 8. A cross between four bees volant. 9. A chevron. On a scroll on each side, "Unc foy lyen—Dray."

Under the pilasters, below, are three small escutcheons :

1. A chevron between three crosses bottony fitché, 2. The same impaling a chevron, between three eagles' legs erased a la guise. 3. The latter coat in a lozenge. *Crest* : On a torse a leopard's head jessant, three crosses bottony fitché.

S^r Robert Peckham Knight (sonne and heyre apparent of S^r Edmund Peckham) here entombed, was in his life time a man studious in learninge, temperate in diet, and chaste of lyfe, having more than a meane judgment in the most parte of the Artes, liberrall and not ignorant of the knowledge of the Lawes of this Realme, but speciallie addicted to the studie of Diuinitie. He married one of the Daughters and Coheires of the Lorde Braye. For his wisdom and gravitie he bare office in the Commonwealthe before he had fullie accomplished 24 yeares. In his countrie he did greate justice, joynd bothe with mercie and pittie, towards his neighbours. He used greate liberalitie as well in bountifull howse keepinge, as also in gevinge his counsell frankelye, without either reuardie or monie for the same. Before he came to the age of 40 yeares, he was called by the Righte Vertuous Princess Queene Marye to be one of her privie Counsell. In his later age (for his farther encrease of knowledge, and for the remedie of certaine diseases

whiche grewe uppon him throughe occasion of painful service and Studie), he gave himselfe to travaile, where, throughe his wisdom, liberalitie, and curtesie, he acquired unto himsealfe greate fame, and speciallie at the handes of his owne contrinmen, suche as did want, towarde whom (to his Abilitie) he was no niggarde. In the 'nde of 5 yeares travaile he went to see Roome, where he parted this worlde, makinge a vertuous and blessed ende, willinge his Harte to be browght over and buried in this Church in the vaulte of his ancestors, and in his Will forgat no Contrinman of his owne that he knewe to be on that side the sea (being of anie name) but that he gave them somethinge more or lesse. He made the Poore his Executors, to whome he gave all his goodes in those partes, which were not smale. He leaft this lyfe (to the greate comforte of his sowle) on the 10th daie of September Anno 1569, and lyethe entombed in the Church of Sainte Gregorie in Roome, whose sinnes oure Lorde pardon.

On a small tablet :

Here lyeth the Body of John Maxwell, Esq. who was Gentleman Usher to King Charles the Second and to Katherine Queen Dowager. He was born at Kirk Bean, in the County of Galloway, North Britain, and by his Will left 400*l*. to the Poor of that Parish, which was paid by the Direction of the High Court of Chancery, by Dame Frances Bowyer, his Executrix and Residuary Legatee. He died December 5th 1711.

On a small mural tablet, on the north side of of the chancel :

William Cooke, D.D. Provost of King's College in Cambridge, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Ely, and for forty-eight yeares Rector of this Parish, died Oct. 20th 1797, aged 86.

On another mural monument, of Italian marble:

Arms : Arg. a chevron Gu. between three plumits S. impaling *Bowyer*.

Near this place lieth interred the Body of M^{rs} Diana Jennings, Wife of Philip Jennings of Duddlestone, in the County of Salop, Esq. Daughter of S^r William Bowyer of Denham Court, Bar^t, by the Honorable Dame Frances his Wife, daughter of Charles Lord Viscount Cranbourne, son of William Earl of Salisbury. She was a person of eminent piety and vertue, a dutifull daughter and an affectionate wife; tenderly beloved whilst she lived, and passionately lamented when she died. After a lingering and painful sickness, which she endured with true Christian patience, she, *through much tribulation*, entered into the kingdom of God on the 12th of October, in the 28th year of her age, Anno Dom 1708.

She had by her said Husband one son, who died before her, and one daughter, whom she left to succeed her in her name and character.

On another small tablet of white marble :

Sacred to the Memory of John Gaunt, Esq. late of Denham Mount, who died March the 30th 1807, aged 65 years.

Also of Phoebe Gaunt, wife of the above John Gaunt, Esq. who died August the 22^d 1791, aged 34 years.

Pursue Virtue.

On the south side, near the monument of Sir Robert Peckham, is a stone, with an effigy of an ecclesiastic, in brass, partly covered by a pew, supposed to be the same which is mentioned as having the following inscription :

Were lyeth the Body of Syr Leonard Hurst sometyne parson of this Church who departed out of thys Transitory lyfe the last day of June the yere of our Lord God a Thowsand fyve hundredth and threscore. On whose Soule and all Christians Jesu habe mer' ame'.

The following memorials, likewise preserved by Mr. Steele, are not now to be found :

On the south side of the chancel, within the rails, on an ancient sepulchral slab, the bust of a Priest, cut in brass, and round it a border, with these words :

** Credo quod Redemptor meus bibit et in nobissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne meo bidebo deum Salvatorem meum.*

Before the altar-table, on a black stone, under a small figure, on a brass :

Hic jacet Margarete Pckham qui obiit 22^o die Aprilis A^o Dni M^oxxii^o cui^o aie^o propicietur Deus Amen.

And above, on a shield of arms, a chevron between three crosses bottony fitché.

On another slab, on a brass :

Hic jacet Ricus Pckham filius Petri Pckham Armigeri qui obiit in die Sci Ricardi A^o Henrici Septimi xij. xij. aie^o p^opiciet De'.

On a brass plate :

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Thornhill of Tuxford,

in the County of Nottingham, some time Parson of Denham, in the County of Buckinghame, Clarke. He dyed the fourth of January in the yere of our Lord 1612 : and as he lyved so he dyed y^e servant of the Lord.

On the north side of the chancel floor, near the wall, another brass :

Of your Charitie pray for the soule of Syr Richard Rathboon prest, whiche departed the xxvi. day of December in the ye' of our lord god M^oxxii. on whose soule J^hu habe m^ocy amen.

On a large black marble, in the pavement :

*Duar uxor obtatiss Maritus
Trium quos superstites reliquit Liberor
Indulgentiss Pater :
Consanguineor et Affinium
Nec non Omnium quotquot Eum norunt
Amor et Delicium.
Pacis Studiosiss.
Vitæ integerrimus
Ægidius Browne Armig :
quem vidit
Essexia natum,
Cantabrigia Eruditum
Middlessexia Moribundum.
Buckinghamia Sepultum
Post decem lustra et quadriennium
Pie transacta
Nono Kal. Sept. 1638
Hinc migravit
Ad Salvatorem volitans Jesum
mundumq. Relinquens
Sola minis expertem.*

At each corner of the stone placed over the grave of Agnes Jordan, last Abbess of Sion, was a shield of arms (of which the first was wanting in 1712). On the second, in fess point of a plain cross, a wounded Heart, surrounded with a crown of thorns bleeding into a chalice, between in chief two hands, and in base two feet, each pierced with a nail, and bleeding ; ensigned with scroll, on which are " I.N.R.I." On the third and fourth, a lion ramp ; and on a label of brass on the verge, " Domine Secundu . . ." illegible in 1712.

Near the tomb of Sir Edmund Peckham was a small stone, with brasses, and the portrait of a young Lady. Over her head a scroll, with

Miserere mei Deus et salva me. Also two shields, viz. a chevron between three crosses bottony fitchè, quartering a fess between three mullets; and below the effigy, a plate inscribed:

Here under this stone lyeth buried the body of Amphilis Peckham one of the daughters of S^r Edmund Peckham Knight which deceased the xiii. day of March in the yere of oure Lord God M^{ccc}ccxlv. on whose soule J^{hu} have m^{ey} ame'.

On the south side of the east end of the chancel is a monument composed of black marble and freestone, which Steele (who saw it in its more perfect condition,) describes as consisting of a handsome black table, between two pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a compass open pediment, wherein is a golden eagle (the crest of the Knightly family of Bowyer); and in the base of the monument, between two cantelevers, a shield encompassed with drapery, bearing quarterly: 1. *Bowyer*, Or. a bend verrey between two cotises S. 2. *Knipersley*, S. three Spades Arg. armed Or. 3. as 2. 4. as 1. On an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a sinister hand, couped at the wrist Gu. as the Baronet's badge. On the tablet:

Near this place, in hopes of a joyfull Resurrection, are deposited y^e Bodies of S^r William Bowyer, Knight, who was buried in this Church y^e 27th of Decer^{ber} 1613, & of S^r William Bowyer, Kn^t. & Bar^{on}., his sonn, who departed this life October y^e 2^d 1679, & also of his wife Dame Margaret, one of the sisters of Humphrey Weld, Esq. of Lulworth Castle, in the County of Dorset. Shee dyed January y^e 8th 1678.

In pious memory of his aforesaid Great-grandfather, Grandfather, Father and Mother, S^r William Bowyer, Bar^{on}. of Denham Court, in this Parish, sonn of y^e last S^r William Bowyer, Bar^{on}., hath caused this Monument to be erected Anno Domini 1682.

Mr. Steele relates the following incident:

As I came accidentally into the Church, Sept. 25, 1711, a vault at the E. end of the N. Isle being opened (for the interment of Edw. Loeckey, Esq.), into which I went, and found a small Box of Led, fashioned like a

Heart, but flatt, being scarce 2 inches in thickness, with the Lied sawder'd, but the under parte corroded; the Heart of S^r Robert Peckham discovered itself, rapt within several cloths, and still smelling strong of the embalmment. On the Lide was writte this inscription:

R. S. Robertus Peckham Eques Auratus, Anglus, Cor suum. Dulciss. patrie majorq. Monumentis commendari obit Fide Septembris Mdxix.¹

On a blue stone, near the former:

William Sedgewicke, Esq. died March 25th 1773, aged 63 years.

Also Elizabeth, wife of the above Will^m Sedgewicke, Esq. who died the 28th of August 1776, aged 50 years.

On a mural monument, in the south aisle:

Near this place lyes the Body of S^r William Bowyer of Denham Court, Baronet, who having in his youth improved his mind by visiting foreign countries, chose this his seat for his constant residence during y^e remaining part of his life, which to the common good of all that lived near him, it pleased God to protract to the 83^d year of his age. Ob. Feb. 13, A.D. 1721-2. He was constant and uniform in his devotion towards God: To his Wife a tender Husband: To his Children a careful and provident Father: Kind and hospitable to his neighbours, and a just Arbitrator and successfull Reconciler of differences that happened among them: Bountifull to y^e needy of all ages and conditions, but more especially intent upon that best kind of charity, the pious education of poor children: To this end chiefly, by his example and management, there was a School erected in this Parish, which, that it might be beneficial to future ages, He by his last Will endowed with Thirty Pounds a-year.

To preserve the memory of his much hon^d Father, this Monument is erected by William Bowyer, Esq. his only surviving son.

Below, on the same monument:

Here lyes interred y^e Hon^{ble} Dame Frances Bowyer, Wife of the above-mentioned S^r William Bowyer, Daughter of Charles Lord Visc. Cranbourn, son of William Earle of Salisbury, who dyed June y^e 15th An^o Dom. 1723, in y^e 75th year of her age.

Arms: *Bowyer*, impaling barry of ten Arg. and Az.; over all, six escutcheons S. 3, 2, 1, each charged with a lion rampant Arg. *Cecil*.

¹ According to a memorandum in the Register, Sir Robert Peckham's heart was buried here 18 July 1586. [Steele's MSS. inter Harl. MSS. no. 3361.]

On another mural monument :

Arms : Bowyer, impaling Az. fretté Or.; over all, a fess of the Last. Crest : An eagle Or. legged Az.

To the Memory of Cecil Bowyer, Esq. eldest son of S^r William Bowyer, Baronet, and the Hon^{ble} Dame Frances, Daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Cranbourn, who having been carefully educated by these his Parents, and living constantly with them, made it his study to follow their good example; and for his unfeigned Piety, his steady Friendship and diffusive Charity, gained universal love and esteem of all that knew him. He dyed much lamented Dec. the 5th 1729, in the 36th year of his age, leaving behind him six children, which he had by his beloved wife Juliana, daughter to Richard Parker of Hedsor, in Bucks, Esq. who, as the last pledge of sincere Love to her dear Husband, caused this Monument to be erected.

In the same vault is deposited the above-mentioned Juliana, who having made their Father's loss less sensible to her children, by her care and tenderness in their education, died Aug. 21st 1750, aged 65 : Of unaffected piety and humility : Happy in a serene & equal temper & disposition, obliging, affable, courteous : which amiable qualities made her esteemed, beloved, & respected by all that knew her, enabled her to bear the Evils of this life with great composure, and peaceably resign it with the strongest assurance of a better.

Above these monuments, against the same wall, on a white marble :

Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Bowyer, Baronet, son of Cecil Bowyer, Esq. and Juliana his wife. He married Anne, the third daughter of Sir John Stonhouse of Radley, in the County of Berks, Bar^t. by Penelope, Daughter of Sir Robert Dashwood, Bar^t. and had issue by her, four Sons and one Daughter, who survived him. After a life distinguished by the uniform practise of those virtues which constitute the good Christian, the valuable Neighbour, and the Gentleman, he removed to the society of kindred souls on the 12th day of July 1767, in the 57th year of his age. In testimony of respect and gratitude, his son, Sir William Bowyer, Bar^t. caused this Monument to be erected.

Below :

In the same vault are deposited the remains of the above-named Dame Anne Bowyer, who departed this life the 20th day of May 1785, in the 76th year of her age.

On another monument :

In the same vault with the remains of his ancestors, lie also the remains of Sir William Bowyer, Bar^t. the

eldest son and heir of Sir William Bowyer, late of Denham Court, Bar^t. by Dame Anne his wife, who was one of the Daughters of Sir John Stonhouse, late of Radley, in the County of Berks, Bar^t. deceased. He was a Gentleman who, having been bred to the Army, retired early from publick life, but was equally distinguished as esteemed during the remainder of his days for strictness of honour, truth and integrity, till Death put an end to a long and severe illness, which, as a visitation from the Almighty, He bore with much patience, and departed this life the 11th day of April 1799, in the 63^d year of his age, without issue, in sure and certain hopes of a blessed immortality. In grateful remembrance of his generosity and affection towards her, this Tablet was erected by Dame Anne Bowyer, his widow and relict.

Affixed to the same wall, is an atchievement, with these arms :

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per fess crenelle Arg. and S. three birds counterchanged. 2 and 3, Or. three sprigs of willow Proper. *Crest : On a wreath, a dexter hand and arm coupé at the elbow, in armour, holding a spear hilt. Resurgam.*

On the opposite side, another atchievement, viz :

Quarterly, 1 and 4 Or. a bend Vaire between two cotises Gu. 2 and 3 S. each charged with three spades Arg. In fess point a canton of Ulster, impaling Arg. on a bend S. three roses Arg. seeded Or. *Crest : An eagle rising Or. beaked and legged Az.*

On a small square mural tablet, in the middle of the south aisle :

In Memory of the Rev. George Scott, late of Betton House, in the County of Salop, who died October 25th 1799, aged 43 years.

On a monument near the south door, close to the gallery :

Arms : Bowyer impaling Az. fretté Or.; over all, a fess of the Second.

Here lyes interred M^{rs} Elizabeth Bowyer, wife of Will. Bowyer of Denham, in the County of Bucks, Esq. and Daughter of Rich^d Parker of Hedsor, in the said County, Esq. who died the 9th of June 1736, aged 42, leaving issue three sons and one daughter, Richard, William, Cecil, and Juliana : A woman, in Religion sincere, in behaviour courteous, averse to flattery, and in friendship steadfast : a wife, to her husband faithful and affectionate : a mother, to her children equally kind and indulgent : and to all, in her discourse, temper, and conduct, a most worthy example. This Monument was

erected by the above-named William Bowyer, in memory of her whose character was truly amiable.

William Bowyer. Esq. above mentioned, died April 24th 1749, in the 64th year of his age.

Near the west end of the south wall is another mural monument, also hidden in a great part by the gallery, having the arms of *Bowyer* on a shield, and this inscription :

M^r William Bowyer, Lieutenant to Admiral Medley on board his Majesty's Ship *The Russel*, dyed at sea, near Gibraltar, Aug. 9th 1745, at the age of 24, of whom the following character was transmitted by the Admiral and Officers of the Navy : A Sailor, beyond his years experienced : an Officer, without severity maintaining discipline : his behaviour to superiors justly respectful : to inferiors properly affable : his courage and resolution, indispensable qualifications of a Person thus engaged in the service of his country, were in the West Indies, in several engagements, eminently distinguished.

Quod quisque vehementer amat
Ejus non potest oblivisci.

Below, is a fine basso relievo of a ship in full sail.

At the east end of the north aisle, on a neat mural monument of white marble, on a small shield :

Arms : Quarterly. 1. Three fishes in fess hauriant. 2. A bend S. between two maunches. 3. A chevron engrailed between three garbs. 4. Two bars. *Crest* : On the dexter side, a dexter hand and arm coupé at the shoulder, bearing a truncheon ; on the sinister side, a dove with an olive branch in its mouth.

In Memory of Benjamin Way of Denham Place, Esq. Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company, President of Guy's Hospital, and Governor of the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England. Born the xix. day of September MDCCXL. at Richmond, in Surrey ; married the x. of November MDCCCLXVII. Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of William Cooke, D.D. by whom he had issue seven sons and nine daughters, eleven of whom survived him : died the XXII. of August MDCCC. His remains are deposited in the vault below.

"The just walketh in his integrity."—Prov. xx. vii.

On another mural monument, in the north-east angle of the aisle :

Arms : Arg. a bend S. between two water bougets of the Second, impaling Gu. a chevron engrailed Erm. between three garbs Or. *Crest* : An ostrich's head coupé at the neck Proper.

In the vault near this place lies y^e body of Edward Lockey of the Middle Temple, Esq. eldest son of John Lockey of Holms Hill, in the County of Hertford, Esq. by Ann, his first Wife, Daughter of Edward Francklin of Buckins, in the County of Essex, Gent. He married Abigail, the youngest Daughter of Sir Robert Hill of this Parish, Kn^t. the lineal heir of S^r John Hill, Kn^t. who lived and died in the County of Somerset in the time of King Edward the third, in which County all his descendants have resided until y^e 22^d year of King Charles the 2^d. at which time S^r George Hill settled in this County of Bucks. Edward Lockey, by his said wife, had issue four children : Abigail, his only surviving child ; John and Roger, twins, died in his life time, buried in Clerkenwell Church ; Ann, born three months after his death, died in six months, buried in this vault. He departed this life the 13th of September 1711, in the 35th year of his age.

The Husband, Father, and the Friend we mourn,
No worthier dust can fill the silent Urn ;
Each, by the grateful Tribute of their Tears,
Their love as well as boundless grief declares.
While careful Friendship doth his virtues trace,
With deep reflections mark each finish'd grace,
Just 'tis his Fame impartially to tell,
Who much esteemed lived, and much lamented fell.
But the united Partner of his breast,
That priz'd his merit as she knew it best,
To speak her gratitude, his worth proclaim,
Erects this lasting Monument of Fame,
That future times may know, and so approve
So true a pattern of sincerest Love.

The above mentioned Abigail, the Relict of Edward Lockey, Esq. was afterwards married to Charles Edwin, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. whom she survived many years, and departed this life the 17th day of March 1757, in the 84th year of her age.

Near the east end of the north aisle, is a handsome monument, with a fine bust of a gentleman in a long cravat, with full bottomed wig, under a canopy of white marble, the drapery of which is fringed and gilt. On two shields crowning the tops of Corinthian pilasters of Sienna marble, with veined capitals and white basement, are these arms :

Gu. a chev. Erm. between three garbs Or. impaling Arg. a bend between two water bougets S. : and the first coat impaling Arg. a bend S. between, in chief a hunter's horn of the Second mounted Gu. ; and in base a stag's head coupé at the neck, Proper attired Or.

To the Memory of S^r Roger Hill, Kn^t. who departed this life the 29th of December 1729, in the 87th year of his age. He was lineally descended from S^r John Hill, of Hounston (who was knighted in the Field of Battle by King Edward the 3^d). S^r Roger was son of Baron Hill, of Poundsford, in the County of Somerset, by his 2^d wife Abigail, Daughter of Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, in Suffolk, Esq. In 1667, S^r Roger married Abigail, Daughter of John Locke, of Holms Hill, Esq., with whom he lived in perfect amity 62 years, and had issue, three sons and two daughters. Roger, the youngest, married Martha, Daughter of S^r Isaac Shard, Kn^t. He died in the 45th year of his age, the same day with his Father, leaving no issue. Hester, the eldest, was married to Henry Probert, of Penalt, in Monmouthshire, Esq. Abigail, y^e youngest, was married to Edward Locke, Esq., afterwards to Charles Edwin, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. S^r Roger was knighted by King Charles y^e 2^d. in 1668, from which time till a few years before his death, he well served his Country, both as a Justice of Peace and Member of Parliament. He always manifested a steady zeal for the Protestant Religion, and the Rights and Libertys of his Country, which he served with the hazard of his life and fortune. His strict justice and abhorrence of vice were so well known, that they need no Eloquence here to represent them. In all respects he was a truly virtuous and pious man.

Underneath are also interr'd the remains of Dame Abigail, Relict of S^r Roger Hill, who, having sincerely discharged the duties of a pious Christian, obliging Wife, tender Parent, and friendly Neighbour, resigned her soul to God, the 18th of August 1737, in the 92^d year of her age.

On another monument:

Arms: In a lozenge, Az. between three fleurs-de-lis, Or. an inescutcheon charged with a chev. engrailed between three garbs.

Underneath are interred the remains of Hester Probert, eldest Daughter of S^r Roger Hill, Knight, and Relict of Henry Probert, of Penalt, in Monmouthshire, Esq.; a woman of great piety and good judgment, adorned with meekness and humility. She departed this life the 22^d of February 1742, aged 72.

Likewise the remains of Lewis, second Son of Lewis Way, of Richmond, in the County of Surry, Esq. and Abigail his wife, niece of the above M^{rs}. Probert. He died the 1st of April 1743, in the second year of his age.

The above mentioned Abigail, wife of Lewis Way, Esq. after a lingering illness of many months continu-

ance, which she endured with remarkable Patience and Christian Resignation, exchanged this life for a better the 4th day of December 1753, in the 45th year of her age.

The above mentioned Lewis Way, Esq. departed this life the 24th of Jan^y 1771, in the 73^d. year of his age: leaving issue by the aforesaid Abigail; Benjamin, his eldest son; and one Daughter, Abigail, the wife of John Baker Holroyd, of Sheffield Place, in the County of Sussex, Esq. Also one other son, Gregory Lewis, by Sarah his surviving widow, to whom he was married the 1st day of May 1758.

On the north-east pier of the nave, opposite to the pulpit, on a mural monument of stone, surmounted by an urn:

Arms: Arg. a chev. S. between three Catherine wheels; impaling Az. ten stars 4, 3, 2, and 1.

In Memory of Mr. Thomas Carter, son of Tho^s. Carter, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of S^r W^m. Bowyer, of this Parish, Bar^r. a man truly valued when living, and greatly lamented when dead. He was a benefactor to the Charity School of this Parish, a good neighbour, and a true friend. He married Clare, daughter of Edw^d. Alston, of Louton [Loughton] in the County of Bucks, Esq. and died without issue, the 13th of Nov^r. 1735, aged 59: whose ancestors lived more than 300 years in this Parish.

A near relation, who was greatly esteemed by the deceased has caused, in gratitude for his good will, this Monument to be erected.

The above mentioned M^{rs}. Clare Carter died April the 24th 1742.

Near the east end of the nave, on a square tablet of black marble:

An^o. 1631, Maii 2^d.

Ossa & cineres Johannis Sowthen sub proximo jacent marmore cui Deus per unam uxorem Andream numerosam dedit prolem, quinque filios & novem filias quos omnes liquit superstites postquam 67 annos pie probeque transegisset quietè et placidè Dn^o Jesu obdormivit Gloriosam expectans Resurrectionem.

Ne mortuum putes qui in Cœlo vivit Hoc posuerunt liberi pro patre charissimi.

Against the north wall of the nave, is an achievement, with these arms:

Arg. a fess S. between, in chief two snails, and in base a thistle in bloom, all proper; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu.; 2 and 3, Or. the first quarter charged with a buck's head erased Proper.

Spes mea in Deo.

On an ordinary stone in the pavement of the north aisle:

Arms: In a lozenge: a saltire engrailed between three garbs.

Here lies interred the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Hill, who died Jan^y 15, 1759, aged 32 years.

Also M^r. William Hill, who died Dec^r. 23rd. 1783, aged 69 years.

On a mural monument of white marble, near the west end of the north aisle, between two columns of the Ionic order, each of which is surmounted by an urn, is a shield of arms:

S. a bend Or. charged with three elm leaves slipped Proper between three mill cogs of the Second; impaling Gu. a chev. between two bezants in chief, and in base a griffin's head erased Or.

The inscription, which is partly hidden by the end of the gallery, is:

Near this Place lieth buried the Body of Mary Coggs, Spinster, who departed this life the eighth day of November 1694.¹

And also of Martha Coggs, late wife of John Coggs, of London, Goldsmith, who departed this life the 20th day of Jan^y 1696.

Also the body of the said John Coggs, of London, Goldsmith, who was buried the 20th of March 1710.

Also the body of Mr. Daniel Coggs: he died September y^e 2^d. 1722, aged 76.

Affixed to the wall of the north aisle, near the west end, is an achievement, with these arms:

Gu. a fess between three owls Or. impaling Arg. a fess S. in chief . . . three cinquefoils of the Second in fess. *Crest:* On a wreath, Or. and Gu. a dexter hand and arm coupe at the shoulder vested Vert. cuffed Gu. bearing a sprig of oak Proper, with two acorns upon it Or.

In the front of the manorial pew, on the north side of the nave, which has a handsome open border of carving, is the coat of arms of the Hills, by whom the pew was unquestionably made: "A chevron engrailed between three garbs." On each corner of the pew is "An eagle," also the crest of the same family.

On the wall of the south aisle, are several figures, painted, probably to represent the last

Judgment: the Saviour, with a sword proceeding out of his mouth on the one side, and a branch of olive or lily, or perhaps palm, on the other.

The communion-plate is said to have been stolen some years ago. In 1824, it consisted only of a large chalice and small salver of silver. On the latter is engraven a crest, on a wreath, a fox regardant: on the former these words:

Parochiam Villæ de Denham in Com. Buck. dederunt me Deo et Ecclesie.

Anno Salutis reparatæ
1675.

There were several inscriptions also on brasses, on a grey stone, from which the figures and arms had been removed before 1713. One plate was inscribed:

Hic jacet Thoms Depdnt Armigi et Katherine uxor ejus. Quorum animas ppicietur De.' Amen.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the south wall, is the following account of charitable benefactions to the Parish of Denham:

The Church House was given to this Parish by S^r George Peckham, Knt^h in the year 1580, for the use of the said Parish.

The Falcon Pile, now in the occupation of Richard Fisher, per annum^c - - - - £1 0 0

Anno 1641, John Biddle gave for the relief of 14 of the poorest Housekeepers per annum - 6 0 0

Anno 1719, John Stanley gave to the poorest Housekeepers per ann.³ - - - - 4 0 0

Anno 1721, S^r Wm^o. Bowyer, of Denham Court, B^h endowed a Charity School with per ann. 30 0 0

Anno 1724, M^{rs}. Juliana Newdegate, of Hilindon, gave 24 Bibles and 24 Com'on Prayer books, and some other books; and in the year 1728, gave 70 0 0

Anno 1729, Mr. John Nicholas gave pr. ann. 1 10 0

On another tablet:

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu. a fess humettè between three crescents, Or.: 2 and 3, Or. with an inescutcheon of the same bordered Gu.

Deus summum virtus.

Near this place is inter'd the body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Holburne, wife of Capt. William Holburne, of the Royal Navy, who departed y^e life Dec. 15, 1754, aged 34 years.

¹ Steele's MSS. vol. i. p. 23.
VOL. IV.

^c In 1824, 17. 1s.
3 M

³ In 1824, 6l.

On a large and splendid mural monument, with Corinthian pilasters of veined marble, having gilded capitals and a tablet of Sienna marble below, and decorated with a shield of arms at the top:

Gu. on a bend three . . . S. impaling Az. ten mullets Or. 4, 3, 2, 1.

Near this place is interred the body of M^{rs}. Rebecca Maria Stirpin, daughter of Edward Alston, of Loughton, in the County of Bucks, Esq., and Grand Daughter of S^r. Joseph Alston, Bar^r. late of Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, and wife of the Reverend M^r. Stirpin, Rector of this Place, by whom she has left issue, one son of four years old. She was buried March the 27th 1723, aged 28 years.

Near this place lyeth buried the Body of the Rev. M^r. John Stirpin above mentioned, who died the 26th of January 1729, in the 43^d year of his age. Also the Body of M^r. John Alston Stirpin, son of the Rev^d. M^r. John Stirpin, who died May the 3^d. 1736, in the 18th year of his age.

In the middle of the chancel is a large slab, whence have been taken several escutcheons of arms and filets of brass. Another large slab has likewise been despoiled of brasses and inscriptions.

On a black marble slab are these lines:

FILIUS ANTE PATREM SEQUITUR QUOQ; PATRUS ILLUM
QUORUM SI SCIRES NOMINA MILLET ERANT
HOC POSUIT SAXUM DILECTO SPONSA MARITO
QUOD CONJUGATIS PIGNUS AMORIS HABET.

OCTOB. 17, 1638.

On a handsome raised tomb in the Churchyard, near the north-east angle of the chancel:

To the Memory of Edward Sleach, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Pells in his Majesty's Exchequer, 3^d son of D^r. Richard Sleach, Canon of Windsor. He died Dec^r. 28th 1779, aged 64.

And of Anna his Wife, Daughter of Robert Bishop, Esq. who dyed Octob. 29th 1777, aged also 64.

Also of Elizabeth Sleach, their only Child, 1781.

On a large slab near the last mentioned tomb, is the following brief inscription:

Hester Way, ob. Feb. 16, 1824.

At the east end of an old tomb, close to the chancel wall, near the east end of the north aisle of the Church (in which the families of Hill and Way are interred,) are these arms:

A cross between four eagles, *Way impaling Hill*.

THE REGISTER.

The first volume begins in 1564, and contains entries till 1658; the second volume commencing with the following year:

Baptism.

Elizabeth, daughter of Will. Bowyer, Esq. 11 July 1591.

Marriages.

Ric. Sands, Gen. to Marie Reddyshe, 11 Nov. 1582.
John Pagington, to Anne Pelham, 1 Dec. 1597.
William Buggins, Gen. to Mary Millet, 11 Sep. 1632.
Tho. Argill, to Alice Harris, d. of S^r. Arthur Harris, by Lady Anne, formerly wife of S^r. Hen. Bowyer, Knt. 20 Aug. 1635.

M^r. Hen^y. Probart, to M^{rs}. Hester Hill, d. of Sir Roger Hill, 4 Apl. 1700.

Burials.

Sir Edward Peckham, 18 April 1560.
Anne, wife of Sir Edward Peckham, 6 June 1570.
Sir John Mathewe, Priest, Nov. 21 1570.
Anne, Weedow of Hugh Griffiths, Esq. June 9 1579.

Edmund Peckham, Esq. son of Sir George Peckham, July 18 1586.

On the same day was the Harte of Sir Robert Peckham buried in the Vault under the Chappell.

Dame Mary Peckham, wife of Sir George Peckham, K^t. Dec. 18 1586.

John Grifline, Gent. May 8 1587.

Alice Boweyre, daugh. of Will^m. Boweyre and Mary his wife, July 18 1593.

M^{rs}. Marg^t. Vadrye, wife of M^r. Rich^d. V. bur. 9 Jan. 1596.

Charles Montague, son of Sir Henry Montague, K^t and Dame Catharine his Wife, Sept. 23 1606.

Mr. George Vadrye, 1 Ap^l. 1609.

Will^m. Bagley, Parson, 22 July 1609.

Thomas Holmes, Gen. 31 Dec. 1610.

Richard Thornhill, Rector, Jan. 6 1612.

Sir Henry Bowyer, Knt. Aug. 14 1616.

E T O N,

which is situated about twenty-two miles from London, on the bank of the River Thames, by which it is separated from Windsor, has acquired so much celebrity from the magnificent foundation of a Scholastic Establishment, during many ages one of the great nurseries of literature and genius, as to be universally regarded the pride of Britain. Its parochial history has been so completely merged in the celebrity of its College, that little remains to be said, of interest to the reader, excepting that which is thus intimately blended with its ecclesiastical history: but it is a subject of great regret, that, possessing among its own archives such ample materials for a much more complete account of its ancient and present state than has been hitherto undertaken, it should have so long remained comparatively neglected.

The Parish occupies, for the most part, very low ground, being close to the Thames on one side, and intersected on the other by small streams from the north and north-east. It was anciently included in the Hundred of Burnham, but was subsequently transferred to the Hundred of Stoke; and towards the north-eastern part (with its Hamlets of Salt Hill, and that portion denominated Eton Stockdales, with Cole-Norton), rises into an eminence; of which the soil is sandy, and partakes of the general character of the neighbouring portion of the Burnham Hundred.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Eton, in the Domesday Survey, is recorded as if partly in Burnham Hundred, and partly in the Hundred of Stoke, or Stoches, as the land of Walter, the son of Other, or Othro, and constituted a Manor, which Walter himself held, taxed at twelve hides. There were three hides and two carucates in the demesne; and fifteen villeins, with four bordars, had six carucates. There were three servants and two mills of twenty shillings rent, and two carucates of pasture. Woods for two hundred hogs; and a fishery yielding a thousand eels. It was altogether estimated at 6*l.* per ann; when Walter first held it, one hundred shillings; and in King Edward's time at 7*l.* This Manor had belonged to Queen Edith.¹

In the Domesday Survey is also an account of the possessions of Walter Fitz Pont, who is said to have holden land in Eton of the King.² Gueret held it of King Edward as twenty hides; but after the Survey, it was reckoned as only six hides; and then described as three carucates in the demesne; and thirteen villeins and five bordars, having four carucates. There were seven servants, whose lands were not geldable. Two fisheries of sixteen shillings rent, and one hundred and forty-eight acres of pasture; which, in King Edward's time, were estimated at 10*l.*, and afterwards, at one hundred

¹ Terra Walterij Filij Other. In Byrnehā Hvnd. ∞ Ipse Walter' teñ Ettone. p̄ xii. hid' se defd'. Tra ē. viii. cař. In dñio. iiii. hide. et ibi sunt. ii. cař. et xv. uilli cū. iiii. bord hn't. vi. cař. Ibi. iiii. serui. et ii. molend' de xx. sol. p'tū. ii. cař. Silua. cc. porc'. De piscar' mille anguill'. In totis ualent' ua*l.* vi. lib'. Qdo recep. ē. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib'. Hoc ∞ tenuit Eddid reginæ. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 151.]

² Terra Walterij Filij Ponz. Walteri' fili' Ponz ten' de rege. Etone. Guert tenuit in alod' de rege E. Tē se defd' p̄ xx. hid'. Modo p' vj. hid'. Tra ē. In dñio sunt. iij. cař. et xiiij. uilli et v. bord. cū. iiii. car. Ibi. vii. serui. n'. dedef geld'. Ibi. ii. piscarie de xvi. sol. et cxlviii. æ p'ti. T.R.E. ua*l.* x. lib'. et post. ē. sol. Modo. ix. lib'. De isto ∞ iij. hid' ded Ponz S Petro de Westmonast p̄ anima sua. et ibi. ē una cař cū iij. bord'. et iiii. bob'. Val' xx. solid'. [Ibid. vol. i. fol. 61. Berchscire.] This entry is made after that of the lands of William de Calgi, in Redinges Hundred, but it is evidently indeterminate with regard to situation, there being a break between the description of the lands of de Calgi and of Walter Fitz Pont.

shillings; but after the Survey, at 9*l*. Of this Manor, three hides were given by Pont, to St. Peter's Church at Westminster, for the good of his soul; and there was one carucate, with four bordars and three ox-gangs, valued at twenty shillings.

The history of Eton, as given by preceding writers, is very obscure and defective with regard to its early possessors.

In 1204 (6 Joh.) a Charter was granted to Roger de Caru [Cauz] for a Market at Eton;¹ and in 1208 (10 Joh.) a Charter also to William Caru and his heirs, of *Muleford* Manor, Co. Bucks.²

A fine was passed in 1218, between Gwinda, formerly wife of Walter de Windsor, and William de Boveney, of two parts of a mill in Eton; and between the same Gwinda and Clementia de Boveney, and another of the aforesaid William, of the third-part of the same mill; the dower of Gwinda, who released her right in the premises to William and his heirs.³

In 1235, a fine was passed between Walter Fitz Hugh and Richard le Brun, of lands in Eton.⁴

In 1238 (23 Hen. III.) a grant of a Fair at Eton was made to the Monks of the Fountain of Ebrald, at Eton.⁵

A fine was passed in 1241, between Robert, Prior of Merton, and Ralph Cugun, of rents due to the said Prior in Eton.⁶

In 1242, a fine was passed between William de Cantilupe and Robert, Prior of the Church of St. Mary of Merton, of the Advowson of the Church of Eyton, which William de Cantilupe released to the Prior and his successors in the said Church of Merton.⁷

In 1259, a fine was passed of the mediety of a messuage in Eton, between Richard de Wye and Simon, son of Hugh Andrew and Agnes his wife, the right of Richard.⁸

In 1271, a fine was passed of a messuage in Eton, which John Pedamy and Isabella his wife, and Christian and Alice, sisters of the said Isabel, released to Robert de Coventrie and his heirs.⁹

In 1279, a fine was passed between John de Podemy and Isabel his wife, and Ralph de Chanceus, of a messuage in Eton, near Wyndesore, the right of John.¹⁰

In 1283, a fine was passed of a messuage in Eton, between John le Pistour and Gunnilde his wife, and Agnes, formerly wife of William Basket, of Eton, which John granted to Agnes for life.¹¹

In 1309, a fine was passed of messuages in Eton, between Alan de Goldburgh and William Fitz Roger of Eton, and Agnes his wife, the right of Alan.¹²

In 1310, another fine was passed of a messuage here, between Gunnora, widow of Laurence de Bageshall, and Richard de Stoke and Elena his wife, the right of Gunnora.¹³

A fine was passed in 1318, of lands in Eton, between Richard de Horsulle, of New Windsor, and Edmund de Brumpton and Isabella his wife, the right of Richard.¹⁴

Another fine, in 1321 (15 Edw. II.) was passed between Thomas le Roter, of Eton, and John Keynes, of Chalvey, and Alice his wife, of lands in Eton.

In 1329, a fine was passed of a messuage in Eton, between William Atte Merk (Mersh?) of Burnham, and Thomas de Opemore (Upton?) and Alice his wife, the right of William.¹⁵

In 1338, a fine was passed between John de Molyms, Cheval^r and John Goinar and Margery his wife, of lands and rents in Eton *juxta* Wyndesore and Burnham, the right of John de Molyms, for life; with remainder to John, son of John de Molyms, and the heirs-male of his body; remainder to William, brother of John, son of John, and the heirs-male of his body.¹⁶

¹ Calend. Rot. Chart. m. 6, P. 20.

² Ibid. m. 6, n. 9, P. 27.

³ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III.

⁴ Ibid. 20 Hen. III.

⁵ Calend. Rot. Chart. m. 5, p. 55.

⁶ Rot. Fin. 26 Hen. III.

⁷ Ibid. 27 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid. 44 Hen. III.

⁹ Ibid. 56 Hen. III.

¹⁰ Ibid. 8 Edw. I.

¹¹ Ibid. 12 Edw. I.

¹² Ibid. 3 Edw. II.

¹³ Ibid. 4 Edw. II.

¹⁴ Ibid. 12 Edw. II.

¹⁵ Ibid. 3 Edw. III.

¹⁶ Ibid. 12 Edw. III.

In 1351, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents, in Eton, juxta Wyndesore, between William de Stretton and Elen his wife, and Henry de Aldrington and Margery his wife, the right of William; ¹ and in 1354, another fine of messuages and lands was passed, between William de Stretton and Elen his wife, and Guy de Goldesburgh and Elen his wife, which William granted to Guy and Elen for their lives.²

THE COLLEGE.

The Foundation of Eton College was established by King Hen. VI. A.D. 1440; the Foundation-Charter, dated at Windesore, 12 Sept. 1441, being grounded upon the King's *Procuratorium* of 12 Sept. 1440, by which he had delegated Proctors to treat with the Bishop of Lincoln for the appropriation of the Church of Eton to his intended College, to be erected on the demolition of the old Church, of which the King had purchased the Advowson. The consent of the Bishop was obtained, and the Church, 29 Sept. in the same year, made Collegiate. The Perpetual Advowson, and certain Tenements in Eton, were legally conveyed by William (Alnewick) Bishop of Lincoln, William Whaplade, Nicholas Clopton, and John Faryndon, Esqrs. the respective Patrons and possessors; and the Charter of Foundation was followed by a second, dated at Sheen (Co. Surrey) 21 Oct. 1441; and by a third, called a *Charter de Donacione*, dated 25 March 1442.

The first stone of the College was laid in the foundation of the Chapel on or about the 3rd of July 1441, writs having been issued for assembling together sufficient workmen from divers parts, in order to its speedy completion.

It was provided by the Charters, that the College should be named, "THE COLLEGE OF THE BLESSED MARIE OF ETONE BESIDE WYNDESORE," consisting of one Provost, ten Priests or Fellows, four Clerks, six Choristers, one Master, twenty-five Scholars, and twenty-five Alms or Beadsmen; and so minute were the directions of the Royal Founder, that the quality as well as quantity of the materials to be employed in the building was exactly prescribed, and specific orders promulgated for the conduct of the work and the regulations of the Society. The King's Patent thus expresses his Royal pleasure:

"Laying aparte superfluity of two curious works of entayle and busie mouldings, I will that both mi sayde Colleges be edified of the most substantial and best abyding stuffe of stone ledd glass and iron that may goodlie be had and provided thereto; and that the walls of the said College of Eton of the outer Courte and of the walls of the Gardens about the Precinte be made of hard stone of Kent."

The Charter of Foundation saying: "Fundamus erigimus ac etiam stabilimus (dictum Collegium) perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum."³

On St. Thomas's Day, 1443, the King's Commissioners, Thomas Beckynton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and William Earl of Suffolk, gave personal admission to the Provost, Fellows, Clerks, Scholars, and Officers, into the College, with great state and solemnity.

The Establishment was also enlarged, so as to consist of seventy Scholars, an Usher of the School,

¹ Rot. Fin. 25 Edw. III.

² Ibid. 28 Edw. III.

³ R. assignavit Collegio Beatæ Virginis Mariæ et Matris Christi in Etona juxta Wyndesoram quod fundaverat pro armis et armorum insigniis, in campo nigro tres liliorum flores argenteos: habentes in animo ut in secula duraturum jam fundatum Collegium ejus perpetuatam stabilitate coloris nigri significari volumns. Flores lucidissimos in omni scientiarum genere redolentes parturiat ad honorem et devotissimum cultum omnipotentis Dei intemeratæque Virginis et Matris gloriose ejus sicuti in aliis et in hac potissimum fundacione nostrâ flagrant cum animo internam et ad modum vehementissimam gerimus devotionem. Quibus item ut aliquid regiæ nobilitatis impertiremur, quod verè regium et celebre declararet opus, parcellas armorum quæ nobis in regnis Angliæ et Franciæ jure debentur regio, in summo scuti locari statuimus, partitum principale de Azoreo cum Francorum flore, deque rubeo cum pedicante Leopardo aureo. In ejus rei testimonium hac literas nostras fieri facimus patentes.. [Carta Regis Hen. VI. An. Reg. 27 A.D. 1449, for Collegio de Eton, &c.]

a Parish Clerk, and two Choristers, in addition to the number provided by the first Charter, but reducing the number of Almsmen from twenty-five to thirteen.

The several grants relative to the College were consolidated in an Act of Parliament passed 4 May 1444, 22 Hen. VI.; and the subsequent Letters Patent, with the gifts of certain Benefactors, were comprised in another Act, of the 28th of the same reign.

The Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged his acceptance of the statutes 20 July 1446, as also the Bishop of London; a formality which is said to have been deemed essential, in consequence of the spiritual authority of those Prelates, to whose visitations *ex officio* the College became locally subject.

Upon the Foundation of Eton College, King Hen. VI. having dissolved the Monastery of Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, gave most of the lands belonging to it to this foundation, which occasioned lawsuits between Tewkesbury Abbey, respecting the Patronage, which were not finally settled till the reign of Hen. VII. when it was determined, that Goldcliffe Priory and Lands, part of those possessions, should go to the College, and Deerhurst revert to Tewkesbury Abbey.

King Edw. IV. in the 17th year of his reign, took away these lands, and bestowed them on Fotheringham College, Co. Northampton, founded by Edward Duke of York, his own ancestor, in 1415; but these lands were afterwards re-granted to Eton College by King Hen. VIII.¹

The following is an extract of an agreement between King's College, Cambridge, and Eton School, founded by King Hen. VI. on the one side, and William of Wickham's Colleges at Oxford and Winchester, on the other, dated 1 July 1464, from a MS. account of the Foundation and Laws of Eton School, in the British Museum :

Promittimus insuper nos prepositi, custodes socii ac scholares omnes et singuli collegiorum prædictorum et ad hoc nos et successores nostros quoscunque efficaciter obligamus, quod consilia favores et auxilia hujusmodi sicut et prout ac quoties opus fuerit et super his seu ad ea congrui requisiti fuerimus seu requisiti fuerint alterutrum impendamus et impendamus ad quod nos invicem præsentis nostri consensus et promissi vigore ac in virtute sacramenti per singulos nostrum dietis collegiis seu eorum alicui singulariter præstiti seu præstandi volumus nos ætius teneri ut sic dicta collegia mutua se gaudeant defensione decorabunt; nolentes, quod aliquis de collegiis supradictis prætextu alicujus laboris seu favoris impensi, in casibus hujusmodi quicquam præter expensas rationabiles ac necessarias exigit quovismodo.²

The College consists of two quadrangles. The first occupies a considerable space, and presents an imposing appearance, with a central Statue of the Founder, in bronze, the gift of Dr. Godolphin, who was elected Fellow in 1677, and elevated to the dignity of Provost in 1695. This Square is enclosed by the Chapel, Schools, Dormitories, Masters' Chambers, and the eastern line of buildings, which contains part of the Provost's Lodge, with other apartments; and a tower in the centre, under which is a gateway, forming the principal entrance to the cloisters.

The smaller quadrangle consists of the cloisters, and contains the official residences of the Provost and Fellows, with the College Library; beneath which is a flight of steps, forming the ascent to the Hall, and leading to the principal College-offices connected with it.



Beyond the cloisters are the College-Gardens, which are of considerable extent, and also the Play-Fields, containing a large open space for recreation, with shady walks, whose "academic scenery" is heightened by the River Thames, which flows majestically beside them.

¹ How can these accounts be reconciled? Rudder's Glouc. p. 403-4.

² Monthly Mag. vol. xvii. pp. 122, 123.

The principal design of the Founder, in the establishment of Eton, appears to have been the education of Scholars in Grammar; who, being afterwards properly graduated in academical degrees, might be qualified for Holy Orders, and thus add to the number of the Clergy. Accordingly, the Royal Founder, making known his intention of erecting a College at Eton, mentions the Scholars first, and they are the only persons who are designated with a name of distinction. They are particularized by the name of *Scholares Clerici*, thus intimating their designation for orders in the Church. In order, therefore, to furnish the Scholars with every facility for completing their education and taking Holy Orders, King Hen. VI. in 1413, incorporated two small Colleges, or Hostles, at Cambridge, one of which he had founded two years before; and thus "King's College, Cambridge," originated, to which, as Lambarde remarks, "Eton annually sendeth forth her ripe fruit."

The Scholars are named in the statutes next after the Provost, and their number is stated at seventy. By the command of George III. they were called KING'S SCHOLARS. The qualifications required by the statute are, that they be *pauperes et indigentes*, of good morals, docible, competently skilled in reading, chanting, and grammar; not under eight years of age. They are eligible till fifteen. Two years must intervene before their names can appear on the Indentures for King's College. Preference is to be given to Boys coming from parishes where Eton or King's College have estates, provided they are born in England or Wales; next, to those born in the Counties of Buckingham or Cambridge, if the electors judge them competent; and due respect is ordered to be had to the Choristors of Eton and King's College. No illegitimate person, or who has any incurable disease, or is so maimed in his limbs as to be incapable of entering into Holy Orders, is on any account to be admitted. Any possession of an estate exceeding five marks (or *3l. 6s. 8d.*) per annum, is a disqualification; but the comparative value of money is of course now considered. None are to continue in College beyond their eighteenth year, unless they are nominated in the Indenture of the preceding election to King's College, in which case they may continue at Eton until they have completed the age of nineteen, and this is locally called "the year of grace."

The time of election of Scholars for Eton and King's is on that Monday which the Provost and Master of Eton shall name out of two continuous Mondays proposed to them by the Provost of King's College, between the Feast of St. Thomas à Becket (the 7th of July), and of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary (the 15th of August.) The last Monday in July has usually been the day. On this occasion all persons properly qualified may offer for examination. The Provost of King's is to send such notice, so that, seven weeks beforehand, schedules of the day appointed for examination may be fixed up at the western door of the Chapel, and at the great gate of the College. This notice has been customarily sent every Whit-Tuesday.

The examiners or electors are: the Provost of Eton, the Provost or Vice-Provost of King's, the Vice-Provost of Eton, the Senior Poser (a Fellow of King's), the Master of Eton School, and the Junior Poser. They all meet in the Great Parlour of the Provost, called the Election-Chamber; and having seen that the indentures of the last election have been fully executed, by the admission of the Scholars into Eton College, and the dismissal of certain Scholars for King's, and having heard read the 3rd and 4th of the Eton Statutes, and the Act of Queen Elizabeth against simony, &c. they proceed to the examination of Scholars, having first taken an oath faithfully to observe and diligently to execute the statutes which they have heard read.

The statute mentions no particular number to be nominated at such election, either for Eton or King's; "but it is certain (says Mr. Carlisle), that no proof can be adduced of more than twelve names having been ever entered on the indentures for King's College; and the number of twenty-four has been very rarely exceeded on the indenture for Eton."

The Scholars who are to be elected upon the foundation at Eton are to be admitted within eight days after a vacancy ; or, if absent, they are to be cited to appear within twenty-one days ; in failure whereof, their election is forfeited.

The statutes order that all Scholars *upon the foundation* shall be taught *gratis*, and the Masters take oath not to *exact* any payment. But an unwillingness on the part of the parents to have a reproachful distinction between their sons upon the foundation and the oppidans, has gradually led to an innovation.

The King's Scholars are lodged, have commons, and a gown, the expense of which is restricted by the statutes to a definite sum.

The independant Scholars, or " oppidans," are very numerous. Some, mostly of high birth, or the children of opulent parents, are boarded in the houses of the lower master and the assistants ; some few in private houses, under the care of individuals who are locally styled " private tutors," and the rest in the respective boarding-houses, the presiding Masters and Mistresses of which enjoy the prescriptive titles of " Domine" and " Dame."

The present terms for the education and board of oppidans are, according to Mr. Carlisle, as follows :—the Master, *6l. 6s.* ; Tutor, *10l. 10s.* ; board, washing, servants, &c. *50l.* ; other expenses, exclusive of extra masters, *ought* not to exceed *33l. 4s.* ; altogether, *100l.* That is to say, if the parent is prudent, and the expenses of the boy are properly restricted, the charge ought not to exceed one hundred pounds per annum ; a sum far less than the public in general imagine, and deserving the highest commendations of every friend to learning. But, in many instances, the improper concessions of parents, and the consequent extravagance of the boys themselves, more than double this sum.

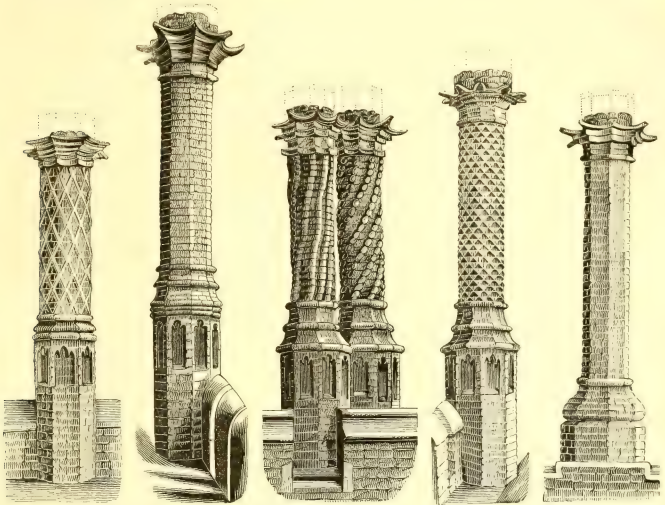
The expenses of the oppidans who reside in the houses of their tutors, or of those who have private tutors, amount to a very large sum ; but of this description the number is very limited.

There are many Exhibitions or Scholarships at Oxford in the gift of Eton College. The Scholars are supported by various lands and other kinds of property bequeathed at various times for the purpose. There are also some exhibitions for supernannuated Scholars.

At the time when Mr. Carlisle wrote, the number of boys at Eton amounted to 471 ; " a circumstance (he says) which, as it far exceeds any former period, is peculiarly honourable to the talents and care of its able Masters, and amply confirms the renowned character and prosperity of the School. *Stet Fortuna Domus.*"

In the year 1818, the Rev. Jos. Goodall, D.D. Provost of the College, stated, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the revenues of Eton College amount, one year with another, to nearly 7000*l.*, arising chiefly from the reserved rents, from the corn-rents, from wood that is sold, and, in some instances, from manors, by fines and heriots ; also from a certain portion of the redeemed land-tax. The Provost produced the whole accounts of the preceding year, and also an account of expenses incurred in the year 1506. Of this early document the Provost exhibited an abstract. The whole receipts, in 1506, were 652*l. 14s. 2d.* and the disbursements 645*l. 16s. 7d.* ; of which, for commons, 247*l. 6s. 4d.* ; feasts, 19*l.* ; stipends to the Provost and Fellows, 76*l. 12s. 4d.* ; chaplains and clerks, 33*l. 7s. 6d.* ; officers, 9*l. 16s. 8d.* ; servants, 22*l. 10s. 10d.* ; Livery, or Liberatura, being gown-cloth for the Provost, 1*l. 6s. 8d.* ; for the Fellows, 8*l.* ; chaplain and clerks, servants, scholars, &c. 36*l. 16s. 4d.* ; carriage, 3*s.* ; cutting cloth, 8*d.* ; infirmary, 13*s.* ; church, 32*l. 19s. 2½d.* ; hall, 5*l. 18s. 4½d.* ; buttery, 1*l. 0s. 10d.* ; parchments, &c. 10*s. 10d.* ; barber, 8*s.* ; laundress, 3*l. 3s.* ; swan-upping, 2*s. 8d.* ; candles, 2*l. 13s.* ; fish-pond and brewery, 11*l. 16s. 1d.* ; kitchen, 3*l. 16s. 0½d.* ; garden, 13*s. 2d.* ; stable, 23*l. 7s. 10½d.* ; expensæ forensicæ, 34*l. 0s. 9½d.* ; solutio forencicæ, 9*l. 16s. 5½d.* ; obits, 8*l. 9s. 8d.* ; law-suits, 6*l. 3s. 7d.* ; repairs, 43*l. 3s. 11½d.*

Of late years, many improvements, additions, and restorations, have been made to this noble College, and others are contemplated. A recent account states, that the estimated expense of the alterations is nearly 30,000*l*.



Ancient Chimnies at Eton College

A most remarkable ceremony peculiar to Eton is **THE MONTEM**, a triennial procession, the origin of which has given rise to much discussion among Antiquarians. In 1759, the day was changed, on the suggestion of Dr. Barnard, from the first Tuesday in Hilary Term, which commences on the 23rd of January, to the Tuesday in Whitsun-Week, a much more favourable season of the year for such a show; besides, the Whitsun-Holidays had, a few years before, been transferred for five weeks at the period of the election; and the ceremonial was extended from every second to every third year. The first *triennial* Montem was in 1778, in the Mastership of Dr. Davis.

The Montem consists of a procession of the boys in a kind of military order, to a small tumulus on the southern side of the Bath road, which gives the name of Salt Hill. About mid-day, the procession is formed, consisting of the Queen's (or King's) and other bands of music; several standards are borne by different students; and all the Etonian boys, two and two, dressed in a military uniform, wearing swords, those of the King's foundation blue, and the others in scarlet; the Grand Standard-Bearer being the Captain, or Head-Boy of Eton; the Lieutenant, the Second Boy. After these, it has been often

usual, as in 1799, for the King, with other personages of the Royal Family, to appear in the procession on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses in carriages, with a great concourse of Nobility and Gentry. The procession commences in the Great Square at Eton, and proceeds through Eton to Slough, and thence to Salt Hill, where the boys all pass the King and Queen in review, and ascend the Montem, on which an oration is delivered, and the grand standard is unfurled. There are two extraordinary salt-bearers, superbly habited, to attend the distinguished visitors, and these carry an embroidered bag, which not only receives the Royal salt, but also the several sums collected by the out-stationed salt-bearers.

The donation of the King and Queen, or as it is called, the Royal Salt, is always fifty guineas each: George Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., was accustomed to contribute thirty guineas, and the other Princes and Princesses twenty guineas each.

After the ceremony of displaying the standard upon the mount, the Royal party take their departure; and the boys are sumptuously entertained at the Tavern at Salt Hill, where great preparations are always made for a very large company of noble guests, who usually attend upon this festive occasion: and after a Latin prayer has been read upon the mount, the head of the foundation scholars takes the lead as the captain of the cohort; the colours decorated with the arms of the College, and the motto, *Pro More et Monte*, is borne by another; and the different ranks, in as regular order as can be expected, are filled by the respective classes according to the order of the school.

About six in the evening, the boys return in the same order of procession to the great square of Eton College, and marching round it, are dismissed.

The Captain then is admitted to pay his duty to the Royal Family, previous to his departure for King's College, Cambridge, to defray which expence, the produce of the Montem is presented to him.

The day concludes by a promenade on Windsor-terrace, where bands of music were accustomed to perform, and the scene was enlivened by the presence of the Royal Family during many successive Montems.

In 1817, the young gentlemen had the honour, on the conclusion of the day, to be entertained by her Majesty Queen Charlotte, at her villa at Frogmore, near Windsor, and were received in the most flattering manner by the different members of the Royal Family, who partook of the banquet.

Dr. Barnard, when Head Master, circ 1754, interposed to correct the customary absurdities of this ceremony, and the tawdry dress of this youthful corps. The judicious interference of Dr. Barnard in the first instance, followed by a better taste in approaching more nearly to a regular military dress, has considerably improved the appearance of the procession.

Whatever might have been the original motive to this festival, the present object is principally to collect money from all the spectators of the show, as it is called, for *salt*. The two chief collectors or salt-bearers are, a King's scholar, and an oppidan, whose activity will enable them to go through the fatigues of the day. The former is generally the second boy in the school, and the latter the captain of the oppidans,—unless they choose to waive their privilege respectively to the next in succession. They are arrayed in light and elegant dresses, each bearing a silk bag with, as is said, a small quantity of salt in it, to receive the contributions. They are followed each by an active man, dressed in plain white, who gives tickets to those who have paid their salt. They are assisted by twelve other boys, all King's scholars, and generally the first twelve of the fifth form, in less expensive dresses, who range the country as far as Maidenhead Bridge and Colnbrook; custom forbidding the demand of contributions out of the County of Buckingham.

The ceremony is always very numerously attended by Etonians; the neighbouring gentry come from a distance to witness it, and the relations of the scholars may be supposed to feel a lively interest in such a spectacle. For more than forty years King George III. regularly honoured the Montem with his presence, as well as other members of the Royal Family.

The sum collected upon the occasion has some times exceeded 1000*l.*; but the expences of a magnificent breakfast, the dinner, music, fees, &c., amount to nearly half the collection, the remainder of which becomes the property of the King's scholar, who is captain of the school. The procession is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the College. Lysons inclines to the opinion, that it proceeds from the old ceremony of the *bairn* or *boy-bishop*. He states, that it originally took place on the 6th of December (a very *inauspicious season*,) the festival of St. Nicholas, the patron of children; being the day when it was customary at Salisbury, and other places where the ceremony was observed, to elect the boy-bishop from among the children belonging to the Cathedral; which mock dignity lasted till Innocent's day, and during the intermediate time, the boy performed various episcopal functions. It was a part of the ceremony at the Montem, that a boy, dressed in a clerical hat with a wig, should read prayers. The origin of the singular custom of collecting money for *salt*, has been supposed by some to have originated from an ancient practice among the Friars of selling consecrated salt.¹ Ackerman suggests, that the custom of the Montem arose out of some monkish procession, of which there are such varieties, both as to mode and object, in Roman Catholic countries, and the salt is known to enter practically into the ceremonial of the Roman Catholic religion; besides, the purification of the Virgin Mary is in the beginning of February, about the time when the Montem used to be celebrated; and the origin of this ceremonial might be connected with that festival.

The Hunting of the Ram was also a very ancient custom, which has been very properly abolished. The College had an ancient claim upon its butcher to provide a ram on the Election Saturday, to be hunted by the scholars; but the animal having upon one occasion been so pressed as to swim across the Thames, it ran into Windsor Market, with the boys after it, and much mischief was caused by this unexpected accident. The health of the scholars had also occasionally suffered from the length of the chase, or the heat of the season. The character of the sport was therefore changed about

¹ On the custom observed by the Eton scholars, is the following curious letter from Mr. Byrom to Mr. Aubrey, the antiquary: Stanton, Nov. 15, [16]93.

Honoured Sir, I thank you for the favour of yours of the 8th of this instant. I could send you a long answer to your Quæres, but have not the confidence to do it, for all that I can say was only heard from others, when I was at School at Eton, and if I should depend upon that, perhaps, I should make too bold with truth. 'Twas then commonly said, that the College held some lands by the custome of salting, but having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it. One would think at first view, considering the foundation was designed for a Nursery of the Christian Religion, and has not bin in being much above 250 years, that it is not likely any remains of the Gentils, relating to their sacrifices, should in so public a manner be suffered in it; however, I cannot but own with those that understand any thing of antiquity, that the Christians very early assumed some rites of the Heathens: and probably, it might be done with this design, that the nations seeing a religion, which in its outward shape was something like their own, might be the sooner persuaded to embrace it. To be free, Sir, with you, I am apt to believe for the honour of that Society of which I was once an unworthy member, that the annual custome of salting alludes to that saying of our Saviour to his disciples, *Ye are the salt of the earth*, for as salt dries up all that matter that tends to putrefaction, so it is a symbol of our doing the like in a spiritual state, by taking away all natural corruption. I might enlarge here, but I know to whom I write. However, if this will not please, why may it not denote that wit and knowledge, by which boys dedicated to learning ought to distinguish themselves? You know what *salt* sometimes signifies amongst the best Roman Authors: "Publius Scipio omnes sale facetiſque superabat, Cicero, & Terent: Qui habet salem qui in te est." I will not trouble you with more at present, but when I have better considered your Quæres, you may, if you please, have a particular answer to them. I cannot, Sir, but commend your design, which looks back into the ruins of ancient time, and would willingly have a sight of truth which lyes buried under it. I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

J. BYROM.

1740, when the ram was ham-strung, and after the speech, was knocked on the head with large twisted clubs, which are reported to have been considered as Etonian curiosities. But the barbarity of the amusement caused it to be altogether laid aside at the election in 1747, and the flesh of the ram given to be prepared in pasties. The dish still continues nominally to grace the Election Monday dinner, though, as Sir Nicholas Carlisle remarks, the meat no longer boasts its original toughness, being in fact, the flesh of excellent wethers.



According to the original foundation of King's College, Cambridge, Eton School was made a nursery for it, the founder appointing that no one should ever be admitted into King's College who had not been first a scholar at Eton. In consequence of which, Dr. William Towne (although he had taken his Master's degree,) one of the first Fellows of Kings, and afterwards one of its Provosts, was obliged to be entered as a Scholar at Eton, before he could be admitted of King's Coll.: and five out of the seven Fellows of Eton, are still chosen from King's.¹ The College claims the privilege of receiving proof of wills and granting letters of administration, within the College and Parish of Eton.² The annexed is an engraving of the Seal in use by the College.

The possessions of Eton College, at the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII. in 1535, when Roger Lupton was Provost and Incumbent, stood thus :

Valet in Tempal. In Comitatu Buck. Eton cū Memb'r.			Com' Midd' et Civitat' London'. Rudesworth.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' an' -	lxij	xiiij v ob.	Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	—	lxvj viij
Hichendon.	—	—	Chaleott' & Wyldes.	—	—
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' au' -	—	xl —	Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	xx	—
Penne cum Wycombe.	—	—	London'-cum-Westm'. -	—	—
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' ann' -	—	cvij —	Val' in redd' assis' ib'm p' annu' -	xxix	xviij ij
Bledlowe Man'ium.	—	—	Le Crane in Vinetria ib'm.	—	—
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū. -	x	— —	Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	ix	xviij viij
Bledlowe Dominiū.	—	—	£ lxij ij vj	—	—
Val' in redd' assis' ib'm p' annū -	—	xxi xiiij	Com' Hertf'. Pyrton Maner'. -	xx	xiiij viij
£ iiij ^{xx} xvij xv v ob.	—	—	Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	—	—
Comitat. Bark'. Wyndesore cū Memb'ris.			Com' Oxon. Cottesford & Fryngerford.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū -	xxviiij	x ij	Val' ad firm' ib'm p' annu' -	xx	—
Underoure.	—	—	P'va Tew'. -	—	—
Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	xiiij	xv iiij	Val' ad firm' ib'm p' annu' -	vj	—
Woodmancott' -	—	—	£ xxvj — —	—	—
Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	vj	xiiij iiij	Com' Wiltes'. Hulhavyngton.	—	—
Stratfeldsaye Man'ium.	—	—	Val' in redd' assis' ib'm p' annu' -	xvij	—
Val' ad firm' ib'm p' annu' -	—	xj — —	—	—	—
£ lix xviiij x	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Hatcher's MSS.; Cole's MSS. vol xiii.; Dyer's Cambridge, vol. ii. p. 181-2.

² "The peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the College Royal of the Blessed Mary of Eton, near Windsor," has the power to prove Wills and grant Letters of Administration; and comprises the inhabitants of the College and Parish of Eton, including, as is believed, the actual tenants of the College, wherever dispersed (but this has been, so far as relates to distant tenants,) not exerted. The records are deposited in the muniment room of Eton College, under the custody of the Provost and Officers. [Letter of the Rev. Jos. Goodall, D.D. Provost of Eton, printed in the Returns made by order of the House of Commons, 1829, p. 118, n.]

Hangyng Langeford.	£ s. d.	Finib' p' dimission' Terr' Div's' p'son' ad Firman	
Valet in firma man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	x — —	p' indent' p' termino annos dimiss'. £ s. d.	
Clatteford.		Qui valent com'unib' -	— i —
Valet in firma' man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	x — —	Sm' omniu' tempali possessionum pre'dict' p' d liij v vi	
Middelton Brymfeld.			
Valet ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	vj xij iij		
Berton Stacy.		Spual' in Com' Buck.	
Valet' in redd' terrarum & ten'tor' ib'm p' annu' — xxxv —	£ xlv ix vij	Eton.	
Com' Sussex.		Rectoria in man' incumber'. £ s. d.	
Fyssers Brymfaste.		Val' cum duob' clausis ib'm p' annu' -	x — —
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	vj viij ij	Com' Bark.	
Com' Dors'.		Esthenreth.	
Charleton P'va.		Val' in quad'm penc'one ret' de abbe' de	
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	— cix iij	Redyng annuati exeunt' de terr' ib'm	
Pidelinton.		p' annu' -	— c —
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	xvij ix v	Stratfeld Mortymer.	
Le Sterre in Chafesbury.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	iiij — —
Val' in firma cujusd'm hospicij ib'm p' annu' — xl —		£ ix — —	
Povington.		Com' Oxon'.	
Val' in firm' man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	xvij xvij vj	Cogges.	
Milbo'nebeke.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	x — —
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' -	— cvj viij	Clanfield.	
Com' Som's'.		Val' quad'm penc'one ib'm ret' de abbatissa de	
Endeston.		Elenstowe p' x ^{mas} jux' Bampton p' annu' —	xxiii —
Valet in redd' & firmis man'ij ib'm p' annu' vij — —		Mapuldurh'me.	
Com' North'mt'.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	iiij — —
Everdon.		Astable et Fulbroke.	
Valet in redd' assis' ib'm p' annu' -	xv xiii —	Valet in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	xx — —
Wendonbek.		Mynster Lovell.	
Val' ad firmam p' annu' -	xl — —	Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	iiij — —
£ lv xij —		£ xxxiv iij —	
Com' Norff'.		Com' Wiltes.	
Estworth'me Man'ium.		Fulhavyngton.	
Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	xxvj xij iij	Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	xvij — —
Com' Suff'.		Prioratus de Fareley.	
Cretynge & Blakenh'me.		Val' in quad'm penc'one exeunt' & ret' de terr'	
Val' in firma man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	xxxvij ij —q	& possession priorat' p'dci' p' annu' xxxvij	— —
Chettesh'me.		Elcombe.	
Val' in firma man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	xij xvij vjq'	Val' in firma cujusd'm pri'ors ib'm p' annu' —	x —
£ li — vj q'		Elyng'h'me.	
Com' Kane'.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	xiiij — —
Bawdwyne.		Com' South'mt.	
Val' in firma man'ij ib'm p' annu' -	vij — —	P'oratus S'e Helene in Insula Vecta.	
Flache in Ludenh'me M'she.		Val' in firma tocius prioratus p'dict' p' annu' xvij	— —
Val' ad firmam ib'm p' annu' -	— lxvj viij	£ iij ^{xv} x —	
£ xj vj viij		Com' Sussex'.	
March' Wall'. (The Marshes of Wales.)		Leomynster.	
Coldry.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	xvij — —
Val' in redd' assis' ib'm p' annu' -	xiiij — v	Chympynge.	
Goldeclyff.		Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' -	x — —
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annu' n' q		£ xxij — —	
postea int' Sp'ual'. -	xiiij — v	Com' Dors'.	
Vendi'coibus Boscorum Dominior & Man'iorum p' d'corum.		Sturmynster Marshalla.	
Qui valent com'unib' ann' -	xij vj viij	Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu' xxxij	— —
P'quis' Curiarum eord'm D'nios & Man'iorum		Quad'm penc'one exeunt' & ret' de vicario	
Qui valent com'unibus ann' -	— c —	ib'm p' annu' -	— xxvj viij
		£ xxv vj viij	

	Com' Som's'.	£	s.	d.	Et in reddu' resolutu ballis ville de Wynde-	£	s.	d.
	Stokegurecy P'oratus.				soure p' duobus tenementis ib'm p' annu'			ix
Val' in firma tocius p'oratus p'dci p' an'	- lviij	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu Abbi de Redynge p' certis			
	Priorat' de monte acuto.				terr' in Wyndesoure voc' Grenes Landes p'			
Valet in quad'm pene'one exeunt' & ret' de					annu'			xxj
terr' & possession' d'ci priorat' p' annu'	vij	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu eid'm abbi p' uno orreo			
	£ lxvj	—	—	—	in Wyndesoure p' an'			vij
	Com' Devon'.				Et in reddo' resolutu domino Regi p' terr' in			
	P'oratus de Modbury.				Wyke & Eton p' annu'			xxv
Val' in firma tocius prioratus p'dci p' annu'	lxx	—	—	—	Et in reddo' resolutu hered' Johis Grove p'			
					quad'm			xxv
	Com' Norff'.				Tento in Eton p' annu'			vj
	Dokyn.				Et in reddu' resolutu p'ori de Byssh'me p' terr'			vij
Valet in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu'	- xvij	—	—	—	in Wyke & Eton p' ann'			x
	Sporie.				Et in reddu' resolutu domino Regi p' certis			
Valet in firma rectorie ib'm p' an'	- xx	—	—	—	terr' in Dachett p' annu'			vij
	Estwynch.				Et in reddu' resolutu domino Sands p' certis			
Valet in quad'm pene' exeunt' & ret' de					terris in Cleware p' annu'			vij
rect' ib'm p' annu'	—	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resol' eid'm domino Sandes p' uno			viii
	Thetford.				cotagio in Le Spitell apud Wyndesore p'			
Val' in quad'm pene'one exeunt' & ret' de					annu'			job
rectorie ib'm	—	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu hered' Rici Lovell p'			
	Hunteston.				certis terr' in Eton p' annu'			iiij
Valet in quad'm pene' exeunt' & ret' de rectore					Et in reddu' resolut' priori Sti Johis Oxen' p'			
ib'm p' annu'	—	—	—	—	terr' jux ^a Slough p' annu'			vij
	Dunh'me.				Et in reddu' resolutu domine Anne Regine			
Val' in quad'm pene'one exeunt' & ret' de rec-					Angl' p' terr' in Maideneth p' annu'			iiij
toria ib'm p' annu'	—	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu priori de Byssh'me p'			vij
	Southacre.				terr' in Maideneth p' annu'			
Val' in pene'one exeunt' & ret' de rectore ib'm					Et in reddu' resolut' comiti Salopp' p' terr' in			
p' am	—	—	—	—	Hedgeley p' annu'			ix
	Tychewell.				Et in reddu' resolutu Johis Butler p' dicta			vij
Val' in pene' exeunt' & ret' de rectore ib'm p'					grova p' annu'			ij
annu'	—	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu domino Bray p' uno			vij
	P'orat' S'c'e Fidis.				tenemento in Burneh'me p' annu'			xiij
Val' in quad'm pene'one exeunt' & ret' de terr'					Et in reddu' resolutu domino Regi p' terr' in			
& possession' p'orat' p'dci p' annu'	—	—	—	—	Dytton p' annu'			v
	£ xliij ij vij	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu comiti Salopp' p' ten'to in			
					Fareneh'me p' annu'			xij
	Com' Suff'.				Et in reddu' resolutu p'dce domine Regine p'			
	Chetesh'm.				uno tenemento in Langeley p' annu'			xij
Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu'	-	—	—	—	Et in reddu' resolutu dn's Regi p' ten'to in			
					Eton p' annu'			vj
	Com' Kanc'.				Et in reddu' resolutu eid'm domino Regi p' al'			
	Newyngton.				terr' in Eton p' annu'			xij
Val' in firma rectorie ib'm p' annu'	-	—	—	—	Et in redd' resolut' d'co domino Regi scilt' p'			
	P'oratus de Fulketon.				terr' & ten't' in Eton ix ^a xj ^a unius cli ib'm			
Val' in quad'm pene'one exeunt' & ret' de terr'					voc' Brokett's Close ix ^a certas terr' & ten'tos			
& possession' ib'm p' annu'	—	—	—	—	ib'm nup' O Hoptou iij ^a iij ^a ob' unius ten't'			
	£ xxvi	—	—	—	nup' Joh's Anthony xvij ^a in toto p' annu'			xv
	Marchijs Wallie.				Et in reddu' resolutu Georgio Rotherh'me p'			vob
	Prioratus de Goldeclyff.				certis terr' in Eton p' annu'			x
Val' in firma man'ij redd' assis' & rector' ib'm					Et in reddu' resolutu Magistro Rotherh'me p'			vj
co'ibs ann'	—	—	—	—	terr' in Eton nup' Magistri Hopton p' annu'			iiij
Sm'a om'i spu'aliu' p'diet' p' annu'	- cxliij	xvij	j	j	Et in redd' resolutu comiti Hunt' p' terr' in			vob
Sm'a tot'lis valoris t'm tempaliu' q'm spuali	- dxlvij	vij	j	j	Slough p' ann'			x
possessionu' collegio de Eton p'dicto p'tinen					Et in reddu' resolutu eid'm comiti p' certis terr'			j
p' annu'	—	—	—	—	voc' Pitbryg' p' annu'			iiij
	mcj	xij	vij	ob q	Et eid'm comiti p' terr' nup' Walshis p' annu'			vj
					Et etiam comiti p' duplo & pulcro p'lito exeunt'			
D' quibus Repris' de et ex ^a Possession' Collegij					de p'dcis terr' voc' Walshis p' annu'			vj
de Eton p'dicta annuati' exeunt'.					Et in reddu' resolutu vice cam'ario monasterij			
Tempal' Resoluc' redd'.					de Redynge p' certis terr' in Underoure in			
Et in reddu' resolutu Will'ms Symondes exeunt'					Wyndeso' p' annu'			xlij
de terr' in Underoure p'cell terr' in Wynde-					Et in redd' resolutu dn'o Regi p' certis terr' &			iiijob
soure p'dict p' annu'	—	—	—	—	ten't' in Wyndesoure p' annu'			xij

Et in reddu' resol' ballis dni' R' ib'm p' terr' £	s.	d.	To Geoffrey Danyell, Auditor of Lands and Estates	£	s.	d.
voc' Blakemanslands p' annu'	iiiij	iiij		—	lxvij	viiij
Et in reddu' resolutio Georgio Putenh'me p' terr' in Penne & Wycombe p' annu'	—	xij		£ xxiij	ij	x
Et in reddu' resol' d'ns Wyndesor p' cert' terr' ib'm p' annu'	—	j	P'curac'ones & Sinodal' sol'.			
Et in reddu' resolutio da' Anne Regine Anglie p' cert' terr' in Woodmancot' p' annu'	xxxiij	iiij	To the Archdeacon of Oxon, for the Rectory of Cogges, per ann.		x	vijob
Et in reddu' resolutio dominis de Stratfellsay ij' & Wenlock ij' p' certis terris in Ryddis p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Sarum, for the R. of Hulhavigton		v	iiiij
Et in reddu' resolut' abbatisse de Shaftesbury p' terr' in Stratfellsaye & Wenlock p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Winton, for the R. of Elyng'h'me		v	—
Et in reddu' resolutio domino Regi p' terr' in Poyngton p' annu'	xxv	—	— and for the Priory of St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight		vij	xj
Et in reddu' resolutio dn'o Regi p' terris in Chetesh'me p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Dorset, for the R. of Sturmynster Marshalle		vij	iiiijobq
Et in reddu' resolutio Mr'o Tympley p' terr' in Chetesh'me p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Norwich, for the R. of Sporle		x	j ob
Et in reddu' resolutio abbi Westm' p' terr' in Chalcot' & Wyldes p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Canterbury, for the R. of Newington		vij	vj
Et in reddu' resolutio eid'm abbi p' terr' ib'm voc' Wyldes p' annu'	—	—	— the Bishop of Llandaff, for the Oratory of Goldeclyffe, and Procurations there		xlvi	—
Et eid'm p' secta cur' ib'm p' annu'	—	—	— the Archdeacon of Llandaff, for Synodals for the Priory above mentioned		xxiiij	iiiij
Et in reddu' resolutio domino Regi p' quod'm tenementum in Eton p' annu'	—	—	Annual' Penc'on'.			
Et in reddu' resolutio cam'ario monasterij Westm' p' ten't in Bredstret London p' annu'	—	—	Et in denariis sol' Rico' Leighton Archidiaconitus Buck' p' indempnitate ecclia de Eton p' an'	xxij	xj	
Et in reddu' resolutio p'iori de Overney in Southwarke p' p' ten'to ib'm p' annu'	—	—	Et in denariis sol' Vicario de Astalle et Fulbroke p' annu'ali penc'one exeunt de rectoria ib'm p' annu'	—	—	
Et in reddu' resolutio abbatisse Sc'e Helene infra Bysshoppesgate London p' ten't in Bredstret London p' annu'	—	—	Et in denariis sol' vicario de Hulhavigton p' annu'ali penc'one exeunt de rectoria ib'm p' annu'	—	—	
Et in reddu' resolutio comiti Wigorn' p' terr' in Chepistowe p' annu'	x	—	Et in annu'ali penc'one sol' p'iori de Bromer p' rectoria de Elyng'h'me p' an'	—	—	
Et in reddu' resolut' forestar de Wentwood p' terr' ib'm p' cell' prioratus de Goldeclyff p' annu'	—	—	Et in annu'ali pens' sol' Steph'o Singuldaye cavellano exeunt de prioratu de Stokegurecy p' annu'	—	—	
£ xlvij	iiiij	v ob	Et in annu'ali pens' sol' vicario de Sporle exeunt de rectoria ib'm p' annu'	—	—	
Feod' Officiar'.			Et in annu'ali penc'one sol' abbi monasterij St' Augustini Cantuar' exeunt de gleba rectorie de Newington p' annu'	—	—	
Et in feod' Will'm Tudeway rec' terr' & ten't in Eton & Wyndesore p' annu'	—	—	Et in annu'ali pens' sol' Nich'o Clifford p' terr' gleb' in Newyngton p'dict p' annu'	v	—	
Et in feod' Galfridi Danyell Senescalli man'ij de Bledlowe p' annu'	—	—	Et du'o Regi p' terr' gleb' in Chestenwood p'tinen' rectorie p'd'ce p' annu'	—	—	
Et in feod' Joh'is Frankelyn ball' dni' de Bledlowe p' annu'	—	—	Et in annu'ali penc'one sol' abbi de Tyntherne p' x'mis in Porton p' annu'	—	—	
Also the following Fees:—			Et in annu'ali penc'one sol' vicario de Goldeclyff p' annu'	—	—	
To John Punter, Bailiff of Hulhavigton	—	—	Et in annu'ali penc'one solut' cuid'm capell' infra eccliam de Goldeclyff p'dict' cotidie celebran' p' annu'	—	—	
Sir Hen. Longe, Kn'. Steward there	—	—	Et in annu'ali penc'one solut' vicario de Nasshe p' annu'	—	—	
John Stanney, Sen' of Fysshers Brynfaste	—	—	Et in annu'ali penc'one solut' cl'icis pochiana lib's de Goldeclyff & Nasshe p' annu'	—	—	
John Hillary, Bailiff of Pidelhinton	—	—	£ xlvj	xij	ij	
Edw. Warner, Steward of Wedonbeke	—	—	—	—	—	
Will. Warde, Receiver of the Rents of Chetesham	—	—	—	—	—	
Geoffrey Danyell, Le Crane, in the Vintry, London	—	—	—	—	—	
Will. Kempe, Bailiff of Chalcot' & Wyldes	—	—	—	—	—	
John Stavyngne, Rent Receiv' for London	—	—	—	—	—	
The Steward of the Earl of Worcester for Goldescliff	—	—	—	—	—	
Tho' Martin, Bailiff of the same	—	—	—	—	—	
Morgan Jones, Receiver of Rents at Marchefeld, for a parcel of Land of Goldeclyff	—	—	—	—	—	
Tho. Kyste, at Le Frydaytdy	—	—	—	—	—	
John Leder, Bailiff of Coldery	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	

Elemosina Distribut' p' aibus.

Regis Henrici Sexti p' tribus quarteriis frumenti divis' pauperibus apud Newyngton distribuent' p' annu'

Et in den'is sil'iter distribut' in elemosina xj ^{mo} £ s. d.	Will'mi Heyvynes, and Joh'is Cloterboke, cu- £ s. d.
die Janaar' p' Rogero Lupton p' annu' — xlvj x	jus lib't illorum septem sociorum ad xj ^{li} p' ann' lxxvj — —
Et in elemosina distribut' p' anima Henrici	Ac cum salar' & porc'oibus Will'mi Dent capellani divina' so'icia celebrantis infra collegium ib'm de fundc'one p'dici Rogeri Lupton ad p'titum ejusd'm funditoris ad xj ^{li} p' annu' xj — —
Boste nup' p'pos collegij p'dici vij ^{mo} die Febuarij div's pauperib' annuati — — xxxij x	Necnon p' salario & porc'one Joh'is Payneter unius al' capellani celebrantis infra ib'm collegiu' de fundac'one Henrici Boste nup' p'pos' ib'm & ad p'titum ejusd'm collegij p' tempe existen removabil' p' annu' x — —
Sim' to' om'i rep's et deduce'oim sup'dcos' v'm temporalium q'm sp'ualiu' de & ex' collegium de Eton p'dca excecun' p' annu' cv — vij ob	Ac etiam cum salar' & porc'oibus Thome Hinton & Oliveri Stonynge duor capellanorum missa & al' suffragia in eccl'ia d'ci collegij cotidie celebranciu' p' anima nup' domini Woodfeld utriusq' illorum capellanor ad p'titum p'pos ib'm p'tempe existen' celebrare assignat' ad xxxij ^{li} iij ^{li} p' annu' — — lxxvj viij
Et sic valet clare p' annu ult' rep's p'dict' cum salarijs & porc'ib' diversarum p'sonarum divina s'vicia cotidie infra collegiu' de Eton p'dict' celebran' assignatarum s'edm antiqua statuta nup' Regis Henrici Sexti quond'm funditoris d'ci collegij in ead'm p'te ordinat' & constitut' videl't cum salar' & porc'one Rogeri Lupton p'pos' collegij p'dci p' annu' ciiij xv ij	Et cum clar' exit' possessionu' tempaliu' & spualiu' d'ci collegij p' annu' deciiij ^{ss} x ij q
Et cum salar' septem' sociors ejusd'm collegij scil't Thome Hinton, Simonis Benyson, Barthi Michell, Oliveri Stonynge, Rob'tu Wells,	In toto lxxccciiij ^{ss} xvj xij q
	Inde p' decima p'te Domi Regis iij ^{ss} xix iij q' 1

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The early Ecclesiastical History of Eton may be comprised in few words; for, notwithstanding the immensely large collection of materials for the compilation of its modern history in the endowments of its College, and the numerous grants which in a succession of ages have been made of benefactions to that great foundation, the parish, previous to the reign of Hen. VI. appears to have been of but little importance: and, deriving from its vicinity to the Town and Castle of Windsor its principal eminence, few particulars relative to its history seem to have been separately preserved.

A fine was passed in 1210, between Will. de Cantelupe and Walter Prior of Merton, of the Advowson of Eton Church, the right of the Prior, who granted to William and his heirs the Chapel of Eton, "in curia sua" with divers agreements in the fine expressed.²

In 1446, a fine was passed between John Fremeley de Eton, juxta Wyndesore, *Querent*, and John Meyer, of London, and Isabel his wife, *Deforcients*, of a messuage in Eton, the right of Fremeley.³

In 1456, a fine was passed between Richard Foster, Esq. Thomas Jourdelay, John Lyneacre, and Thomas Barfoot, *Querents*, and Richard Grove, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, *Deforcients*, of a messuage and land in Eton, near Windsor, the right of Thomas Jourdelay.⁴

In 1465, a fine was also passed between Richard Bishop of Salisbury, *Querent*, and Richard Grove and Elizabeth his wife, *Deforcients*, of a messuage and land in Eton, juxta Wyndesore, the right of the former.⁵

King Hen. VI. granted by Patent, to the Provost and College Royal of our Blessed Lady of Eton, certain lands, &c. in the ward of Vintry, London, with crane and wharfs there, late belonging to Jaquet Duchess of Bedford, and held in dower with reversion to the King: *habend*, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, &c.⁶

The same King also gave the lands and possessions of the Priory of Cogges, Co. Oxon. towards the endowment of Eton College, and it was afterwards re-granted to this foundation in 1 Edw. IV. This small establishment was an Alien Priory of Black Monks, dependent upon the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, at Fescamp in Normandy, founded by Manasser de Arsic, Baron of Cogges; who,

¹ Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 216, 17, 18, 19, 20.² Ibid. 23 Hen. VI.⁴ Ibid. 34 Hen. VI.⁵ Ibid. 5 Edw. IV.⁶ Rot. Fin. 12 Joh.⁶ Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 159.

added to the revenues in 1103 and in 1107, and confirmed former donations. Few, if any of the Alien Priors were very rich, for the temporary seizure or sequestration of their lands, during the wars with France, prevented their accumulation of wealth.¹

St. Helen's Priory of Cluniacs, in the Isle of Wight, founded before 1155, was seized of the rent of the possessions of the aliens: and after the dissolution coming to the Crown, King Hen. VI. granted the rent to his foundation at Eton College, for a term of years: and Edw. IV. in the seventh year of his reign, granted the site of the Priory, &c.; but, about seven years afterwards, the King resumed the grant, and bestowed it upon the Church of Windsor.²

The Priory of Everdon, Co. Northampton, a cell to the Abbey of Bernay, in Normandy, was also given to Eton, by Hen. VI. in the 19th year of his reign, and which was confirmed by Edw. IV.³

An Alien Priory at Sporle, in Norfolk, a cell of Black Monks, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Florence, near Salmors, was given by the same Sovereign in like manner.⁴

King Hen. VI. also gave the rent of the Manor of Lessingham in Norfolk, which had belonged to Okeburn Priory, to this College; but it was resumed and given absolutely to King's College, Cambridge, by his successor, Edward IV.

The Priory of Wedon Bee, or Wedon le Street, in Northamptonshire, was granted by Hen. VI. in the 22d year of his reign, to Eton College.⁵

The Priory of Hoo, in Sussex, subordinate to the Abbey of Bee, and sometimes reckoned as parcel of Okeburn, the principal cell to that house in England, was given together with Preston, to Eton College, but afterwards transferred by Edw. IV. to Ashford College, Co. Kent.⁶

The Premonstratensian cell at Charleton in Wiltshire, subordinate to L'Isle Dieu, given in the reign of Richard II. to St. Katherine's Hospital, near the Tower of London, was granted for a term of seven years, (the rent then 22*l.* per ann.) by King Hen. VI. to Eton, but afterwards transferred by Edw. IV. to Fotheringhay Collegiate Church, Co. Northampton.⁷

The Priory of Clatford, also in Wiltshire, a cell to St. Victor's Abbey, in Calets or Caux in Normandy, was likewise granted to Eton by Hen. VI. and confirmed by Edw. IV. but afterwards resigned to the Crown, in exchange for Bloxham, Co. Oxon.

Begare Priory in Yorkshire, a cell to the Abbey of that name in Brittany, was first given to St. Anne's Chantry at Thirsk, then to Eton, next to the Priory of Mountgrace, and at length to Eton again.⁸

Tanner includes, in the lands of endowment, the Alien Priory of Dokkyng, in Norfolk, which is conjectured to have been a cell to the Abbey de Ibreio in Normandy.⁹

Blakenham Priory in Suffolk, founded by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, as a cell to Bee in Normandy, and sometimes considered as belonging to Okeburn in Wiltshire, a subordinate member of that Monastery, was, after the dissolution, given by Hen. VI. to the Provost and Fellows of Eton, and confirmed to that College by King Edw. IV.¹⁰

King Hen. VI. granted the Living of Wotton Courtney, Co. Somerset, which, in 1292, had been valued at seven marks three shillings and four-pence, parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Stoke Courtney in the said County, to Eton College, Co. Bucks, and that society continues to

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1303.

² Ibid. p. 1049.

³ Tanner's MSS. and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1051.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. p. 1352.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 6. et 13. and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1353.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 12 Edw. IV. p. 1. m. 22. and Monast. ut supra.

⁹ Ibid. p. 1057.

¹⁰ Tanner ex Chart. penes Prepos. et Soc. Col. Regal. Camb. in Archivis Eton fixis. Collect. Tho. Martin, p. 21. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1002.

enjoy the patronage of the Rectory.¹ The same King, at the suppression of Alien Monasteries, bestowed the Church of St. Andrew at Stoke Carey, *vulgo* Stoke Gursey, Co. Somerset, upon this College, then valued at 58*l*.²

King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted to the Provost and College of Eton, divers lands and lordships, in exchange for certain Manors, which had been previously granted by Indenture, dated 20 Dec. 1547, by Robert Bishop of Carlisle, and the President of King's College of the Blessed Mary at Eton, to King Henry VIII. The Indenture was dated 1 June following, between King Edw. VI. of the first part; Edward Duke of Somerset, Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, William Poulet, Knt. Lord St. John; John Earl of Warwick; John Russell, Knt. Lord Russell; Anthony Browne, Knt.; William Paget, Knt.; Aubrey Denny, Knt.; William Herbert, Knt.; Edward Mountague, Knt.; Thomas Bromley, Knt.; Edward North, Knt.; Edward Wotton, Knt.; and Nicholas Wotton, Clerk, of the second part; and Robert Bishop of Carlisle, of the third part, for 25*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. and comprised the Rectory or Church of Great Compton, and its appurtenances, Co. Warwick, late parcel of the lands of Thomas Cromwell, Knt. Earl of Essex, attainted, and the Advowson and Patronage thereof: the Rectory and Church of Bloxham, Co. Oxon. parcel of Godstowe Monastery, and the Advowson thereof; the tenths of tenements in the occupation of Thomas Geffrey and Alice his wife, in Melcombe Bloxham, Newton, Milton, and Barford, part of Godstowe Monastery: the Rectory and Church of Okeley and Bromham, Co. Beds, late parcel of the Monastery of Caldwell, and the Advowson of the same; and lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Thurleby, Co. Lincoln, Compton Magna, Co. Warwick, and the places aforesaid in Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire. It also recited an Indenture of 5 June, 28 Hen. VIII. demising to Thomas Holmewode, the Rectory of Thurleby, Co. Lincoln, late parcel of the possessions of the Monks near Stamford, and glebe, meadow, and pasture to the same belonging (excepting two cottages, wards, woods, &c.), from St. Michael's-day, which the King now granted in reversion to the President and College of Eton, viz.: the said Rectory of Thurleby and the glebe, for 18*s*. 8*d*.; Bloxham, Milcot, Milford, and Barford for 26*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.; the Rectory of Great Compton for 18*l*.; the Rectory of Oakley 16*s*. 8*d*.; the Rectory of Bromham, &c. 8*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. for ever to hold the same of the King, *in capite*, at the fortieth part of a Knight's fee; and for the Rectory of Thurleby 36*s*. 10*d*.; of Compton 36*s*.; Bloxham, &c. 52*s*. 4*d*.; Oakley 23*s*. 8*d*.; and Bromham 16*s*. 4*d*.³

Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle, Provost of Eton, and the Scholars of the same College, by an Indenture, dated 1 May, 30 Hen. VIII., demised to Robert Sadocke, Yeoman, of New Windsor, a messuage in Wyke, in the Parish of Eton, which John Carnold then held of the said College, from Michaelmas, for 20 years then to come, at the annual rent of 7*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*.; and the said Indenture being surrendered by the same Robert Sadocke to Queen Mary, who had the reversion of the said demise, to be cancelled, that Queen, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated 10 May 1553, demised to Robert Sadocke, the said messuage, and lands, meadows, pastures, &c. its appendages, for a farther term of 21 years, from the expiration of the former grant, at the same rent; and Robert Sadocke having in like manner surrendered the last mentioned grant to Queen Elizabeth, to be cancelled, the Queen, in consideration thereof, and for a fine of 30*l*., demised the same to Robert Sadocke, for a farther term of 21 years, by Letters Patent, dated 5 Feb. 1568.⁴

In the same year, Queen Elizabeth demised to George Stede, divers lands, tenements, and premises in Eton,⁵ in the several occupations of Robert Johnson, John Mason, and in part demised by Margaret Gibson, late Abbess of Burnham, to John Lancocke, and subsequently by Queen Mary, to Sampson

¹ Collinson's Somerset, vol. ii. p. 49.

² Rot Pat. 1 Edw. VI. Test. 30 Aug.

³ Tanner's Notitia, p. 469. Account of Alien Priors, vol. i. p. 109.

⁴ Ibid. 10 Eliz. Test. 5 Feb.

⁵ Ibid. Test. 22 Mar.

Butler: and other lands in the tenure of Henry Smythe, within the Lordship of Eton, which were, by King Philip and Queen Mary, 3 July 1557, demised to Thomas Nicols, for 21 years, to hold to the said George Stede, from the end of the term before granted, for 21 years, at the rents therein expressed.

In 1568, Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, reciting the grant of King Edward VI. dated 2 March 1553 (7 Edw. VI.) under the Augmentation Seal, with the advice of the Chancellor, and one of the general Overseers and Attorney of the said Court, to Robert Phippe, of a messuage called the Crofer, in Eton; two and a half acres of pasture at "Gogoon's Poole;" a close called Parson's Close, and land near the same; lands in West Myll Ferry, Brook Furlong; half an acre near Gogoon's Poole; land near Sandhill and Wardgate; land at Burding bush; one acre on Wheathill, and another at Calverton Lane End; six acres in Lythe Brodmeare, and three half acres abutting upon Brodmeare, &c., which were all in the occupation of Henry Spenser, and lately parcel of the College of Eton, held for 21 years, at 4*l.* 5*s.* per ann.; and the reversion of the premises belonging to her Majesty, the Queen, in consideration of services, and a fine of 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, demised to Nicholas Swyneles the same lands, with their appurtenances, from the expiration of the grant to the said Robert Phippe, for twenty-one years, at the same rent.¹

In 1583, the Queen, in consideration of good and faithful services, demised to William Duche, one of her footmen, all those sixteen acres and a half of meadow in the Ward, with the water of Thames surrounded, in Eton, &c. formerly granted to Nicholas Snowe, Gent. *habend.* from Michaelmas 1602, for thirty years, at 66*s.* rent.²

In 1589, the Queen, for services, demised to Roger Parker, groom of her chamber, *inter alia*, a messuage in Eton, and a curtilage and garden in the occupation of Robert Foster, between a tenement called the Cock Close south, Cock Close north, and abutting on the highway through Eton east; and ten acres of land in Eton field (the boundaries of which are particularly described), in the occupation of Robert Foster, part of the Manor of Burnham, and late belonging to Burnham Monastery, now annexed to the Honour of Windsor, and let to the said Foster under the Exchequer Seal, by Indenture, dated 14 May, 26 Eliz., for 21 years, at 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, from Michaelmas 1605, for 31 years, at the same rent.³

In the same year, the Queen, for services, and at the request of Simon Grene and David Powell, demised, *inter alia*, to Thomas Parke, a messuage, barn, and garden, in Wyke, in the Parish of Eton, in the occupation of John Bell, parcel of Eton Manor, lately bought of Eton College, and then annexed to the Honour of Windsor, let to Henry, Richard, and Martin Bell, sons of John Bell, under the Great Seal, dated 10 February, 23 Eliz., for their three lives, at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*⁴

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 20th July 1746, gave his formal recognition of the Statutes of Eton College, for himself and his successors; and the royal founder appears to have evinced great anxiety, by obtaining the assistance of the most learned civilians of his time, to perfect the *Statuta Primitiva*, into an approximation to the Statutes of Wykeham's foundation at Winchester. William Lyndewood, LL.D., Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, and Bishop of St. David, was assistant in this great work; and William Waynfleet, who was Schoolmaster at Winchester when the King paid his first visit to that Seminary, and executed that important trust with great diligence and ability, was by the King chosen to the honourable office of Provost of Eton. He was subsequently advanced to the See of Winchester. Waynfleet filled the office of Master of the School about three years before he was promoted to be Provost.

¹ Rot. Pat. 11 Eliz. Test 27 Nov.

² Ibid. 26 Eliz. Test. 3 April.

³ Ibid. 31 Eliz. Test. 7 Jan.

⁴ Ibid. 32 Eliz. Test. 21 Aug.

When Henry VI. in 1440, had determined upon the foundation of the College, the King, by his Procuratory, dated 12 September in that year, delegated his Commissioners to treat with the Bishop and Church of Lincoln, in order to appropriate the Parish Church to his said intended College, and to constitute the Chapel there, upon the demolition of the old Church, to be both parochial and collegiate; and the Bishop, on the 29th of the same month, notified his consent; but some delay appears to have ensued in the completion of the purchase, on account of there being three joint proprietors of the Perpetual Advowson, viz., William Waplade, Nicholas Clopton, and John Caryngdon, Esqrs. However, the King's Commissioners, Thomas Berkinton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and William Earl of Suffolk, ultimately admitted the Provost, Fellows, Clerks, and Scholars into the College, with much ceremony and solemnity; and by a composition, dated 11 May 1443, between the Archdeacon of Bucks and Bishop Burlington, Waynfleet, who had been appointed Provost, was admitted to Archidiaconal powers and privileges in Eton.

The Statutes were afterwards altered and enlarged; the number of Scholars augmented from 25 to 70; and the several grants made to the College by divers Patents confirmed and consolidated by an Act of Parliament passed 4 May 1444 (32 Hen. VI.)

RECTORS.

THOMAS HOLTE, presented in 1299; he died in 1328; and was succeeded by

William de Kirkeby, who was presented in 1328, by Maud, relict of Thomas Huntercombe. He resigned; and

Jeffry de Upton was presented 1 Dec. 1331, by John de Huntercombe.

William de Honesworth was presented 8 Nov. 1340, by the same Patron.

Roger Gerneys exchanged for Langdon, in Essex, with *John Alban*, 3 June 1380, who was presented by Sir John Huntercombe: and exchanged for Abbots Irthlingborough, Co. Northampton, with

William Dole, 27 Nov. 1383; who exchanged for the Prebend of Llandewybrevy, with

Walter Aumeny, 12 Sept. 1400; on whose resignation, *John Herde* was presented 13 June 1402, by the King. He was succeeded by

John Rothwell, presented 13 Oct. 1402, probably in exchange with Herde, by Philip Scudamore and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Huntercombe, and

formerly wife of Richard Lely. He exchanged for Gayton, Co. Northampton, with

John Wiltonhurst, 1 Nov. 1408; who was presented by John Rous, Philip Scudamore, and Richard Lovell, Esqrs.; and exchanged for Trinity Church, in Colchester, with

Richard Walton, 10 Nov. 1409. He exchanged for Rempstone, Co. Notts, with

William Gillyot, 20 Aug. 1414. He exchanged for Chiselhurst, Co. Kent, with

Thomas Wyott, 13 May 1421.

William Kery died Rector in 1433.

William (Geffry?) Ap David, was presented 23 March 1433, by Felicia, relict of Richard Lovell, of Boveney. He exchanged for Marston (Dry Marston, Co. Gloucester) in Worcester Diocese, with

Pagan Burgill, 14 July 1435; who became, in 1456, Rector of Beaconsfield, and was Canon of Windsor; he died 14 April 1473, having resigned this about 1438.

John Kett is said to have been the last Rector of Eton, and to have resigned it in 1439.

PROVOSTS.

JOHN STANBURY had been nominated, or at least designed by Hen. VI. to be the first Provost of Eton, circ. 1440.¹

Henry Sever, 1441. He was educated at Merton Coll. Oxon. and became Warden, as one of the Founder's kin, and was so great a benefactor as to have acquired the title of *Pene alter Fundator*. He was Chan-

cellor of the University: in 1485, Abbot of St. Mary's, York; in 1496, Bishop of Carlisle, holding his Abbey in *commendam*; and was buried in the Chapel of Merton College, being succeeded by

William Waynfleet, 21 Dec. 1442. He was the eldest son of Richard Pattin, of an illustrious extraction, and is said to have taken the name of Waynfleet from

¹ Le Neve Fasti. Eccl. Anglic.



SECRETARY OF STATE TO KING EDWARD VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH,
THREE TIMES AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

BORN 1512 DIED 1577.

SIR EDWARD BOWYER SMITH BART

"III. 10. 1198"

the place of his birth. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, of Wykeham's foundation; was afterwards Master of Winchester School, during twelve years, and thence removed to Eton, but was advanced 30 July 1447, to the Bishoprick of Winchester, over which See he presided thirty-nine years. He took a zealous part for King Hen. VI. but laid up money sufficient to enable him to build and richly endow Magdalen College in Oxford: and after he had enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the restoration of the House of Lancaster, in the person of King Hen. VII. died 11 Aug. 1486.¹

John Clerc, 3 July 1447, S.T.B. He was one of the earliest Fellows of Eton, and died 7 Nov. 1447, having holden the Provostship only four months.

William Westbury, 14 Nov. 1447, S.T.B. died on St. Gregory's-day, in March, and was buried in the Chapel. He was appointed, with Richard Abbat of Battle, John Faukes, Clk. and others, Commissioners in Sussex, in 1454.²

Henry Bost, 3 March 1477, S.T.B. died 7 Feb. 1503, and was buried here.

Roger Lupton, Doctor of Decretals, elected 27 Feb. 1503, and confirmed by the Bishop of Lincoln, 4 March following. In 1504, he was installed Canon of Windsor:³ was a considerable benefactor to Eton College, and built a small Chapel contiguous to it. In 1532, an exchange was made between King Hen. VIII. and Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton, of the site and circuit of St. James's Hospital, in London, with other lands, by a Deed of Feoffment of the Provost and Fellows for the Manor of Bandewyn's, near Dartford, Co. Kent, which were then granted to the College of Eton, by Letters Patent:⁴ and thus the acquisition of the Palace of St. James's by the King. Roger Lupton is mentioned in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.⁵

Robert Aldrich, 21 June 1536. He had been Master of Eton School, and afterwards Fellow; 1537, Bishop of Carlisle: died 1555. He had been, in his youth, a

correspondent of Erasmus, who styled him "blande eloquentie juvenis," and he is also commended by Leland.⁶ His successor was

Sir Thomas Smith, LL.D. 29 Dec. 1547; knighted at Carlisle; displaced from all his offices by Queen Mary; but reinstated in 1559, by Queen Elizabeth. He was of Queen's Coll. Camb. from his eleventh or twelfth year Fellow there; in 1531, Greek Lecturer and Regius Professor of Civil Law, Secretary of State to King Edw. VI. and Queen Eliz. He was employed in the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, and is reputed to have written on the Reformation of Religion in 1558, and printed at the end of Burnet's History of the Reformation. His life was published by Strype and Ant. a Wood; the former of whom says, "his life and manners were without reproach." He died 12 Aug. 1577, and was buried at Mount Theydon in Essex, where he had erected a handsome house. The inscription on his monument, in Theydon Church, is in Latin.⁷

Henry Cole, LL.D. 13 July 1554. He was a person of considerable learning, born at Godshill, Isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester College. From thence he went to New College, Oxon, of which he was afterwards made Warden. He then travelled into Italy, being a Roman Catholic; but on his return into England, he acknowledged King Hen. VIII. as the supreme head of the Church. He had filled many important offices in the Church, as well as at the Bar; but on the accession of Queen Mary, he became again a zealous Roman Catholic, and was made Provost of Eton, when he took a very active part against the Reformation.⁸ Leland has noticed him among other learned men of our nation. He is called by Strype "a person more earnest than wise;" but Ascham highly commends him for his learning and humanity. It is evident, however, that he accommodated his changes of opinions to the times, although in his heart he was among the most bigotted and implacable opponents of the reformed religion. His writings were, "Disputation with Archbishop Cranmer

¹ This Bishop was made Chancellor, 11 Oct. 35 Hen. VI. and held that office about nine years: quitting it 7 July 1453, a little time before the Battle of Northampton. [See Chandler's Life of Waynfleet.]

² Dugdale's Hist. of Embanking.

³ Le Neve's Fasti, p. 301.

⁴ Lords' Journals, vol. i. p. 210.

⁵ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 216 and seq.

⁶ Encomia Trophea.

⁷ Thomas Smithus Eques Auratus, hujus Manerii Dominus, cum Regis Edw. VI. tum Elizabethæ Reginae consiliarius, ac primi nominis Secretarius; eorundemque Principum ad maximos Reges Legatus; nobiliss. Ordinis Garterii Cancellarius; Arduæ australisque Claneboy in Hibernia Colonellus; Juris Civilis supremi Titulo etiamnum adolescens insignitus; Linguarum Latine, Græcæ, Hebraicæ, Gallicæ, etiam et Italicæ, callentissimus; proborum et ingeniosorum Hominum Fautor eximius; plurimis commodans, neminocens, ab injuriis ulciscendis alienissimus; denique, Sapientia, Pietate, Integritate insignis, et in omni Vita, seu æger seu valens, intrepidus mori cum Ætatis suæ LXV annum complisset, in Ædibus suis Montaulensibus XII Die Aug. An. Salutis MDLXXVII. pie et suaviter in Domino obdormivit.

⁸ See NEWTON LONGUEVILLE, vol. iv. p. 265, of which place he had been Rector.

and Bishop Ridley at Oxford," in 1554. "Funeral Sermon at the Burning of Dr. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury." "Letters to John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her Honourable Council, anno 1563." "Letters to Bishop Jewell, upon occasion of a Sermon of his preached at Paul's Cross, on the second Sunday before Easter, in 1560." "An Answer to the first proposition of the Protestants, at the Disputation before the Lords at Westminster," &c.¹ He died in prison, in 1579.

William Bill, S.T.P. 5 July 1559. He was Master of Trinity Coll. Camb.; High Almoner to Queen Elizabeth; Dean of Westminster, 21 June 1560, died July 1561, and was buried in St. Benet's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where, on a brass plate are Latin verses, describing him as a good and learned man, a friend to the pious and worthy, just and charitable: and that his death was an irreparable loss to the three Colleges over which he presided.² He had a principal part in forming the Statutes for the government of Westminster School.

Richard Bruerne, Clk. 25 July 1561. His name is generally omitted in the list of Provosts, but is here inserted on the authority of the Monasticon.³ He was evidently an intruder, and was ejected 9th Sept. only a few weeks after he had assumed the Provostship.⁴

William Day, 18 Dec. 1561. He was admitted of King's Coll. Camb. 1545; Fellow of Eton College 1560; greatly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, who nominated him to the Provostship; in 1564, made Canon of Windsor; and in 1572, Dean. In 1595, he was consecrated Bishop of Winchester; and died 20 Sept. 1596. He preached a Sermon on the opening of the Convocation holden by order of Queen Elizabeth (at St. Paul's), when the Articles of the Liturgy were reduced from forty-two to thirty-nine, under the authority of the Queen's license to the House of Convocation to review the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church.

Sir Henry Saville, Knt. 26 May 1596, was born in Yorkshire.⁵ He was a younger brother, not born (says his Biographer) to a foot of land. He was of Merton

Coll. Oxon, 1568, and Warden there 1585. He was a very learned man, and desired to have been thought as great a scholar as Joseph Scaliger; but, as for mathematics, Dr. Wallis said, that he looked on him to be as able a mathematician as any of his time. He was an extraordinary handsome man; no lady had a finer complexion. Queen Elizabeth favoured him much. He read Greek and *Politiques* to her. The scholars hated him, when at Eton, for his austerity. He could not abide wit. When a young scholar was recommended to him for a good wit, "Out upon him, I'll have nothing to do with him; give me a plodding student. If I would look for wits, I would goe to Newgate; there be the wits;" and John Earle (afterwards Bishop of Sarum) was the only scholar that ever he took as recommended for a wit, which was from Dr. Goodwyn, of Christ Church.⁶ He was not only a severe Governor; but old Mr. Yates (who was Fellow in his time) always made lamentable complaints of him, that he oppressed the Fellows grievously. His *naïve* was, that he was too much inflated with his luxury and riches. He was very munificent, as appears by the two Lectures on Astronomy and Geometry founded by him in 1619. Bishop Seth Ward of Sarum, said, that "he first sent for Mr. Gunter from London (being at Oxford University) to be his Professor of Geometry: so he came, and brought with him his sector and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles, and doing a great many fine things. Said the grave Knight, 'Doe you call this reading of Geometry? This is shewing of trickes, man!' and so dismissed him with scorn, and sent for Mr. Briggs from Cambridge." Dr. Wallis said, that "Sir Henry Savill has sufficiently confuted Joseph Scaliger, de Quadratu Circuli, in the very margin of the booke; and that some times, when J. Scaliger says, 'A B=C D, ex constructione,' Sir H. Savill writes some times in the margin, 'Et Dominatio vestra est Asinus ex constructione.'" In 1619, Sir Henry Savill, observing that the study of Mathematics was very much neglected, and being desirous to apply a remedy thereunto, lest the same should wholly decay, by Royal authority, and with the consent of the University of Oxford, founded and endowed for ever two Public

¹ Biog. Dict. vol. x. p. 20.

² Memoirs of Dean Goodman, p. 31. n.

³ Vol. vi. p. 1433.

⁴ It appears that Bruerne was ejected, for non-conformity, by Parker Archbishop of Canterbury, who went to Eton expressly for that purpose. The Archbishop seems to have wished to have put into the Provostship, the celebrated Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and one of the Fathers of the English Reformation; for his name was included in the list presented by him to Mr. Secretary Cecil, for Queen Elizabeth's appointment, with this express recommendation, "If the Queen would have a married man, none comparable to Mr. Nowell;" which nomination was seconded by the Bishop of London; but her Majesty's strong prejudice against married Clergymen, inclined her to give the place to Mr. Day, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, a bachelor. [Biog. Dict. vol. xiii. p. 257.]

⁵ Vide Anthony à Wood.

⁶ Westminster Abbey Guide, p. 17.

Lectures, one in Geometry, and the other in Astronomy.¹ He left only one daughter, who was married to Sir Sedley of in Kent, and was mother to Sir Charles Sedley, who well resembled his grandfather Saville in the face. He was Knighted in 1604, at Windsor. "He had travelled much, and had a general acquaintance with learned men abroad, from whom he obtained several rare Greek MSS. which he caused to be copied by an excellent amanuensis. . . . put a trick upon him; for he gott a friend to send him, weekly, over to Flanders (I think), the sheets of the curious Chrysostome, that were printed at Eton, and translated then into Latin, and printed them Greeke and Latin together, w^{ch} quite spoyled the sale of Sir Henry's. Mem. He gave his collection of Mathematicall Bookes to a select Library belonging to Savillian Professors."² Sir Henry Saville died, and was buried at Eton, in the Chapel, under a black marble gravestone.

Thomas Murray, 23 Feb. 1621, He was descended from the Earls of Tullibardine in Scotland, was Tutor and Private Secretary to Prince Charles (afterwards King Chas. I.), and, 4 Jan. 1606, Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, though not in Holy Orders. In the

Cabala is a letter of Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, complaining of the appointment of this Provost as a Laic, addressed to the Marquess of Buckingham, dated 11 April 1623. After his death, some attempts were made by Baron Lord Verulam to have obtained the office.

Sir Henry Wotton, 24 July 1624. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxon, 1584. Having travelled nine years on the Continent, during which he qualified himself for diplomacy, he was appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Venice, and was Knighted. On his being made Provost, King James granted a dispensation to enable him to hold that office without taking Holy Orders; but he was ordained a Deacon in 1627.³ He was witty, wise, and very attentive to the duties of his station, giving great encouragement to those of his scholars whose proficiency appeared to deserve it, and inviting them to familiar intercourse with him. He was a fine gentleman himself, and well skilled in teaching others the principles belonging to that character, as was observed by Boyle; who, as well as his elder brother, were educated at Eton under his superintendence. He was the friend of Milton, who mentions him with honour.⁴ His means, notwithstanding his

¹ The duties of the Professor of Geometry is, properly, to read on the thirteen Books of Euclid's Elements, Apollonius's Conic Sections, and all Archimedes's Books; and expounding on the same, to leave his Notes and Observations thereon in the University Archives, in writing. It is also his duty to teach and explain Arithmetic of all kinds, Practical Geometry or measuring of land, Music, and Mathematics, at a proper season most convenient for him. And for the better fulfilling hereof, Savill left him the use of a choice library of Mathematical books, tables, maps, and all instruments relating thereto, which being for the service of each Professor, they are obliged to render an account thereof, and to make amends for the loss or damage of them, according to the indentures given by them to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and by the oath taken by them at their admission. The Professor of Astronomy's business is to explain the whole Ptolemaic system, and (in due season) that of Copernicus, Geber, and other modern astronomical discoveries, and to leave his notes in writing; and it is, moreover, his duty to teach and read on Optics, Dialing, Geography, and Navigation, at proper times; but he is prohibited the doctrine of *Nativities* and *Judicial Astrology*. Besides public Lectures in the schools, the Geometry Professor is bound to instruct all youth willing to learn, in Practical Arithmetic, once a-week (at least) at his own lodging, or some other adjacent place, for the space of an hour. All persons, from two years' standing, till one year after bachelor complete, are to attend this Professor; and then they are obliged to be present at Astronomy Lectures, until they take their Master of Art's degree, under the pain of mulct sixpence for their absence. These Professors may be chosen out of any Nation in Christendom, provided they be persons of good reputation, and have a tolerable knowledge in the Greek tongue, and are also twenty-six years of age; and if he be an Englishman, then he must be of the degree of a Master of Arts at the least, without any dispensation for want of time or doing of school-exercise; and as often as either of these Professorships become vacant, the Vice-Chancellor is to signify the same in writing to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord-Chancellor of Great Britain, the Chancellor of this University, the Bishop of London, the Principal Secretary of State, the Chief Justices, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Dean of the Arches, who are to elect hereunto, and to be the visitors hereof; and then, on a transmission of their choice, the person elected is admitted by the University in the Congregation-house. The Savillian Professors, after their admission, are expressly forbidden to accept of any Ecclesiastical Benefice, "cum Curâ vel sine Curâ," or any Prebend, Canonry, Archdeaconry, Headship of any College, Hall, or Hospital, or any Fellowship in either or any public office in the University, under pain of losing their Professorships *ipso facto*: and if either of them shall have such benefice, place, or office (as aforesaid), before his admission, he is obliged to part with the same within six months from his admission, under the like penalty. [Stylyff's Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford, vol. i. p. 187, 188.]

² Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Men.

³ Reliquiæ Wottoniæ, p. 323, 327.

⁴ Defensio secunda Populi Anglicani.

honourable employments, were slender; and it is recorded, that when he entered on his Provostship, the Fellows furnished his lodgings at their expense. By his Will, he left all his MSS. to the College Library; to each of the Fellows, a plain gold enamelled Ring, with the motto, *Amor unit omnia*. He died in 1639, and was buried here, with a remarkable epitaph. His death was lamented in an Elegy, by Cowley; and his Life written by Isaac Walton, and first printed in 1653. His descent is given in a transcript from an old Visitation-book preserved at Cambridge.¹

Richard Stewart, 28 Dec. 1639. He was, in succession, Prebendary of Worcester, Salisbury, and Westminster; Dean of Chichester, St. Paul's, and Lincoln; Chaplain to King Cha. I., and Clerk of the Closet; a Poet, Orator, and able Divine; but deprived of his preferments and compelled to take refuge on the Continent, where he died at Paris 15 Nov. 1651 (having been visited by Cha. II. after his escape from the Battle of Worcester); and was buried in the cemetery of St. Germain.²

Francis Rous, 1643. He had represented Truro in Parliament in the reign of King Cha. I.; was one of the Laymen appointed by Parliament to sit in the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; was Speaker of the House of Commons (nicknamed "Barebone's Parliament,") and was himself called the "Illiterate Jew of Eton;" but though his writings are wild, he does not seem to have deserved quite so severe a censure. He was undoubtedly thrust upon the College, on the ejection of Provost Stewart, as appears by the fact, that on the 10th of February 1643, an ordinance was made by the Lords and Commons, to remove Dr. Stewart from being Provost, and to place Francis Rous, Esq. in that office, on the

plea of his having "neglected the government of the College, joined himself to those who had levied war against the Parliament, for which his revenues of the Provostship were sequestered;" and the said Francis Rous was appointed to have the Provostship for life, and to enjoy the profits thereof.³ Rous, when in Parliament, and Speaker, in January 1628, before he entered on his Provostship, had made a remarkable speech against Laud, whom he designated as an Arminian, which he said was "the spawn of a Papist. You shall find one of these," said he, "if the warmth of favour come upon him, turn into one of the frogs which arise out of the bottomless pit; see him reach out his hand to a Jesuit, who gives his hand to the Pope." Atheism, Popery, Arminianism, and Heresy (said he), are yoked together. He died 7 Jan. 1658; and his title is still recognised in the Register, by the insertion of "Hon. Francis Lord Rowse, Provost, buried 25 Jan. 1658."⁴

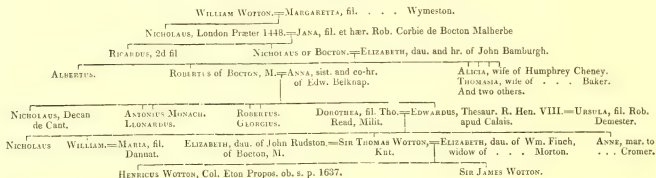
Nicholas Lockyer, 14 Jan. 1658. He resigned the Rectory of Farnham Royal on coming to this preferment;⁵ had been Chaplain to Cromwell, and a frequent preacher before the Parliament. He was deprived of his Provostship soon after the Restoration.

Nicholas Monk, S.T.P. 1660. He had been Rector of Kilhampton, Co. Cornwall; was elected Bishop of Hereford 1 Dec. 1660, confirmed 21 Dec. and consecrated 13 Jan. He died 17 Jan. 1661, having never been in his Diocese, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in St. Edmund's Chapel.

John Meredith, 3 May 1661. He had been ejected from his Fellowship of All-Soul's Coll. Oxon, and other preferments, during the Usurpation; but was restored to them all, with the Wardenship of New College, on the return of King Cha. II. He died in 1665.

¹ PEDIGREE OF WOTTON.

From Caius College Library, Camb. No. 521, in an old Visitation Book.



¹ Ackerman has given some neat lines, written by him in his sickness, in p. 52 of his Account of Eton College.

² Lords Journals, vol. vi. p. 419.

⁴ Eton Reg.

⁵ See FARNHAM ROYAL.

Richard Allestree, 8 Aug. 1665. He was a native of Uppingham, in Shropshire; was born in 1619; of Christ Church, Oxon.; S.T.P. 1660; Chaplain to the King; Canon of Christ Church, and Reg. Prof. of Divinity, which last he resigned in 1693. In 1641, he, with many other Students, took up arms in defence of King Charles I. After serving in a military capacity, he returned to his studies; but when the Parliamentary forces entered Oxford, he narrowly escaped ill usage, in consequence of having assisted in removing the Treasury from Christ Church. Soon afterwards, he again went to the army; was at the Battle of Edge Hill; and at the end of the war, entered into orders, and was chosen Canon of his College. He withdrew when the Parliamentary visitors came to Oxford: and afterwards became Chaplain to Mr. Newport, subsequently Lord Newport, with whom he lived until after the Battle of Worcester, when he was appointed, by the Royalists, to wait upon the King at Rouen; and on his return, was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. He was, however, kept prisoner near two months at Lambeth House. He was admitted to the eighth stall as a Canon of Christ Church, 27 July 1666; and served one of the Lectureships in Oxford; but gave his salary to the poor.¹

Zacharias Cradock, 24 Feb. 1680; Fellow of Eton Dec. 1671; having been educated at Queen's College, Camb. In 1656, Dr. Cudworth wrote, in the strongest terms, to Secretary Thurlow, to recommend him to Oliver Cromwell, as a proper person for the Chaplainship of the English Factory at Lisbon. Some years afterwards he

was made Canon-Residentiary of Chichester. He was chosen Provost of Eton in opposition to Waller the Poet,* who was twice disappointed of the same preferment. He died in Oct. 1695; having been famous for a Sermon on Providence, preached before King Charles II. to whom he had been Chaplain.

Henry Godolphin, 23 Oct. 1695. He was uncle of Francis Earl of Godolphin; and was appointed Fellow of Eton College in April 1677. He caused to be erected, at his own expence, a copper statue of the Founder, in the school yard; and was otherwise a considerable benefactor to the College.³ He was installed Dean of St. Paul's 18 July 1707; and died in 1732, leaving two sons and one daughter.⁴ His widow died 30 June 1743.

Henry Bland, 10 Feb. 1732. He was of King's Coll. Camb. 1695; successively Head Master of Doncaster School; Chaplain to King George II. and to Chelsea Hospital; Head Master of Eton School 1720; Canon of Windsor, and Dean of Durham: died 24 May 1746, and was buried here: having been the author of a Translation of Cato's Soliloquy into Latin, sometimes erroneously ascribed to Bishop Atterbury.⁵

Stephen Sleech, 4 June 1746. He was elected Fellow in 1729, and appointed Chaplain to the King in 1733. He died at Worpleston, in Surrey, of which place he was Rector, 8 Oct. 1765.

Edward Barnard, 25 Oct. 1765. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1738; A.M. 1742; S.T.B. 1750; S.T.P. 1756. He was inducted to the Rectory of Paul's Cray, in Kent, 28 Sept. 1752, on the presen-

¹ Watkins's Biog. Diet.; and Life of Allestree, prefixed to his Sermons, fol. 1684.

* Johnson's Life of Waller.

³ The character of Godolphin, as drawn by Dean Swift, is thus given: "He was originally intended for a trade, before his friends preferred him to be a Page at Court; which some have very unjustly objected as a reproach. He has risen gradually in four reigns, and was much more constant to his second Master King James, than some others who had received much greater obligations; for he attended the *abdicated* King to the sea-side, and kept constant correspondence with him, till his death. He always professed a sort of passion for the Queen at St. Germain's; and his letters were to her, in the style of what the French call *double entendre*. In a mixture of love and respect, he used frequently to send her little presents of those things which are agreeable to ladies, for which he always asked King William's leave, as if without her knowledge; because, if she had known that circumstance, it was to be supposed she would not accept them. Physiognomists would hardly discover in the features of this Lord, that his predominant passions were love and play; that he could sometimes scratch out a song in praise of his Mistress, with a pencil on a card; or that he had tears at command, like a woman, to be used in an intrigue of gallantry or politicks. His alliance with the Marlborough family, and his passion for the Duchess, were the cords which dragged him into a party, whose principles he naturally disliked, and whose leaders he personally hated, as they did him. He became a thorough convert by a perfect trifle; taking fire at a nickname (Volpone) delivered by Dr. Sachaverell with great indiscretion from the Pulpit, which he applied to himself; and this is one among many instances given by his enemies, that magnanimity was none of his virtues." [History of the Four Last Years of Queen Anne, in Swift's Works, vol. vi. p. 33, 4, 5.]

⁴ Sir Francis, the Provost's son, succeeded to the title of Baron Godolphin of Helston, on the death of the Earl in 1766, when the Earldom became extinct. Francis Lord Godolphin died without issue, in 1785, when the Barony also failed. [Nicholls's Lit. Anec. vol. viii. p. 391.]

⁵ Kippis's Select Collections, vol. v. p. 6; vol. viii. p. 302; and Letter in Gent. Mag. signed J. Nichols vol. liii. p. 335.

tation of the Hon. Thomas Townshend (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer,) to whom he had been private Tutor at Eton; and to the Vicarage of Ospringe, in the same County (which he resigned in 1777,) on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which Society he was Fellow, 19 April 1756, but resigned the latter in 1777. He was made Head Master of Eton School in 1754; in 1760, Canon of Windsor: and died 2 Dec. 1781. He is said to have possessed unrivalled qualities for his situation at Eton: had the power to impress his dictates and opinions on his scholars, and thus lessened the necessity of corporal correction. He knew how to awaken love and create fear, with admirable address. Boys who would have been hardened by the infliction of punishment, trembled at his rebuke. His dignity of manner, and liberality of sentiment and conduct, illuminated classical instruction, and instilled the principles of the gentleman. He worked by persuasion, and possessed in a superior degree the power of employing it.

William Hayward Roberts, D.D. 12 Dec. 1781.¹

Jonathan Davies, 14 Dec. 1791. He was of King's Coll. Camb. 1755; having been Assistant Master in Eton School; and in 1773, Head Master. He died in Dec. 1809; and by his Will bequeathed 1000*l.* to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship similar to those of Lord Craven: one of

which he had himself enjoyed. He also left 2000*l.* to King's College, Cambridge, to augment the Fund of that Society for the purchase of Advowsons.

Joseph Goodall, D.D. 21 Dec. 1809. He had been elected to King's Coll. Camb. in 1778; was Head Master of Eton School in 1801; and the amiable, learned, and benevolent Provost during about thirty-four years; dying in 1843, endeared to and esteemed and beloved by all who were acquainted with his learning, benevolence, and worth. He was succeeded by

Francis Hodgson, B.D. who is also Rector of Cottisford, Co. Oxon.



THE SEAL OF THE PROVOST.

THE CHAPEL,



which is a very stately building, founded in 1441, occupies the south side of the larger quadrangle. In the year 1700, it underwent considerable repairs, towards the expense of which Dr. Godolphin was an ample contributor. The alterations were conducted under the direction of that great architect Sir Christopher Wren, who, as he did in other places, as well as Inigo Jones before him, introduced the inappropriate designs of Grecian architecture, though upon what principle of propriety, taste, or local effect, can not well be conceived. His altar-piece, which was in that style, and beautifully composed, covered the ancient one of Gothic character, with its niches and other characteristic decorations. At that time many of the ancient grave-stones were disturbed, while the mural monuments were concealed, particularly about the chancel, by the new wainscoting and altar. These memorials of the dead were very numerous; and a collection of their inscriptions, which is among the Bodleian MSS. was made from the papers of Mr. Thomas

Woodward, some time chapel-clerk. There it appears, that the earliest of them, in point of date, was on the grave of Provost Westbury; it was on a brass plate, in the middle of the first ascent in the choir, previous to the alterations. Among the distinguished persons whose ashes are contained in this Chapel, are Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, Henchman to King Hen. VIII.; John Longland, Bishop

¹ See an account of his Biography under FARNHAM ROYAL, of which Church he was Rector. [See vol. iii. p. 279.]

of Lincoln, who had acquired the favour of that Monarch by his defence of the divorce from Queen Catherine; Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton, and Provost of this College, who founded the Savilian Professorships of Astronomy and Geometry at Oxford; Sir Henry Wotton, an eminent Ambassador, Statesman, and Scholar, as well as Provost of the College in the reign of James I.; Francis Rous, a distinguished writer among the Puritans, and one of the Lords of Cromwell's Upper House, who died Provost in the year 1658; and Dr. Allestree, Provost in the reign of Charles II. Dr. Nathaniel Ingelo, Fellow, who died in 1683, was also interred in this Chapel.¹ To these may be added, the Earl of Waldegrave, who was drowned during the period of his education in this College, in 1783; and Dr. Dampier, late Bishop of Ely, the son of a former Master of the Lower School, and afterwards Dean of Durham. In the adjoining cemetery belonging to it, is the tomb of the excellent, learned, and ever-memorable John Hales. In the ante-chapel is a statue of the Founder, by *Bacon*, which was erected in 1786, the sum of 600*l.* having been bequeathed for that purpose, by the Rev. Edward Bentham, Fellow of the College, who died in 1783. The Parish Church of Eton, called in ancient records Eton Gildables, having been suffered to fall into decay, the inhabitants were permitted to attend divine service in the College Chapel; but, to remedy the inconvenience which they experienced, a Chapel of Ease was erected for them in the town, at the sole expense of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, so eminent for his public and private benevolence, then Fellow of the College. The Provost of Eton is Perpetual Rector; and, as it has already been more particularly mentioned, possesses Archidiaconal jurisdiction within the parish. The whole length of the Chapel, including the ante-chapel, is 175 feet. This, however, seems to have been a diminution of the original design, as, by an order of the Founder, dated Eton, 12 March 1447 (26 Hen. VI.) the Chapel was to be in length, within side, 207 feet, the body 104, the choir 103, the breadth of the choir 32 feet, and the height of the walls, from the ground-work to the crests of the battlements, 80 feet. So minute were his directions in all the parts, that he attended even to the height of the steps to the altar.²

The College Chapel has lately (1843) undergone very extensive alterations. The side-walls of the principal part of the edifice, which were covered with wainscot to a considerable height, and also the screen which concealed the fine old Gothic stone-work, have been removed, and the altar-piece, as well as several ancient monuments, brought to light. A stone-pulpit, elaborately carved, has been erected near the altar, in keeping with the character of the edifice. It is also in contemplation to remove the remainder of the wainscoting, and throw back the screen and organ-gallery about sixteen feet into the ante-chapel. The old organ has been removed, and a new one erected in its place at a cost of 800 guineas. The alterations and improvements in the Chapel alone will cost little less than 4000*l.* and which have been executed under the direction of Mr. Shaw.

In the Chapel were these inscriptions:

Hic positus est Edmondus Hobartus Henrici Hobarti Militis, et causarum Regis Jacobi Patroni Generalis Filius, Alumnus hujus Scholæ suavissimus 14 Oct. 1607.

Corpus, Fama, Animus comites olim, invida vinclum
Mors scidit, Hoc marmor corpus, Famam hæc Scholæ
cælum

Sursum Animum rapuit, vinclø hæc magis omnia certo
Olim læta dies junget, cæløq; reponet.³

On another:

Philippus Botteler Domini
Joannis Botteler Equitis Aurati
Filius obiit 29 die
Augusti An'o Domini 1613.

¹ He was the author of a Romance, called *Bentevoglio and Urania*, to which an allusion is made in the following passage of his epitaph: "Cujus stylus, dum dramate pietatem, ad Christi morem suaviter insinuat, an ingeniosus an patheticus sit magis, vicissim acriter et diu contenditur quæ lite nondum sopitâ, feliciter quiescit autor eruditus beatam præstolans resurrectionem, donec decisionis dies supremum illuxerit."

² Copia ultima voluntatis, R.H. VI. pro Collegiis suis regalibus perficiendis.

³ Le Neve's Mon. Anglic. vol. i. p. 16, ex MS. Woodward.

Hic me Castalio cupientem assuescere Fonti
Mors rapit, et vivides crescenti intercepti Annos
Hic puro mihi rore recentes imbuat ortus
Hic cineres sperare jubet meliora sepultos.¹

On another :

Matthæus Bust è Coll. Regali illo
Cantab. in hoc Ætonense ascitus,
primo et quadragesimo post anno
et animum, et hoc carnis sue
depositum Christo commendavit.

Obijt Vice Præpositus Maij 22 A.D. 1613,
Ætatis suæ 69.

On another :

TOUTE PREST.
Memoriæ Sacrum

Thomas Moravius in Strathinora Scotiæ ex
illustri Moraviorum Tiliberdinorum stirpe per
atrumq; parentem ortus, ob pietatem sine superstitione
Doctrinam sine Morositate, sapientiam sine pompa,
è multis electus fuit, qui Caroli Eboracensis Ducis
illustrissimi Pueritiæ erudiendæ adhiberetur; quo
in munere, tanta cum fide et industria versatus est,
ut eidem postea Walliæ Principi renuntiato, a
supplicibus libellis, et ab epistolis esse promeruerit:
Mox vero ad hujus Collegij Præfecturam translatus,
annum vix unum superfuat; quippe acerbissimo
calculi dolore tortus, excisionem incredibili paticulâ,
sed infelicitate perpassus, diem clausit extremum,
et Collegis suis, et amicis, et bonis omnibus triste
sui desiderium relinquens. Anno Ætatis 59. Anno
Domini 1623. April 9.

Honorarium hunc tumulum, Conjugalis Officij
qualecunq; Monumentum, Jana Moravia, ex illustri
Drummoniorum familia oriunda,
Uxor mæstissima Marito Charissimo
P. P.²

On another :

Hic jacet Johannes Wells olim Alumnus hujus Colle-
gij, bonæ indolis Adolefcens, filius Antonij Wells Rec-
toris de Stoke Doyle in Com. Northton. qui immatura
morte obiit anno ætatis decimo sexto, sepultus decimo
die Martij An. Dom. Millesimo Sexcentesimo tricesimo.

In obitum Johannis Wells Coll.
Æton. Alumni Studiosissimi

Conquerar an taceam? jacet hic jacet hujus Alumnus
Gymnasij, et sanctum condidit Umbra caput.
Conquerar, haud taceam, jacet in tellure sepultus

Et Pietatis amans, et bonitatis habens;
Hunc velut amissum Memphis deplorat Osym, ³
Qui musas coluit, pacis amore pius.³

In the Chapel yard, round the verge of a stone :

Gulielmus Day Generosus
Octoginta duos bene cum compleverat annos
xix Novembris Anno Dôï
Ictus morte cadit jacet sub marmore corpus.

On another :

Musarum & Charitum Amor
Johannes Halesius
(Nomen non tam Hominis quàm Scientiæ)
Hic non jacet,
At lutum quod assumptis optimum
infra ponitur:
Nam certè supra mortales emicuit
Moribus suavissimis
Ingenio subtilissimo pleno pectore sapuit
Mundo sublimior
Adeoque aptior Angelorum consortio
Ætatis suæ 72.
Impensis Pet. Curwenai
Olim hujus Coll. Alumnus.⁴

On the south side of the Chapel is a handsome
monument, with these arms on a shield :

Dexter Gu. an eagle displayed with double tete Arg.
between three fleurs-de-lis impaling the same coat, viz.,
Godolphin impaling Godolphin. Crest : A dolphin em-
bowed Proper.

H. S. E.

Henricus Godolphin, S.T.P.
Francisci Godolphin Equitis de Balneo Filii
Frater vero Sidneii Comitissæ de Godolphin
Olim Magnæ Britanniciæ Thesaurarii
Qui magno et Patriæ et Ecclesiæ bono natu videbatur
In omni vitæ tenore semper idem sibi constans
Collegij hujus cum per annos xvij. socius fuisset
Eidem per annos 37 summa cum laude prefuti
In viro enim vitæ sanctimonia animi modestia
Ingenij lenitate, morum elegantia
Largaque in egenos liberalitate conspicuo
Eluxerunt etiam insignis literarum et literatorum amor
Mira in consiliandis hominum animis prudentia
Et in rebus agendis singularis plæne solertia
Quas in illo virtutes præconis haud fallaci testantur
Summa Sociorum per omne illud tempus concordia

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 40, ex MS. Woodward.

² He was buried, as appears by the Parish Register, 20 May 1656.

³ Ibid. p. 86-7.

⁴ Ibid. p. 126.

Collegium multis sui partibus de novo fere extructum
Imprimis Templum hoc magno aere nec minori arte
instauratum

Gymnasium optimarum literatum cultura florentissimum

Magnus eruditorum numerum quos ad munera

Ecclesiastica adscivit.

Ecclesiarum denique multarum exiles redivit

Illius munificentia dum jam in vivis esset aucti

Præter alia complura animi liberalissimi et

beneficentissimi monumenta

Idem Ecclesie Cathedralis

Divi Pauli Lond.

Canonicus primum Residentiarius

fuit dein Decanus

Quam dignitatem cum per annos

xix. egregie sustinisset

raro sane exempto jam senior ultro abdicavit

Ut in Etonæ suæ gremium

se totum condens

Solutus curis in otio sacro

Deo vacaret

Post sexennium in hoc amabili

secessu placidè exactum:

Obiit 29 Jan. Anno Salut. 1732 ætat. 85.

Superstite Fæmina lectissima

Maria Siduei Godolphin Arm. filia

quæ tres ille suscepit liberos

Henricum Franciscum et Mariam

Quorum primus optimæ spei adolescens

Immatura morte præreptus est

Anno Dom. MDCCXXIII. æt. XVII.

Mariam in Matrimonio habet

Gulielmus Owen Arm. de Porkington

propè Oswestry in Com. Salop.

Franciscus Optimo Parenti.

On a plate of brass is the effigy of a female with a square head-dress, having long lappets, the sleeves of her gown turned up with large cuffs of ermine, and the gown embroidered down the border; which appears to have had other effigies connected therewith, for on a small slip of brass are these words:

Pray for the soull of John Chelde, Margaret, Esabell, and Alys his wyfis, & all ther chyldern, on whose soulls Jhu have mercy amen.

There is also a fine effigy of a Priest standing in the stall of his Prebend, between richly ornamented columns supporting cinquefoil-headed

arches and tracery: and at his feet a plate of brass, with the lines underneath:



Marmor hoc Henrici Bost ossa tegit illi
Moribus et studio candida vita decus
Artibus et sacre potatum fonte sophie
Ornavit musis pluribus Oxonium
Illius auspicii elemosina conjugis uncti
Edwardi quarti larga pr . . . opem
Hujus collegii dextro . . . habenas
Prepositus tenuit nec secus hic obiit.

. . . . quod est patris quod prepositi moritenus
 Dotavit sponsam manore parpetus
 Sunt alii plures tituli . . . laude ferenda
 Facta vix
 Posi
 Febua reguabat in orbe
 Cum rapuit mundo tercia parta virum.

On an immense black marble slab, near the steps leading into the Chapel, is a renovated inscription commemorative of the celebrated Provost, Sir Henry Wotton, with these arms cut very large and deep in the stone:

Quarterly, 1. A saltire engrailed; 2. . . . on a chief a lion passant; 3. On a bend cotized, three eagles' displayed; 4. A fess counter compone and between six crosses patteè 3 and 3.

The inscription is the same, which the learned and extraordinary personage over whose remains it is placed, directed to be inscribed on his monument:

Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus Auctor:
 Disputandi Pruritus Ecclesiarum Scabies.
 Nomen alias quære.

On a brass plate in the shape of a heart, affixed to a slab near the south-east angle of the ante-chapel, with a scull at the lower point:

Optimam Conjugem
 Janam Goad filiam
 Edmund Woodhall Armig.
 Trium Filiorum Duarum Filiarum.
 Matrè et quinto partv
 Mortuam Anno Ætatis 34
 Deo Immortali acceptum
 Refert Redditque con-
 creditam exuvias hic
 Depositis G. G.
 Maritus
 1657.



On a brass escutcheon on the same stone:

A chevron [Or.] between three lioncels ramp. [Arg.]
Goad: impaling quarterly 1 and 4 [Arg.] a cross moline
 [Gu.] in dexter chief an Ermine. *Woodhall*. 2 and 3
 quarterly and a cross quarterly counter
 changed.

Near the steps ascending to the entrance of the Chapel, are large brasses, with two shields be-

tween the finials, of arches and tabernacle work: the arms become obscure and nearly obliterated: on the sinister shield, may however be traced "a fess between three bucks' heads cabossed."

On a monumental brass, very strongly engraved, below the effigy of a man in a gown, with ruff and quilled ruffles:

THOMAS ALLENUS WIGORNIENSIS,
 VIR PIETATE INSIGNIS,
 THEOLOGUS PRESTANTISSIMUS,
 MULTARUM [OPTIMA]RUM LINGUARUM
 VARIEQ; ERUDITIONIS CALLENTISSIMUS.
 IN COLLEGIU' HOC, (IN QUO DIU SOCIUS VIXIT,) IN
 COLLEGIA INSUPER ALIA,
 LOCAQ; IN QUIBUS ALIQUAM VITE SUÆ PARTEM
 POSUIT PIE MUNIFICUS, HIC JACET
 OBIIT DIE 10 MENS' OCTOB.
 ANNO 1636.

On a black marble:

Here lyeth interr'd Katherina, the obedient Daught'r of Richard Francklin, Gent. & Elis his Wife, and virtuous wife of George Townshend, Gent. by y^e side of her Brother, Rob^t Francklin, and near to John Townshend, her eldest son. She dyed in Childbed, at Putney, in y^e County of Surrey, in the 29th year of her age; and having a desire to be buried in this Church, where she receiv'd her Baptism, her Body was by her Husband brought hither and here buried the 17th day of January 1640.

On another:

To the Honour & Safeguard of her Dust, whose rare virtues have made her life exemplary, her loss deplorable, her memory precious: Elizabeth, Daughter of M^r Richard & Elis Francklin, the wife of M^r Giles Baker, the Mother onely of one Daughter who bare her name, & lieth here also at her feet, her sorrowful Husband, in token of his Piety & Love, hath made this lasting Dedication. She dyed the 4th of October 1641, ætatis 23.

On another:

Juxta hoc Marmor breve Mortalitatis speculum, Exuvie jacent JANÆ OXENBRIDGE, quæ nobili, si id dixisse attinet, paterno BUTLEIORUM, materno CLAVERINGIORUM, genere orta Johanni Oxenbrigio Collegii Ætonensis socio nupsit; prosperorum deinceps et adversorum Consors ei fidelissima; Quem Religionis causâ oberantem, usq; ad incertam *Bermude* insulam secula, nec mare vastum, nec tempestes horridas exhorruit; sed delicato corpore quos non labores exantlavit, quæ non obivit itinera? Tantum Mariti potuit Amor, sed magis

Dei. Tandem cum redeunte Conscientiarum Libertate in Patriam Redux, magnam partem Angliæ cum Marito pervagata (qui lætus undequaq; de novo disseminasset Evangelium) ipsa maximum Ministerii sui decus et antiquâ Modestiâ eandem animarum capturam domi quam ille soris exercens, hic tandem, Divino nutu, cum illo consedit.

Pietatis erga Deum, Charitatis erga proximo, Conjugalis et Materni affectûs, omnium virtutum Christianarum exemplum debebat inimitabile, donec quinq; annorum Hydropse laborans per lenta incrementa ultra Humani Corporis modum intumuit: Anima interim spei plena, Fidei ingens, stagnanti humorum diluvio tranquille vehebatur, et tandem post 77 peregrinationis Annos, 23 Aprilis Anno 1653 evolavit ad Cœlos tanquam Columba ex Arcâ Corporis. Cujus semper dulci, semper amatæ memoriæ mœrens maritus posuit: Flentibus juxta quatuor liberis Daniele, Bathshua, Elizabetha, Maria.

Francisca quoq; ejusdem Johannis Oxenbridge Uxor, Franciscæ et Hezekiæ Woodward unica filia Christi, et inde Parentum, Mariti, Pauperum amantissima, nec minus etiam amata, obiit; tamen Connubij (25 ætatis) anno nondum expleto, in ipso Theodoræ animulæ suæ partu, animam Deo enixa. Posuit superstes Maritus altero lapide morti propriâ.¹

On another:

Alexander Southwood, Generosus, Agro Devonienſi natus, cum Londini ætatem ad senectutem traduxisset secessum ruris hic nactus Morti placavit Animâq; Deo redditâ substrato marmore corpus deposuit. Obijt 27^o. Mart. An^o. Salutis 1657.

On another:

Me forte Lector flere si videas
Absterge Lachrymas, Lege Literulas
Causam cognosces;
Nempe

Hic sita est lectissima Fœmina
Maria Ric. Batemanni nuper
Socii hujus Collegii longè dignissimi
Uxorſq; Cecilie filia, quæ Joanni
Collins juncta connubis, integerri-
mis suavissimisq; moribus, insigne
præbuit viva solatium; defuncta
reliquit triste desiderium: nata
est Junii 4 A.D. 1635, Denata est
Feb. 15 A.D. 1657.²

On a mural tablet of white marble, in the ante-chapel, on the south side, near the entrance into the Chapel:

M. S.

Edwardi Barnard, S.T.P.
qui Scholæ Etonensis disciplinam et famam
per annos undecim anxietate stabilivit
Magister Informator
Collegium deinde per sedecim annos
feliciter administravit
Præpositus.
Vir acerrimi ingenii
variæque eruditione cumulatus;
morbis integerimis,
pietate conspicuus.

Concionator vehemens, facundus;
idemque veritatis subtilis indagator.
In colloquiis venustus et admirabilis;
facietiarum scatebris abundans,
et verbis Attico lepore conditiis.
Ut indolem penitus noscas, Lector,
fuit vir ille memorabilis
ad maximas capessendas
à Naturâ comparatus;
ad quovis munus obeundum
instructissimus.

Vixit annos LXIV. menses VII.
decessit IV. Nonas Decembris,
Anno Salutis MDCLXXXI;
et Harpendeniæ, in agro Hertfordienſi
sepultus est.
Hoc marmor

Edvardus (quem unicum habuit) Filius
Parenti optimo et dilectissimo
Mœrens poni curavit.

On a mural monument of white marble:

P. M.

Georgii Comitſ de Waldegrave
Pueri decennis
qui, vix jam Etonensis adscriptus
dum puerili lavandi studio temere gestiabat
vicini fluminis gurgite abreptus interiit
Heu! spes suorum irritas!
Quem enim ex indolis atque morum
perspectâ jam suavite
ex felicissimo ingenio optimis artibus
quas docilis admodum arripiebat imbuto
Generi nobilissimo decori olim futurum

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 18-19, ex MS. Woodward.

² Ibid. p. 56, ex MS. Woodward.

Sibi nec injuria promittebunt
nunc repentino casu extinctum

Lacrymis prosequuntur

Nat Id. Jun 1784.

Ob. tert. Kal. Jul. 1794.

Arms : Party per pale Arg. and Gu. *Supporters :* An Earl's coronet.

On a slab over the grave :

George, 5th Earl of Waldegrave; born 13th June 1784; died 29th June 1794.

On another slab in the pavement :

William Lane Kitson of Sandford, Devon; born the 15th of March 1768; died much lamented the 4th of December 1784.

On another :

To the Memory of M^{rs} Catherine Middleton of Eton, Widow of the late John Middleton, Esq. of Belsay Castle, Northumberland, who departed this life the 18th of November 1822, aged 74 years.

On a slip of brass, in a slab near the west door :

Pagens verbi dibini præro, domusq.

Festius socius, saxa sub ista jacet.

On another :

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF EDWARD UNDERHYLL, CITIZEN & HABERDASHER OF LONDON, WHO DYED THE XIth DAY OF FEBRUARY ANO DNI 1606.

On a small plate is the effigy, in fine preservation, of a man in armour, with very round-toed greaves, large spurs, a long and very broad sword by his left side, and short dagger at his right, a skirt of plate-mail, chain gorget, head uncovered, hair combed straight down on each side of the face to the shoulders; and beard shaven.

On another plate of brass, the inscription below :

Saxus hic tumulus Thomæ Edgcomb

Continet ossa lapis, Terra terra tegit

Hic, inter socios quos hac habet inclita sedes

Ordine primus erat præpositus; ; uice

Qui du uiuebat, vita prægebat honestu

Ac ut uita fuit, mors quoq; ; talis erat

**Mors bona, uita simul, Deus hac da', dat quoq; ;
et illa**

Et dabit ut bonus est munera utriq; ; sua

Unde quide, spes est, du corpus dormit mane

Quod uigilat melior pars, meliore loco.

The effigy has the name inscribed below it; and on a small slip of brass, above the figure,
xix. die August A^o Mdxlv.

On another slab :

DORMITORIU' CORPORIS JOHANNIS CLAVERING QUONDA'

SOCI COLLEGII DE MERTON IN OXON, ET QUONDA'

SOCI HUIUS COLLEGII E STIRRE CLAVERINGIORU.

DE CALALY IN NORTHUMBRIA ORIUNDI GRATISSIMU'

RESUSSITANTE CLAMOREM EXPECTANTIS

QUI OBIIT VICE PREPOSITUS IBIDEM UNDECIMO

DIE OCTOBRI 1612 AN^o ÆTATIS SUE 78.

The effigy represents him in his clerical habit, and is in good preservation.

In the floor of an enclosed chapel, or portion of the north aisle, contiguous to the choir, is a large plate of brass, with an effigy of an Ecclesiastic in his surplice or robe, having on the left breast a badge, with the Cross of St. George, and a label proceeding from his breast, encompassing his head, with these words: **Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.** Below the feet, a coat of arms: A chevron charged with three lilies, between three talbots' or wolves' heads erased; on a chief the letter **T** between two escallops.

Below, the effigies of a man in a richly-furred gown (partly mutilated), his feet standing on a bed of flowers, and of a woman in a close gown, with large cuffs at the wrists, and an embroidered girdle fastened with large rose or jewel before, from which depends a cord and tassel, the skirts of the dress festooned and trimmed with a broad fringe or border of ermine, is the following inscription :

Under thys stone lyeth the corps of Robert Stokys & Elizabeth hys wyfe, which Robert departed thys natural lyfe the xvj. daie of February, and the sayd Elizabeth the xth day of Marche anno dni Mdxlv. on whose soules & all Christyan soules Iesus have mercy.

Below a small figure of an Ecclesiastic, in his sacerdotal habit, are these words :

Orate p^r aia' mri' Rici Ardern quda' socii huj. collegii q' obiit xij. die maij A^o M^o v^o. ix. rui. aie' p'priet. drus.

On a plate of brass :

An^o Mdxlii. August xliii. Daye
Under this stone leth Thomas Smith, late a
fellowe heare
And of Cambridg M^r of arte of y^e Kyngs
colledge heare
He did dep^rie from earthlie life y^e tyme above
exprest
Whose soule we hope dothe now remain in
Abrams brest.

On another :

Pray for the soules of Robt Bede gentelman
and merbell his wyf late of the Towne of Burne=
ham the whi^{ch} Robert decessed the xi. day of
May in the yere of our lord god Mcccc. and
xv. on whose soules Jhu^s have mercy Amen.

On another, below the effigy of a Priest :

Hac horman' binno requiescit amice viator
Poene annos numerans lustra vicena suos
Et visi quod superum vita mehore potitur
Perpetuo in terris vivere dignus erat
Artibus ingenuis vita pietate sagaci
Ingenio si quis maxim' vie fuit
Optima doctrina varie monumenta reliquit
Scriptaque vell doctis inspicienda viris
Contemptor mundi precibus studiis que vicissim
Partitus vita est tempora longa sua
Ossa igitur gelido servantur clausa sepulchro
Celestes animā rem' adisse domos

Anno Domini 1525^o 12 Aprilis.

On another, below the effigy of an Ecclesiastic
in his robes, wearing a low round cap, his hands
devoutly pressed together, and elevated to his
breast :

Auda marmore lapis hic tegit ossa magistri
Thome Barker erat Henrici tempore sexti
Huj' collegii socius benefactor eidem
Precipuus Vicepreposit' ter sex simil aⁿis
Post longū studium virtus et pagina sacra
Sublimavit eum doctoratus ad honorem
In Petworth rector doctoris canonicatum
Possedit fuerat illi cicestria tunicæ.
Postea p'posit' electus cessit honori
Nolens id meminit mors indignam regis
Tandem mors q'situr accessit et abstulit illū
In pentacostes festo tuo sole locato

In celi medio mensis lux septima sexti
Tūc fuit in E. quater necnō x. bis q't' anno
Adde novem precor ut aie' lux luceat ejus
Semp. et eterna requies donet eid'e Amen.

On another, below a larger figure of a Priest,
in good preservation :

Pray for the soule of William Wolstrode
late petycanon of Wyndesore whiche decessed
the first day of May the yere of our Lord
Mvtrij. on whose soule Jhu^s have mercy.

On the north side of the ante-chapel, in the
angle, near the entrance into the chapel, stands a
beautiful ancient font of white marble, of an
octagon shape, elegantly carved in relief, and sup-
ported by a pedestal on a square plinth.

Near the outer door is a curious old brass desk,
probably used formerly by the officiating Minister
in the chapel. It is hollow, and perforated by
numerous apertures amongst the carving with
which it is decorated, so as to give great assistance
to the voice, by increasing the sound. At the
respective corners, within borders, are four figures,
perhaps designed to represent the vision of the
Apocalypse ; and in the centre, within another
circular border and a series of open arches, is a
shield of arms, viz. : Party per fess and per pale
in chief, dexter a fleur-de-lis, sinister a lion ramp.
in base three lilies slipped. At the bottom of the
desk, in the middle, *F. M. S.* ; and on a scroll or
fillet, at the top, *MAYA assu'pta est.* The
other side or face of the desk is similarly orna-
mented, excepting, that when the name of "*Jesus*"
is inscribed on the one, the word "*Mercy*" appears
on the other.

On a handsome mural tablet, in the ante-
chapel :

Sub hoc marmore sepultus est
Thomas Dampier, S.T.P.
Primum Roffensis deinde Eliensis Episcopus
Thomæ Dampier S.T.P. hujusce Scholæ ostiarii
Decani Dunelmensis
Filius natu maximus
Intra hoc parietes natus et educatus
Literas humaniores quas hic Alumnus didicerat
In Collegio Regali apud Cantabrigienses socius excoluerat
Morum integritate et Vitæ Innocentiâ ornavit

Ecclesie Roffensis cujus Decanatu per viginti annos
functus est.

Sexcennis præfuit

Eliensi eheu! vix plus triennium

Clerum sibi commissum summâ cum Fide

Diligentiâ tuebatur

Sapientia Gravitate Clementiâ singulari regebat.

Ecclesie Anglicanæ

Cujus Doctrinam Disciplinamq' apprime coluit.

Strenuus et vigil Defensor

Nullum unquam aut constantis Præsulis

Aut doctissimi Theologi officium omisit.

Nat. Etonæ 25^o die

Jan. Anno Dom. 1748-9

Subitâ morte corruptus Londini

13^o die Maii 1812

Hic inter Etonenses suos requiescit.

In the ante-chapel, near the west wall, is a statue of King Henry VI. by *Bacon*, erected in 1786, with this inscription on the pedestal :

Posuit

Edvardus Betham

Collegii Hujusce Socius.¹

The statue is of white marble, exquisitely sculptured. On a column, on which are embossed the Arms of the College, and of King's College, Cambridge, lies a representation of the Statute-Book, placed on the Charter of Foundation, and supporting a Model of the Chapel, on which rest the hands of the Founder. This fine piece is reported to have cost the donor 500*l*.

Amongst the sepulchral stones which have been despoiled of their brasses, the marks of effigies, escutcheons, and inscription-plates, may be traced on the left hand of the approach to the choir from the ante-chapel; and within which,

Here lyeth buried Rychard Grey, Lord Grey of Cotenore, Wylton & Ruthyn, and on of the heyres apparent to Richard Erl of Kent, sone to Edmond Lord Grey, broder & heyre to George Lord Grey and Thomas Lord Grey, and Henchman to our Sovareign Lord Kyng Henry the VIII. the whiche Richard decessed the xxviii. day of October in the yere of our Lord M.V.XXI. (1521).²

The following inscriptions, copied from the Monastical Anglicanum, have been preserved by Le Neve, ex Woodward's MSS.:

On a marble tablet in the chapel :

Optimam Conjugem

Janam Goad filiam

Edmundi Woodball, Armig.

Trium filiorum, duarum

Filiarum Matrè et à quinto

partu mortuam Anno æt. 34.

Deo immortali acceptam

refert redditq; concreditam

exuvijs hic depositis

G. G. Maritus

1657.

On another :

Nathaniell Bigg,

Filius natu maximus Ricardi

Bigg Armigeri de Hayneshill in

Parochiâ de Hurst et Comit. Wiltoniæ

ex Maria uxore ejus 2^{da}.

Scholæ Etonensis Discipulus

Immaturâ Febri correptus obiit

Martij 30, 1676. Anno Ætatis 16

tum proximè elapso.

On another:

Samuel Thornton

Filius natu minor Rogeri Thornton

de Fordham in Comitatu Cantabrigiensi

Armigeri, et à serenissimo Rege Car. II^o

propter eximiam indolem in numerum

nobilium asseclarum ante annos allectus

Scholæ Etonensis Discipulus

Undecennis obiit Ætonæ

Jul. xv. MDCLXXVIII.

On a black marble slab :

Ricardus Allestree Præpositus

obiit 28 Jan. 1680.

On mural tablet of white marble, on the north side of the chapel:

H. S. I.

Ricardus Allestree

Cathedræ Theologiæ in Universitate Oxoniensi

Professor Regius

¹ The Rev. Edward Betham, B.D. gave 2000*l*. in the Three per Cents. towards the Botanical Garden at Cambridge; and a letter of thanks from the University was publicly read in April 1783, for this generous benefaction. [Gent. Mag. sub anno, vol. liii. P. 1, p. 442.] He also gave four Exhibitions to King's College, and founded and endowed a Charity-School. [Ibid. p. 88.]

² Wood's Add. to Dugd. ex Harleian MSS. no. 1056, 3608.

Ecclesiæ Christi ibidem Præbendarius
et

Collegii hujus Etonensis Præpositus.

Munijs istis singulis ita par ut et omnibus major
In disputationibus irrefragabilis concionibus flexanimus.

Negolijs Solers, Vitâ integer, Pietate sanctus,
Episcopales insulas eadem industria entavit qua alij
ambiunt;

cui rectius visum Ecclesiam defendere,
instruere, ornare quàm regere

Laboribus Studiisque perpetuis exhaustus,

Morte, si quis alius, præmaturâ, obiit
vir desideratissimus Januarii 28 Anno 1630,
ætatis 61. Nobile sibi Monumentum Aræ

adjacentis Latus occidentale quod à

Fundamentis propriis Expensis struxit,
vivos sibi statuit. Brevem hanc

Tabellam Hæredes Defuncto posuere.

Arms : . . . A chief: over all, a bend charged with
three escutcheons, each having a chief
Crest : An ostrich with a fish in its beak.

On another:

M. S.

Hic jacet Elisabetha Cox

Uxor Petri Cox Generosi

Eatonæ Incolæ

Filia Francisci Vernon Armigeri

De Hartingford Bury in Com. Hertford

Fidissima Marito

Parentibus obsequentissima

Amantissima Liberorum

Virtutum plena, et coelo matura

è vitâ excessit

10^o Julii

Anno { Domini 1681

{ Ætatis suæ 32.

On another :

Recessus Nathanielis Iugelo S.T.P.
hujus Coll. 33 (plura minus) Annos Socij

Cujus Stylus (dum Dramate pietatem
ad Xth. morem suaviter insinuat)

An ingeniosus an patheticus sit magis

Vicissim acriter ac diù contenditur

Quâ lite nondum sopitâ

Feliciter quiescit Autor eruditus

Beatam præstolans Resurrectionem

Donec decisionis Dies illuxerit.

Anno 62 ætatis denatus est

3^o Id. Aug. 1683.

On another:

H. S. I.

Johannes Rosewell, S. S. T. B.

Canonicus Windsorensis

Scholæ Regiæ Etonensis Informator,

Et ejusdem Collegij Socius, unanimis

Præpositi et Sociorum suffragiis electus,

Quod testimonium vivi præstantis

Vivi præstantissimi præstantissimum tribuerunt;

Dulce decus vivo et victurum mortuo Monumentum

De quo plura dici

Modestissimo non decet

Clarissimo non opus est.

Vixit Annos quinquaginta

obiit 30 Octob. A. MDCLXXXIV.

Qui bono publico ferè totus vixit,

Eidem moriens sua ferè omnia reliquit.

On another:

H. S. E.

Thomas Mountague, S. T. B.

Olim Collegij Regalis apud Cantab. Socius,

Scholæ Ætonensis inferior deinde superior Informator,

Collegii deniq; ejusdem Socius.

Inaffectatæ Pietatis, sinceræ Probitatis, suavissimi
candoris

Exemplar conspicuum

Obijt vij. Id. Octob. A.D. MDCCXI.

An. ætatis suæ LXXVI.

Eodem Sepulchro Jana uxor ejus optima

(Duarum filiarum sui simillarum Mater charissima)
unâ in Domino requiescit.

On another:

Hic situs est

Zacharias Cradock, S.T.P.

Hujus Collegii B. M. de Etona Præpositus

Ubi in Socium admissus

iv. Non. Decembr. Ann. MDCLXXI.

Atq; in Præpositum electus

vi. Cal. Mart. Ann. MDCLXXX.

Obijt

xvii. Kal. Novembr. Ann. MDCCXV.

Quem agebat ætatis suæ LXII.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of Richard Francklin, Gent.
aged 68 years, who dyed Feb. 16, A.D. 1681, and of
Elis. his wife, aged 54, who dyed Apr. 2, A.D. 1687.

On another :

In hope of a joyfull Resurrection to Eternal life at
the last day. Here lieth the body of Mary, late wife
of Owen Buckingham, of London, Esq. who dyed the

8th of December 1694. She was daughter of Richard Francklin, of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, Gent. & Elis. his Wife, the only Sister of George Francklin, who are all interred near this place.

On another :

Here lyeth the Body of George Francklin, Gent. only son of Richard Francklin and Elis. his wife, aged 30 years, who died November 21st A.D. 1691.

Above the figure of an angel, in basso relievo, with a Greek inscription :

Underneath are interred the remains of the Reverend Edward Tew, a Member and Vice President of this

College, who died Aug^t 30th 1818, aged 82. And of Catharine his wife, of the Family of Agnew, of Locknow, in Scotland, who died March 29th 1817, aged 68.

On a marble in the pavement of the ante-chapel :

Johannes Burton, S.T.P.

Collegii Eton Socius

Obiit A.D. 1771,

æt. 75.

Vir inter primos

Doctus Ingeniosus Pius

Opum Contemptor

Ingenuæ Juventulis

Fautor eximius.

The Upper School was erected at the expense of 1500*l.* by Dr. Allstree, Provost of the College. It forms the western face of the larger quadrangle, and is supported on that side by an arcade, with double columns of the Doric order, the whole structure presenting an elevation worthy of Sir Christopher Wren, who designed it. The school-room is spacious, and of fine proportions, but fitted up in a plain manner with wainscot, having a handsome elevated seat for the head-master at the north end, and others for the assistants, with forms for the scholars, in uniform arrangement. At the south end is a large staircase, which ascends both to the chapel and the school. At the other end is the school-library, communicating with the chambers of the upper-master, for whose attendants there are adjoining rooms below, with a school for writing, and its accompaniments.

The Lower School is in the building on the north side of this quadrangle, and beneath a part of the principal dormitory, or long chamber, as it is generally denominated. It is a room of considerable length, but not of a proportionate height, with a range of ancient oak arches on either side, and the seats of the scholars behind them. There is a tradition, that it has been the splendid college-stable of former times ; but the better account is, that Sir Henry Wotton fitted it up with pillars, on which might be painted pictures of Greek and Roman authors, for the instruction of the boys. A lower dormitory, with the chambers of the Under-Master, &c. complete this feature of the College.

The Hall, where the scholars on the foundation take their meals, is on the south side of the cloisters. This refectory is of large dimensions, but without those ornaments which have been some times lavished on rooms of this description. Two large ancient pieces of tapestry are indeed occasionally hung at the upper end of it. Hugget mentions, that, at some former period, the following memorial was rudely engraved on the wainscot of the Hall, on the north side, near the west end : " Queen Elizabeth *ad nos* gave, October 10, two loaves in a mess, 1596." At that time the Queen paid a visit to Eton, and was complimented with a profusion of verses, as appears from a manuscript among those of Dr. Rawlinson in the Museum, entitled *Schole Eton. Annal. Poetic. R. Eliz.* decorated with the arms of England, and dated 1596. It is written in a very fair hand, consists of 238 pages, and contains no less than 4000 hexameter verses.

The Library is an apartment of large dimensions, fitted up in a superior style of elegance, and furnished with a very extensive and valuable collection of Books. Among its benefactors may be named, the bounteous Provost Godolphin ; Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester ; Mr. Mann, Master of the Charter-House ; and Richard Topham, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower, whose invaluable collection of drawings after the antique, which he had formed with great taste and judgment in Italy, was presented to the College by his executors, Sir Thomas Reeve, Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Dr. Mead. The Rev. Mr. Hetherington also gave several valuable books on

quitting his Fellowship, and left 500*l.* at his death to add to the lettered stores of the College. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Fellow, and Canon Residentiary of Exeter, was a considerable contributor;¹ and the late Anthony Storer, Esq. (*olim alumnus*) bequeathed his rich, curious, and elegant library to the same repository of learning. The Rev. Mr. Betham, Fellow, who decorated the Chapel with the statue of Hen. VI. always acting under the impulse of an enlarged mind and liberal heart, gave the bust in marble of Geo. III. to the library.

In the Provost's lodgings are portraits of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Thomas Smith, an eminent Statesman, Secretary of State in the reigns of Edw. VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and Provost of this College; Dr. Richard Stewart, Clerk of the Closet to Cha. II.; Sir Henry Saville, Sir Henry Wotton, and other Provosts of Eton; to which may be added, the picture of Sir Robert Walpole. Here is also a portrait of a female, painted on panel, supposed to be the representation of Jane Shore.² Amongst the Portraits in the drawing-room may be mentioned the following:

By *Sir Thomas Lawrence*.—Arthur Duke of Wellington; R. Beaumont, Esq.; Henry Lord Clive; Richard Wellesley, Esq.; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.

By *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—Right Hon. Chas. Jas. Fox; John Earl of Darnley; Francis Lord de Dunstanville.

By *Opie*.—Edw. Earl of Falmouth; . . . Graham, Esq.

By *Hopner*.—Right Hon. George Canning; Richard Lord Braybrooke.

By *Northcote*.—Augustus Frederick Duke of Leinster.

By *Philips*.—Hugh Duke of Northumberland; Hon. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle; Lord Milton.

By *Sir M. A. Shee*.—Sir N. Colthurst.

By *Lonsdale*.—Marquess of Downshire.

By *Romney*.—Richard Marquess Wellesley; George

Henry Earl Grey; William Windham, Lord Grenville; Charles Moss, D.D. Lord Bishop of Oxford.

By *Sir William Beechey*.—James Duke of Buccleuch; H. Hallam, Esq.; Charles Marquess Cornwallis.

Lord Wallace; J. Christopher, Viscount Downe; and Geo. Earl of Carlisle, (a copy from *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.)

In the parlour of the Lodge, amongst others:

King George III.; Queen Charlotte; Sir Francis Rous, Speaker of the Barebone's Parliament; Richard Allstree; Zacharias Cradock (by *Sir P. Lely*); Henry Godolphin, D.D.; Henry Bland, D.D.; Joseph Goodall, D.D.; John Somner, D.D. Provost of King's College, Cambridge; and John Reeves, Esq.

The Eton Scholars who have adorned the higher ranks of life, who have attained eminence for superior learning, or have distinguished themselves as Divines, Statesmen, and Lawyers, are too widely dispersed in the ages which are past to be brought together at the present moment; but a few names may offer themselves to recollection, or may yield to the research of the hour.

Harwood's *Alumni Etonenses* does not extend beyond the King's Scholars; but among them may be found the names of the Bishops Fleetwood, Pearson, Hare, and Montague; the ever-memorable John Hales; Dr. Stanhope; Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford; Earl Camden; Christo-

¹ He died in 1758, at the advanced age of eighty-seven; and was the uncle of the great painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds. There is a fine portrait of him in the audit-room of the College.

² Mr. Hakewill, in describing this painting in the History of Windsor, says: "The forehead is large, but the features small and uninteresting, and her hair is auburn." The principal argument in favour of its being an original picture, is the tradition, that a Provost of Eton was the Confessor of this celebrated and unfortunate woman. It happens that Dr. Henry Bost was the only Provost during the reign of Edw. IV. [History of Eton College, p. 37.] The writer of this Work saw this picture in 1825, by the permission of and accompanied by Dr. Goodall, then Provost; when it appeared in good preservation. The representation is of a delicate, but not very beautiful female, just arisen out of a bath, holding an excessively transparent veil in her hand, which is the slightest imaginable covering for nakedness. No idea is given of the name of the painter; but it has been conjectured, from collateral circumstances, to have been probably the work of Leonardi De Vinci. Doubts, however, have been entertained respecting it, as well as a celebrated portrait of the same person in King's College, Cambridge [Pennant's London]; and it has been asserted, that the latter was a copy from Correggio's Venus rising from the sea, reduced to half-length. It has been also said, that if the painting were of earlier date, it might have been even copied by Correggio from a still more ancient original [Gent. Mag. vol. lx. P. 2, p. 611.]; but, might not the painting at King's College have been copied from this portrait?

pher Anstey, Author of *The Bath Guide*; Dr. Morell; Walter Haddon; Jacob Bryant; Sir William Draper, K.B.; Outred,¹ the Mathematician; Dr. Robert Sumner, the celebrated Master of Harrow School, &c. Among those who were Oppidans may be selected, Robert Boyle; Waller, the Poet; the great Earl of Chatham; Horace Earl of Orford; the two first Lord Lytteltons; Gilbert West; Gray; George Stevens, the Editor of Shakspeare; Sir James Macdonald; and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox; and, were it not an act of necessary discretion to avoid the enumeration of living characters, the names of many more might be added.

¹ The following is a very interesting Biographical account of Sir William Outred, B.D. who was born at Eton 5 March A.D. 1574, at 5 p.m.:—"His father taught to write at Eton, and was a Scrivener, and understood common arithmetic; and 'twas no small help and furtherance to his son to be instructed in it, when a school boy. His grandfather came from the North, for killing a man. The last Knight of the family was one Sir Jeffery Oughtred, I think a Northumberlande family. A.D. 1592, [Alumni. Eton, p. 16.] he was chosen to be one of the King's Scholars at Eton College. A.D. . . . he went to King's College, Cambridge. Anno ætatis 23, he writt then his *Horologographia Geometrica*, as appears by the title. Circ. A.D. 1610, he was instituted and inducted into the Rectory or Parsonage of Albury, in Com. Surrey, with 100*l.* per ann. He was Pastor of this place 50 years. He married . . . Caryl (an ancient family in these parts), by whom he had nine sonnes (most lived to be men) and four daughters. None of his sonnes he could make any great scholars. He was a little man, had black haire and black eies, with a great deal of spirit. His witt was always working. He would draw lines and diagrams on the dust. His eldest son Benjamin (who lives in the house with Colonel Boothby, who gives him his dyet, is now an old man), he bound apprentice to a watchmaker; did worke pretty well; but his sight now failes for that fine worke. He told me that his father did use to lie a bed till eleven or twelve o'clock, with his doublet on, ever since he can remember: studied late at night: went not to bed till 11 o'clock: had his tinder-box by him; and on the top of his bedstaffe he had his inke-horne fixt. He slept but little. Sometimes he went not to bed in two or three nights, and would not come down to meales till he had found out the *quæsitum*. He was more famous abroad for his learning, and more esteemed than at home. Several great mathematicians came over into England on purpose to be acquainted with him. His country neighbours (though they understood not his worth) knew that there must be extraordinary worth in him, that he was so visited by foreigners. Seth Ward, A.M. Fellow of Sydney Colledge in Cambridge (now Bishop of Sarum), came to him and lived with him halfe a yeare, and learned all his mathematicks of him; and he would not take a farthing for his diet. When Ward and Charles Scarborough, M.D. came as in a pilgrimage to see him, and admire him, they lay at the Inne at Sheeres (the next parish), Mr. Oughtred had against their coming prepared a good dinner; and also he had dressed himself thus: an old red russet cloak cassock that had been black in days of yore, girt with an old leather girdle, an old fashion russet hatt, that had been a bever *tempore R. Eliz.* When learned foreigners came and sawe how privately he lived, they did admire and blesse themselves, that a person of so much worth and learning should not be better provided for. Sir Jonas More was with him a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. Sir Charles Scarborough was his scholar; so was Christopher Wren his scholar; so was Mr. . . . Smethwicke, R.S.S.; one Mr. Austin (a most ingenious man) was his scholar, and studied so much that he became mad, fell a laughing, and so dyed, to the great griefe of the old gentleman. Mr. Stokes, another scholar, fell mad, and dreamt that the good old gentleman came to him and gave him good advice, and so he recovered and is still well. Mr. Thomas Henshaw, R.S. Soc. was his scholar when a young gentleman; but he did not so much like any as those that tugged and took paines to work out questions. He taught all free. He could not endure to see a scholar write an ill hand; he taught them all presently to mend their hands. He wrote a very elegant hand, and drew his schemes most neatly, as they had been cut in copper. He was an Astrologer, and very lucky in giving his judgments in nativities. He would say, that he did not understand the reason why it should be so, but so it would happen: he did believe that some genius or spirit did help. The country people did believe that he could conjure; and 'tis like enough that he might be well enough contented to have them thinke so. I have seen some notes of his owne hand-writing on Catton's Geomantie. He has told Bp. Ward and Mr. Elias Ashmole (who was his neighbour): 'On this spot of ground, on leaning against this oake, or that ashe, the solution of such or such a probleme came into my head, as if infused by a divine genius, after I had thought of it, without success, for a yeare, two, or three.' Ben Oughtred told me, that he had heard his father say to Mr. Allen (the famous mathematicall instrument maker) in his shop, that he had found out the longitude, *sed vix credo*. Nicolaus Mercator Holstus went to see him a few yeares before he died. 'Twas about Midsummer, and the weather was very hott, and the old Gentleman had a good fire, and used Mr. Mercator with much humanity, being exceedingly taken with his excellent mathematicall witt; and one piece of his courtesie was, to be mighty importunate with him to sett on his upper hand next the fire: he being cold (with age), thought he had been so too. He was a great lover of Chymestry, which he

HEAD MASTERS.

1440. William Waynflete.	1484. Thomas Muche.	1515. Robert Aldrich.	1561. William Maylin.
1443. William Westbury.	1489. William Horman. ¹	1521. Thomas White.	1571. Reubin Sherewode.
1447. Richard Hopton.	1492. Edward Powell.	1525. John Goldwin.	1580. Thomas Ridley.
1452. Thomas Forster.	1496. Nicholas Brailbrigg.	1527. William Goldwin.	1583. Richard Hammond.
1453. Clement Smyth.	1506. John Smythe.	1530. Richard Cox.	1594. Richard Langley.
1459. John Peyntour.	1508. John Goldyve.	1534. Nicholas Udall.	1611. Matthew Bust.
1464. John Spicer.	1510. Thomas Phillips.	1542. Thomas Smythe	1630. John Harrison.
1470. Walter Barbour.	1512. Thomas Erlyzman.	1545. Robert Carter.	1636. William Norris.

studied before his son Ben can remember, and continued it; and told Jo. Evelyn of Deptford, Esq. R.S. Soc. not above a year before he dyed, that if he were but five years (or three years) younger, he doubted not to find out the philosopher's stone. He used to take much of the mayden earth for the philosopher's stone. It was made of the harshest clear water that he could gett, which he lett stand to petrify [putrify], and evaporated by simmering. Ben tended his furnaces. He told me that his father would sometimes say that he could make the stone. Quicksilver refined and strained, and gold as it came natural over. The old Gentleman was a great lover of Heraldry, and was well acquainted with the Heralds at their office, who approved his descent. He taught a Gentleman in halfe a yeare to understand Latin. His wife was a penurious woman, and would not allow him to burne candle after supper, by which means many a good notion is lost, and many a problem unsolved; so that Mr. Henshawe, when he was there, bought a candle, which was a great comfort to the old man. The R^d Hon. Tho^s Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surry, Lord Marshall of England, was his great patron, and loved him entirely. One time they were like to have been killed together by the fall of a grot at Albury, which fell downe but just as they were come out. My Lord had many grotts about his House, cutt in the sandy sides of hills, wherein he deylited to sit and discourse. In the time of the Civill Warres, the Duke of Florence invited him over, and offered him 500*l*. per ann. but he would not accept of it, because of his religion. I have heard his neighbour ministers say that he was a pitifull preacher: the reason was, because he never studied it, but bent all his thoughts on the mathematiques; but when he was in danger of being sequestered for a Royalist, he fell to the study of Divinity, and preached (they said) admirably well, even in his old age. Before he dyed, he burned a world of papers, and sayd that the world was not worthy of them. He burned also several printed bookes, and would not stirre till they were consumed. His son Ben was confident he understood magique. Mr. Oughtred at the Custom-house (his grandson) has some of his papers; I myself have his Pitiscus, embellished with his excellent marginall notes, which I esteeme as a great rarity. I wish I could also have got his Billingley's Euclid, which J. Collins sayes was full of his annotations. He dyed the 13th day of June 1660, in the yeare of his age eighty-eight + odde dayes. Ralph Greatred, his great Friend, the mathematicall instrument maker, say'd he conceived he died with joy for the coming in of the King, which was the 29th of May before. 'And are ye sure he is restored?' then give me a glasse of sack to drinke his sacred Maj^{ties} health! His spirits were then quite upon the wing to fly away. The 15th of June he was buried in the chancel at Albury, on the north side near the cancell. I had much ado to find the very place where the bones of this learned and good man lay (and 'twas but 18 yeares after his death), when I first asked his son Ben. He told me, that truly the griefe for his father's death was so great, that he did not remember the place. Now I should have thought it would have made him remember it the better; but when he had put on his considering-cap (which was never like his father's) he told me as aforesaid, with which others did agree. There is not to this day any manner of memorial for him there, which is a great pitty. I have desired Mr. J. Evelyn to speake to his Patrone, the Duke of Norfolk, to bestowe a decent inscription of marble upon him, which will also perpetuate his Grace's fame. I asked Ben concerning the report of his father's dying a Roman Catholique; he told me that 'twas indeed true; that when he was sick some Priests came from my Lord Duke's (then Mr. Henry Howard of Norfolk) to him to have discoursed with him, in order to his conversion to their Church, but his Father was then past understanding. Ben was then by. He told me [Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Men.]

¹ William Horman was a native of Salisbury; received his Education at Winchester and New College, Oxon; admitted Fellow in 1477; afterwards Fellow and Schoolmaster of Eton; and died 12th April 1535; having been Author of a curious Book, entitled "Vulgaria," printed at London, in small quarto, in 1519, by Pynson; and, for its rarity, deserving of a more particular description. It consists of aphorisms and familiar phrases in English and Latin, in thirty-seven chapters; occasionally illustrative of the forms of speech, manners, games, customs, habits, and opinions of the times in which the Author lived, who was esteemed one of the most general and polished scholars of the reign of Henry VIII. The "Vulgaria" was printed a second time, by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1530; but part of the work gave offence at the time of the Reformation. Both editions are remarkable for some peculiar expressions. On the back of the title-page of the first edition are Verses by Lilly the Grammarian. [Monthly Mag, vol. xxii. p. 135.]

1646. Nicholas Grey. ¹	1690. John Newborough.	1745. John Sumner.	1801. Joseph Goodall.
1647. Thomas Horne.	1711. Andrew Snape.	1754. Edward Barnard.	1809. John Keate.
1656. Thomas Singleton.	1720. Henry Bland.	1765. John Foster. ³	1844. Edward C. Hawtrey,
1660. Thomas Montague.	1728. William George. ²	1773. Jonathan Davies.	the present Head-Master,
1682. Charles Roderick.	1743. William Cooke.	1792. George Heath.	(1844.)

¹ Nicholas Grey, D.D. was Master of the Charter-House School, and afterwards successively Master of Merchant Tailors' and of Eton School, from which last, as well as from his Fellowship, and the Living of Tunbridge in Kent, he was ousted by the Presbyterian party in the Rebellion, and put to much trouble and distress, until, in or about 1650, he obtained the place of Master of the Free Grammar-School at Tunbridge, of Sir Andrew Judde's Foundation, which he held about ten years, and resigned in 1660. [Wood's *Athenæ*, Oxon, vol. ii. p. 252.]

² William George, D.D. was born in London; admitted at King's College 1715; A.B. 1719; A.M. 1723; D.D. (Com. Reg.) 1728; was appointed Chaplain to the King, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge, 30 Jan. 1745. He was eminently skilled in Greek; and his Latin "*Ecclesiastes*," in the *Muse Etonenses*, on the *Camera Obscura*, and *Omnia Vanitas*, are entitled to high commendation. At his election to the Provostship of King's College, he had a very hard contest, but obtained it by a few votes more than Dr. Chapman. In 1732, he preached a Sermon before the House of Commons, which was printed; and several others, on particular occasions. In 1748, he was advanced to be Dean of Lincoln, and printed a Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He died 22 Aug. 1756. Dr. George, though a man of profound learning, was austere; and, as a disciplinarian, so rigid, that he converted the respect which his pupils entertained for his talents, into disgust, which frequently excited turbulence and rebellion. [Nicholls's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 581.]

³ Dr. Foster was the boast of Eton during his education there, and may be ranked among the most eminent scholars which that illustrious seminary has produced. His father was a tradesman of Windsor, and a member of the Corporation; and its vicinity to Eton probably induced him to give his son the advantages which might be derived from his being placed there. Nor was it long before he gave a more than common promise of that scholastic distinction which he afterwards attained. The Rev. Septimus Plumtree, who had deservedly the reputation of being among the first scholars of his time, was then one of the assistants at Eton, and took Foster under his immediate care and protection. He was also warmly patronised by the very learned Dr. John Burton, Vice-Provost of the College; and he continued to advance in reputation for superior scholarship, till he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1748. Here he diligently pursued his studies, and increased his literary reputation, under Dr. George, then Provost; and, as is usual at the expiration of three years, he became a Fellow. But he was soon called to be a master where he had been a scholar. Dr. Barnard, on his appointment to be Head-Master, selected Mr. Foster to be one of his assistants. This was no small honour, and no ordinary testimonial of his learning and capacity: such a mark of preference from such a man, was in itself sufficient to stamp the character of the person who was so fortunate as to be the object of it. In classical attainments, and the learning connected with them, the man did not exist who was better qualified for his situation: and though he was not so familiar with the writers of his own age and country as his distinguished predecessor, he was very apt, and he must be supposed to have been equally judicious in the introduction of them, to illustrate similar passages of antiquity, and notice the conformities of kindred genius; while observations, happily insinuating the principles of a correct taste, and exciting a love of virtue, were daily suggested by him. His favourite above all productions of Roman poetry, was the *Georgics* of Virgil; though, in a detached view, he considered many of those parts of Lucretius, where the philosopher drops his Epicurean subtleties, and soars into the poet, as perfect models of diction and sentimental harmony. He highly estimated the nervous character and original manner of Plautus: but his superior admiration was excited by the orations of Demosthenes. The glow of invention, the chastity of diction, the skill and energy of argument, the powers of composition, and the noble enthusiasm of that great orator, he felt, analyzed, and represented, in a manner suited to his strong, acute discrimination, and his consummate knowledge of the Greek language. He was of the same opinion as Blackwall as to the style of the New Testament, at least so far as to vindicate many expressions which have been erroneously suspected of barbarism by the purest authorities. Of the divine morality of those sacred writings, and of the advantage of an unmixed authoritative system of morals, he was a strenuous assertor. He was a sincere lover of that virtue which he taught and practised; and whatever in ancient or modern history was calculated to cherish a spirit of social duty, and a sense of unbending rectitude, he never failed to impress on the minds of his scholars, and to suggest as the subject of their exercises. Indeed his zeal in these great points of education could not be excelled, and the judgment which he displayed has not been equalled. His memory was great, and, joined to a clear and firm intellect, prevented any embarrassment in his ideas from the great extent of his reading. He was a strict disciplinarian; severe against all immoral conduct, inexorable when he discovered meditated deception, and considered the deviation from truth to be an act of

In closing the account of Eton, it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning Mr. Joseph Pote, who was engaged in the Business of a Bookseller at Eton during many years. Besides being the printer and publisher of many learned and valuable works, he was the Author of—

*Catalogus Alumnorum à Collegio Regali B. Mariæ de Etonæ in Collegium Regale B. Mariæ et S. Nicholai apud Cantabrigienses co optatorum ab a.d. 1434, ejusdem Collegii Etonensis Fundationis primo usque ad An. 1730; 4to. continued afterwards to 1750.*¹

The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George; with the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, including the several Foundations in the Castle, from their first establishment to the present time; with an Account of the Town and Corporation of Windsor; the Royal Apartments and Paintings in the Castle; the Ceremonies of the Installation of a Knight of the Garter; and also the Account of the first Founders and their successors Knights Companions to the present

time, with their several Styles or Titles at large, from the plates in the Choir of St. George's Chapel; the succession of the Deans and Prebendaries of Windsor; the Alms Knights; the Monumental and Ancient Inscriptions; with other particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote, and illustrated with Cuts. Eton, 1749; 4to.

The above-mentioned work abridged, in *Les Delices de Windore*; or, a Pocket Companion to Windsor Castle and the Country adjacent, &c. Eton, 1755-1769; 12mo.

An Appendix to the History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle published in 1762, 4to, with an Alphabetical List of Knights, and another of the Plates of Arms.

Mr. Pote died at Eton 3 March 1787, aged 84 years, having had several sons, and a daughter (married to Mr. John Williams, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, Publisher of the Eton School Books); of which sons, Joseph was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; A.B. 1755; A.M. 1759; Chaplain to the Factory at Rotterdam; and in 1766, Rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, which he resigned in 1768. He was Prebendary of Sandiacre, in the Church of Litchfield: Rector of Milton, near Gravesend, in Kent, and St. George the Martyr, Southwark, to which he was presented through the friendship and patronage of Earl Camden; and died 29 July 1797, aged 60 years. Thomas, another son, was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1791, and died 28 December 1794.

baseness, which it would be equally wrong to pass without correction as to commit. If his knowledge of the world was that of a man who had lived more in his study and in the discharge of professional duty, than in the social habits of life; if it was not in his temper or his talents to break forth in flashes of wit, or to emit a brilliance of thought; if he wanted the more striking advantages of exterior deportment, he had a simplicity of manners, a composed, self-possessing gravity of demeanour, and an unaffected benevolence of heart, which attracted the esteem of those who love the milder virtues, can distinguish latent excellence, and had the opportunities of knowing, by intimate communication, that Dr. Foster was amply possessed of them. But learning is not the only requisite qualification for such a school as Eton; other qualities are necessary to constitute the character suited to such an important and difficult charge. He, unfortunately for himself, succeeded a man who pre-eminently combined all the requisite talents for his situation: the comparison was replete with disadvantage to the successor of Dr. Barnard; and not being able to adopt his mode of management and regulation, he rested upon and employed the severity of discipline. He therefore became unpopular among his scholars: the inferiority of his birth, which would never have suggested itself had he rendered himself beloved, was a circumstance which helped to augment dislike, and dispose the higher classes of his scholars frequently to display a contempt for his person, and sometimes to resist his authority: he therefore judged it best to resign his situation. He did not, however, retire without his reward; as his Majesty, in 1772, bestowed on him a canonry of Windsor. In September of the following year, he died at the German Spa, where his remains were interred; but afterwards were removed to Windsor, and deposited near those of his father. In 1762, he published a learned work, entitled an Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their use and application in the pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek languages; containing an account and explanation of the ancient tones, and a defence of the present system of Greek accentual marks, against the objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others: a work in which not only superior acuteness and variety of learning are conspicuous, but justness of composition, an animated elegance, and an exemplary candour.

¹ This catalogue was formed from the names cut or marked on the pillars which supported the roof of the Under School.

FULMER

is bounded on the North, by Hedgerley and Denham; on the East, by Iver and the County of Middlesex; on the South, by Wexham; and on the West, by Stoke Heath. According to the census of 1841, this village contains a population of 355 persons.

As Fulmer is not mentioned separately in the Domesday Survey, it was probably surveyed with Stoke Poges. Sir John Molins became possessed of this Manor by purchase of William de Montacute, in or before 1335; and died seized of it in 1425. It descended with the rest of his property to the Hungerfords: and afterwards became the property of the Dayrells,¹ whose descendants sold it to their servants; of whom the Manor was purchased by Judge Jeffreys. Mr. Dives, son-in-law of the Judge, subsequently possessed the Manor; but sold it, circ. 1706, to the Duke of Portland.

Edmund Brudenell, Sen. Esq., Lord of Raans, in Agmondesham, &c. died seized of lands in Fulmer, which, by his Will, dated 7 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. and proved 1 Aug. 1469, he bequeathed, with other estates, to his son, John Brudenell, at twenty years of age, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, in tail; remainder to his own right heirs for ever.²

In 1709 (7 Anne,) an Act of Parliament was passed for vesting the Barony of Wem, and divers estates therein particularized, in the Counties of Salop and Leicester, the Manor of Fulmer, and several lands and tenements in the County of Bucks, late the Estate of George Lord Jeffreys deceased, in Trustees, to be sold for payments of debts and portions, and other purposes therein mentioned.

RECTORS.

John Briggs occurs Rector in 1639 and 1646.

Donald Lupton was Minister in 1650.

Henry Gascoyne, who had obtained it during the Rebellion, was presented by the King 1 Jan. 1661.

Robert Lester, A.M. was also presented by the King on a lapse, 26 June 1673. At his death,

John Norris, A.M. was presented by the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and instituted 10 March 1709.

Charles Hawtrey was presented by the same Patrons, and instituted 19 Oct. 1722.

James Barclay, A.M. presented by the same Patrons, 23 Jan. 1730: and on his cession,

John Willis, A.M. was presented by the same Patrons, and inducted 17 Feb. 1742.

John Hand, A.B. presented 29 March 1794, on the same Patronage.

Henry Blenkinsopp, A.M. presented in 1809, also by the same Patrons. He was of Lincoln College, Oxon. A.M. 14 July 1789; and was made a Minor Canon of Windsor in 1797.³ He was succeeded by

Thomas William Champneys, presented by the same Patrons. He was also Rector of Cottisford, and Vicar of Upton. He vacated the Vicarage of Wyrardsbury-cum-Langley, to accept this Living.

The Hon. and Rev. H. Hobart, D.D. Dean of Windsor, was presented to the *Vicarage* of Fulmer, Nov. 1823.

Henry Butterfield, A.M. was presented in 1842. He is also a Minor Canon of Windsor.

¹ Of the family of Dayrell, Mr. William Dayrell married 24 Jan. 1688, at Beaconsfield, Mrs. Eliz. Robinson. Sir Sampson Dayrell, of Fulmer, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Hampden, of Owlswick (by Eliz. Dacres,) which Christopher died in 1628. Jerome Hampton, Gent. buried at Beaconsfield, 26 March 1604, might have been Sir Christopher's son, brother of Lady Dayrell; and William Dayrell, perhaps, the grandson of Sir Sampson.

² Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 317-18. See also account of RAANS, in AMERSHAM; and PEDIGREE OF BRUDENELL.

³ William Thomas Blenkinsopp, his son, married in 1822, Clara Jane, daughter of John Woodcock, Esq. of Fern Acres, Co. Bucks. Henry Bristow Blenkinsopp, another son, died 15 Dec. 1823, in the 29th year of his age, being then a Captain in the 13th Reg. of Native Infantry in Bengal, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

THE CHURCH,

which is small and neat, was built by Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt., about the year 1610; and consists of a nave, with a south aisle, a chancel; and at the west end of the nave, a small embattled tower; with buttresses at the corners of the building, constructed, as is the rest of the edifice, with brickwork; and having squared stones handsomely crenelled, in alternate layers at the several angles. In the tower are four small bells.

The pulpit stands in the north-east angle of the nave; and near it are two pews, gorgeously lined with velvet. A small square font, supported by a wooden pedestal, stands near the north door. At the west end of the nave some of the old seats remain.

In the south window of the aisle are several capital letters in yellow glass, but no perfect inscription. In the same window, as also in the western window of the same aisle, are circlets with a variety of figures: in one of them is a crowned figure, with wings and a trumpet, seated on an elephant; in another, is a personage mounted on a bear, or some such animal, and having a scull in his hand; in a third, is a figure riding upon an unicorn: and in a fourth, another on horseback; but the colours are become faded and obscure. In the pavement of this aisle is a large slab, covering the entrance to the vault of the Dayrell family: and against the wall are suspended the "tattered remnants" of banners, with their crests and arms; the sword of Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt., being still preserved in an ancient chest under the belfry.

In the east window of the chancel, which has been modernized and fitted up with coloured glass, is a monogram, with the Sacred Name, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; and a copy of the works of Bishop Jewell, is chained to the Rector's pew, on the south side of the chancel.

In the Churchyard, there is a remarkable deviation from the ordinary custom of interment, many of the graves being made diagonally, and some nearly north and south.

In the north window of the nave:

Az. a lion ramp. Or. langued Gu. impaling Or. on a fess Az. three fleurs-de-lis Or. *Crest*: On the dexter side: A human head Proper, creined and bearded S. bound with a wreath or turban Az. and Or. tasselled: and with an abacus or cap of state Arg. fretted Or. turned up Erm. for *Dayrell*: the other crest over the sinister impalement has been taken away. *Motto*: *Sola virtus vera nobilitas*.

In the north window of the chancel:

Quarterly, 1 S. a buck's head caboshed Arg. attired Or. between his antlers a cross of Malta Arg. having a dart thrust through his nostrils in fess Proper. *Bulstrode*. 2. Arg. a chevron between three . . . S. 3. Arg. a chevron Gu. between three lions passant guardant. S. 4 as 1.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

Here lies the body of Mary Herbert, y^e wife of John Herbert, Esq. who departed this life December the 25th 1732, aged 32 years. By her body lies William their child, aged 14 days.

The best of Friends, and the best Wife,
That man e'er had in all his life.

Also y^e body of John Herbert, who died April 22^d

1736, aged 4 months; and Anne Bathsheba, August 25th 1741, aged 3 years, Children of John & Anne Herbert.

On a tablet near the west end of the south aisle:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Az. three frogs Proper: 2 and 3, barry of six Or. and Az. in chief a label of three points Gu. impaling . . .

In Memory of William Froggatt, Esq. late of Fullmer Place, who died Nov^r 7th 1809, aged 68.

On an achievement, above the monument:

Arms of Froggatt as before; impaling Arg. a chevron S. between three bulls' heads cabossed of the Second attired Or. *Crest*: On a wreath Or. and Az. a frog Proper. *Motto*: *Obligantes me obligabo*.

On a mural tablet on the north side of the nave:

Sacred to the Memory of William Allen Thackthwaite, Esq. who departed this life November the 26th 1821, aged 51 years.

On another:

Sacred to the Memory of M^{rs} Jane Blake, who died April the 13th 1796, aged 59 years.

Also of William Blake, Esq. her husband, who died October the 12th 1796, aged 73 years.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, on the south side, is a gorgeous architectural monument, with an altar-tomb or pedestal under a fine semi-circular arch of white marble, divided into numerous compartments, enriched with sculpture and gilding: the front supported by two circular columns of marble, with capitals of white and gold:

Arms: Quarterly of ten, 4, 3, 3: 1. Az. a lion ramp. Or. 2. Barry of eight Arg. and Gu. in chief two . . . Gu. 3. Az. six lions ramp. Or. 3, 2, 1. 4. Gu. two organ pipes or hautboys in bend, dexter and sinister, between eight lions ramp. Or. 5. Barry of eight Or. and Az.: over all a bend Gu. 6. Az. a lion ramp. Or. 7. Az. three lions in pale passant Or. 8. Party pale S. and Arg. a chevron Or. and Gu. 9. Arg. a Catharine wheel, Gu. 10. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. a lion ramp. Or.: 2 and 3, Arg. a fess lozengy Gu. *Crest:* Issuant from a Marquess's coronet Proper, a human head bearded and crined S. with a wreath or turban round the brows, Or. and Az.; and on the head an abacus or cap of state, Az. frettè Or. turned up Erm. being the head of a Moorish King.

Under the arch repose the effigies, in alabaster (party gilt,) of a Knight in plate-armour, on cushions, his hands devoutly pressed together; and a very long sword by his side. The Knight, and his lady on his right side, with her head elevated by two cushions of green and red, have great quilled ruffs. The lady is habited in a robe of black: and at her feet, a crest.

In front of the tomb, on a ledge a little above the floor, are effigies in white marble, party gilt, of a man in armour, and a lady, kneeling at a desk. There are also two other figures (the male in a gown, the lady in flowing robes,) and behind the man six sons, and behind the woman two daughters, all kneeling. The men have pointed beards, and shoes with very thick heels: the females are decorated with tippets of lace, and escalated borders, turned back on the shoulders:

FULMER PLACE was built about 1742, by Richard Eskrigge, Esq.; and after his death, was held under lease by William Beckwith, Esq., who resided here. At the expiration of his term in the premises, circ. 1796, the House and Estate were disposed of by Mr. Owen, grandson of Richard Eskrigge. The House (with part of the lands) was afterwards purchased by William Froggatt, Esq. Solicitor, who converted it into a very delightful mansion; and is now the residence of Robert Thackthwaite, Esq. The other portion of the Estate was purchased by Richard Calvert, Esq.

with epaulettes, sleeves plaited and gathered, and quilled ruffles at the wrist. The features are delicately carved. On a black marble tablet:

M. S.

Hic ille cuius famæ nemo laudando

Potuit addere nec vituperando vellet subtrahere.

Heere in a vault in the south Isle of this Church lye y^e Bodies of S^r Marmaduke Darell, K^t sometime Lord of this Mannor, & Dame Anne his wife, Daughter of John Lennard, of Knol, in the Countie of Kent, Esq. which S^r Marmaduke was servant to y^e famous Queen Elizabeth, in her warres both by Sea & Land, & after in her Household. He was cofferer to King James of blessed memory, and dyed cofferer to y^e excellent Prince King Charles. He was favoured by all these renowned Princes & employed in matters of great trust for the space of 50 yeares, in all which he acquitted himself wth credit & commendatiō. He was eminent for devotiō towards God: Charitie and Humilitie towards his neighbour, & mortification of Himselfe. He built this Church at his owne charge, and gave a yearly exhibitiō to y^e poore of this Parishes for ever, & did both in his life tyme. He left two sonnes behind him, S^r Sampson Darell, K^t who married Elizabeth, Daughter & heire of Christoph^r Hampden, of Wendover, Esq., and Marmaduke his second son, to whom he gave y^e Lordship of Horston, in the County of Lincoln, who married Elizabeth, Daughter to . . . Fitch, Gent. His daughter Mary was married to S^r Robert Gorges, of Wraxall, in the County of Somerset, Ku^t who died before S^r Marmaduke, & lies in the same vault. After y^e death of his said first wife, S^r Marmaduke married Anne, daughter to Edmund Kiderminster, of Langley, Esq. by whom he had noe issue. He died y^e 22th of March An^o Dni. 1631.

On a slab in the pavement:

In Memory of the Reverend Henry Blenkinsopp, late Rector of this Parish, who died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, August 14th 1823, deeply regretted by his wife and family, aged 59 yeares.

Also of his eldest son, Henry Bristow Blenkinsopp, late Captain in the 13th Madras N. I. who died Sept. 15 1823, aged 28 yeares.

HEDGERLEY

is bounded, on the North, by Beaconsfield and Denham; on the East, by Fulmer; on the South, by Stoke Poges; and on the West, by Hedsor.¹ In 1841, the population amounted to 161.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Manor of Bulstrode anciently belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, to whom it was given by Richard, King of the Romans, about the year 1265.² However, that Abbey afterwards had a licence granted to alienate it to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, who, in 1338, gave the Manor and its appurtenances to the Prior and Canons of Bustlesham, or Bisham, Co. Berks, and which was confirmed by Letters Patent of Edw. III. by whose license that Religious House had been established.³ The Charter of Insepimus was witnessed by John Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; Robert Bishop of Chichester; the Lord Geoffrey le Scrope; John de Stoner, John Ingge, Thomas West, Nicholas de la Beche, John Molyns, John de Mere, and Robert Achard, Knights; Michael de Wath, John de St. Paul, Will. de Langlegh, James de Wodstoke, John de Denham, John de Leddrede, Henry de Pinkeny, and others, at Bustlesham, 21 June 1338; and which was farther confirmed by the King, at Walton, on the 9th July following.

The Prior and Convent having holden this estate (amongst other possessions, which were not passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in the time of Edw. II. until the surrender of their Monastery, 5 July 1536), King Hen. VIII. in the ensuing year, re-founded and more amply endowed Bisham as a Mitred Abbey for Benedictine Monks; and the Manor of Bulstrode was bestowed upon the new foundation. In the Charter of Henry VIII. mention is made of Temple Bulstrode, Crawltons, and Ikford, and the manors, mills, franchises, &c.;⁴ also Medmenham, and a cottage and garden there, in the possession of Richard Barncote, &c. for twenty-one years, at 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; also of a tenement in Little Marlow, to Elizabeth Restwoud, by Indenture 15 March, 28 Hen. VIII.⁵

¹ Pennant supposes the Camp of Cæsar, whence he led his troops to the River Thames, and forced a town of Cassivelan, which has been commonly thought Verulam (now St. Alban's), was that which is still very entire, in the Park at Bulstrode, about fifteen miles from Cæsar's Camp.

² See BURNHAM ABBEY, vol. iii. p. 206.

³ Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali nec non contemplatione personæ dilecti et fidelis nostri Willielmi de Montacute comitis Sarum ad quem sinceram, suis meritis exigentibus, gerimus affectionem; et etiam divinarum obsequiorum obtentum, quæ præfatus comes, tam pro nostra et progenitorum ac hæredum nostrorum quàm pro sua suorumque antecessorum et hæredum animabus in monasterio de Bustlesham in Com. Berks, per ipsum comitem, charitatis devotione, succensus, jam de novo in honore Domini nostri Jesu Christi et beatæ Mariæ gloriôsæ virginis matris suæ, fundato, stabiliri et fieri ordinavit perpetuis temporibus duraturo; concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, eidem comiti quod ipse manerium de Bolstrode in comitatu Buckinghamiæ, quod de nobis tenetur in capite, ut dicitur, dare possit et assignare, dilectis nobis in Christo priori et conventui de Bustlesham; habendum et tenendum eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis, unâ cum reversione terrarum et tenementorum, quæ tenentur in dotem ad terminum vitæ vel annorum, seu alio modo ut parcella manerii prædicti, de nobis et hæredibus nostris in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. In cujus &c. T. Rege apud Guldeford tricesimo die Decembris 11 Edw. III. [Rot. Pat. p. 3, m. 5; and Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 528.]

⁴ De uberiori gratiâ nostrâ &c. concessimus &c. Temple Bulstrode Crawltons et Ikford in comitatu nostra Buck. cum eorum juriis membris pertinentiis et comoditatibus quibuscunque dicto nuper monasterio de Bisham spectantia et pertinentia &c. dat 18 Decemb. 29 Hen. VIII. [See the Charter at great length, in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 528, et seq.]

⁵ Unum cotagium cum gardino in Medmenham prædictâ nuper in tenurâ Radulphi Parslowe, ac etiam unum cotagium cum gardino et clauso terræ eidem pertinente in Medmenham prædictâ nuper in tenurâ Ricardi Barncote, &c. [Ibid.]

The College of Eton paid a reserved rent of 9s. 8d. per ann. to the Earl of Salop, for lands in this parish, at the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII.; also to the same Lord for Tylehowse Grove, in the same parish, 4d. per ann.; and to George Butler, a reserved rent for the same Grove, of 2s. 8d.¹

It appears, that the Manor of Hedgerley came into the possession of the Bulstrode family; for Richard Bulstrode, Esq. held it in 1473, when he was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds. Robert Bulstrode, Esq. his son and heir, succeeded to this Estate; and married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Knyffe, by whom he had issue, a daughter and sole heir, Agnes, who carried the estates, in marriage, to her two husbands, William Brudenell and John de Chopinden.² This Manor descended to William, her son and heir, the issue of her second marriage with John de Chopinden; and the said William took the name of Bulstrode: but it appears that Edmund Brudenell, Esq., son of William Brudenell, first husband of the said Agnes, in his Will (7 October, 36 Henry VI.), in the distribution of his large estates, bequeathed to Drue Brudenell, his son, at twenty years of age, the Manor of Hugelley (Hedgerley), with all his lands in divers other parishes; with remainder to Henry Brudenell his uncle, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell of Aynho, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode (before-mentioned) his brother, in tail; remainder to his own right heirs for ever: and bequeathing to Philippa, his second wife (daughter of Philip Englefield of Fressingfield, in Essex), this Manor for life; making John Cheney, his wife Philippa, Richard Bulstrode, and Robert Parsons, his executors.²

The following brief account of the original possessors of this extensive estate, collected from various sources of information, is found amongst some ancient documents in the possession of the family of Bulstrode:—"Their first name was Shobbington. When William I. subdued this Kingdom, he granted the estate of the Shobbingtons, whose capital seat (now called Bulstrode) was situated in the middle of a fine park, by Gerard's Cross, near Beaconsfield, and had been in the family for several ages before, to a Norman Lord who came over with him; of which the Shobbington who then enjoyed it, having notice, he resolved rather to die on the spot, than tamely suffer himself to be turned out of possession of that inheritance which had descended to him from his ancestors. In this resolution, he armed his servants and tenants, whose number was very considerable; upon which the Norman Lord obtained of the King 1000 of his regular troops, to help him to take possession of the estate by force. Whereupon Shobbington applied himself to his relations and friends to assist him; and the two ancient families of the Hampdens and Penns took arms, together with their servants and tenants, and came to his relief. When they were all joined, they cast up works, whose remains appear to this day, in the place where the park now is; and the Norman Lord, with his forces, came and encamped before their entrenchments. Now, whether they wanted horses or not, is uncertain; but the story goes, that, having managed a parcel of bulls, they mounted them, and, sallying out of their entrenchments in the night, surprised the Normans in their camp, killed many of them, and put the rest to flight. The King having intelligence of it, and not thinking it safe for him, whilst his power was new and unsettled, to drive a daring and obstinate people to despair, sent an Herald to them, to know what they would have, and promised Shobbington a safe conduct, if he would come to Court; which Shobbington accordingly did, riding thither upon a bull, accompanied with his seven sons. Being introduced into the Royal presence, the King asked his demand, and why he alone dared to resist, when the rest of the kingdom had submitted to his government, and owned him for their Sovereign? Shobbington answered, that he and his ancestors had long been inhabitants of this island, and had enjoyed that estate

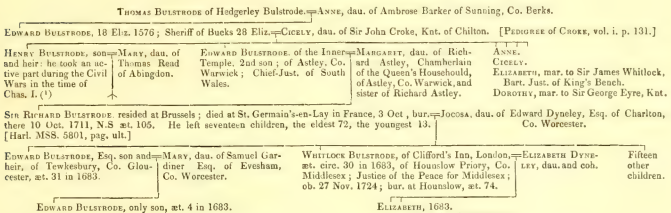
¹ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 218.

² Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 315, ex Liber Brudenellorum.

for many years; that if the King would permit him to keep it, he would become his subject, and be faithful to him, as he had been to his predecessors. The King gave him his Royal word that he would, and immediately granted him the free enjoyment of his estate; upon which the family was from thence called Shobbington, alias Bulstrode; but in process of time, the first name was discontinued, and that of Bulstrode only has remained to them." The truth of this story is not only confirmed by long tradition in the family, but by several Memoirs which they have remaining, and by the ruins of the works that are to this day seen in the park of Bulstrode, as well as by the crest of their arms, which is a bull's head erased Gu. attired Or. between two wings S.

PEDIGREE OF BULSTRODE.

From Harl. MSS. cod. 5801.



The Manor of Bulstrode was purchased, in 1686, of Sir Roger Hill, by the noted George Lord Jeffreys, who built a Mansion, and resided here. He was born about 1648, being the sixth of seven sons of John Jeffreys, Esq. of Acton, in Denbighshire, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, Knt. of Remsy, Co. Lancaster, and received the rudiments of his education, according to some accounts, at a country school; by others, at Shrewsbury School;² and was afterwards removed to St. Paul's School, in London, where he is said to have made great proficiency under Dr. Gill; whilst, on another authority, he is reported to have been sent to Westminster. When at school, he is said to have had a remarkable *dream*, that he should become the chief scholar there, and afterwards enrich himself, by study and industry, until he became the second man in the kingdom, but, in conclusion,

¹ 20 Oct. 1642.—The Lords and Commons in Parliament, being informed that great numbers of armed forces, raised and employed against the Parliament, are now marching towards the County of Bucks, and that divers well-affected persons in the said County are willing to draw themselves into a body, the better to resist and oppose the said forces, and to preserve the peace of their county, and to defend themselves, their families, and estates, from rapine and spoil, and taking notice of the good affections of Henry Bulstrode, Esquire, do hereby authorize and appoint the said Henry Bulstrode to raise all the forces of foot of the Trained Bands and Volunteers within the Three Hundreds of the Chiltern of the said County, and them to command, and to be Colonel over them, and to [appoint] Captains and Officers for the Volunteers under him; and such forces as he shall raise, to cause to be trained, mustered, and exercised; and to lead, conduct, and march to such rendezvous within the said County, or without; and to join with such other forces of the said County, or any other forces; and to do, execute, and perform all such directions and commands for the purposes above mentioned as the said Henry Bulstrode shall from time to time receive from both Houses of from the Lord-General of the Army, for defence of the King and Parliament; the Committee of the Lords and Commons, for the safety of the Kingdom; the Lieutenant of the said County; Richard Grenville, Esq. High Sheriff of the said County; the Deputy-Lieutenants of the said County, or from any of them. [Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 816, 817.]

² Gent. Mag. vol. xci. P. I, p. 304. But this is not corroborated in the History of that Seminary by Carlisle.

fall into great disgrace and misery.¹ He was subsequently entered as a Student in the Inner Temple; his allowance, during his studies, being 40*l.* per ann. from his grandfather, and 10*l.* per ann. from his father, who screened his parsimony under the excuse of his numerous family. He was very assiduous in his application to books, had a bold presence, an audible voice, good utterance, and fluency of language; but in his disposition, even early in life, was proud, impatient, revengeful, covetous, and brutish. He is said to have introduced himself into practice rather irregularly: Having attended at the Assizes at Kingston, in Surrey, in 1666, during the Plague, when there were few of his Faculty on the Circuit, he assumed the habit of an Advocate, began to plead, and was afterwards allowed to continue in the exercise of his profession. Another account represents him as having been accustomed to attend at Guildhall and Hicks's Hall, then more frequented than the Superior Courts at Westminster, and acquiring the patronage of his namesake, Alderman Jeffreys. He was made Common Serjeant, and, on the resignation of Sir John Howell, Recorder of London. He pleaded in a cause in which the Privileges of the Stationers' Company were infringed, and spoke with so much force before the Council, on an Appeal, when King Charles II. was present, that the latter noticed him as a bold fellow.

When first at the Bar, he is said to have been very obsequious towards those who presided in the Courts, which brought him into favour; but he was considered the creature of James Duke of York, and was a partizan in the most violent sense of that term. He opposed those who petitioned for the calling of a Parliament with such vehemence, as to have been nicknamed "An abhorrer;" and the Pope being burned in effigy, at Temple Bar, by the populace, on the Queen's Birth-day, he, being then Recorder of London, was insulted by a figure dressed up to resemble him, and paraded on horse-back with his face towards the tail, and a label on his back, inscribed, "I am an Abhorrer." His conduct was such, that he was in a manner compelled to resign his office of Recorder, which was given to Sir George Treby, and which greatly piqued and offended him. Moreover, he was soon afterwards called before the House of Commons, for having attempted to infringe the rights of Parliament, and was severely reprimanded on his knees at the Bar, by the Speaker. However, he consoled and revenged himself, by effecting the removal of Sir Job Charlton from the Chief-Justiceship of Chester, which place he obtained; as also a Baronet's Patent, 17 Nov. 1681 (having been previously Knighted, probably when made Recorder), and was made a Serjeant-at-Law; and, being the first on the roll, was, as such, King's Serjeant. The Ring which he presented, as is customary, to the King on that occasion, had the motto, "*A Deo Rex: A Rege Lex.*"

It has been asserted, that he was one of the Welsh Judges before he was made Chief-Justice; and that, when he first took his seat on the Bench, his elder brother Thomas (who was Knighted at Windsor 11 July 1680) was High Sheriff of his native County of Denbigh; and that another of his brothers preached the Assize Sermon.² His elevation seems to be easily accounted for. "The Courtier's interest was then very low. As they were continually wallowing in mire themselves, they seem gladly to have availed themselves of this desperate character, whom they saw likely to be most useful to them when they had the most dirty work to engage in. They made him the bull-dog of their party, to beat and worry all who were obnoxious to them." He was made Chief-Justice of the

¹ The Bloody Assizes, 4to, Lond. 1689; printed by John Dunton, and dedicated to George Lord Jeffreys, late Lord Chancellor of England; by James Bent; with a Poem prefixed, by John Carter; full of severity, truth, and invective.

² This might have been James Jeffreys, D.D. afterwards (12 Nov. 1686) Rector of Chatham, in Kent, on the King's presentation; Rector of East Church, and Preliminary of Canterbury, 8 Nov. 1682, [Le Neve's Fasti, p. 17.] who died at Rochester 4 Sept. 1689, aged 40, and was buried in the Martyrdom at Christ Church, Canterbury. [Wood's Athene, Oxon, vol. ii. p. 222: Hasted's Kent, vol. vii. p. 318.]

King's Bench 29 Sept. 1683, on the death of Sir Edmund Saunders; and, 4 Oct. he was sworn of the Privy Council.

His vehemence on many occasions, and his cruelties, are related in various histories. It might be wished, for the credit of human nature, that such accounts may have been sometimes aggravated by the animosities of the times in which those accounts were dictated. It is even asserted, that he received a bribe of 14,500*l.* of one Mr. Prideaux, to save his life. On the 28th of August 1685, Jeffreys set out on the Western Circuit, escorted by a party of Kirk's soldiers (an officer infamously notorious for his cruelty, who afterwards suffered death for his atrocities), at the head of a Special Commission, to hold a Session of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of the insurgents in Monmouth's Rebellion. This "Bloody Assize," as it has been since termed, but which the tyrant King wantonly called Jeffreys's Campaign, was held on the 11th of September, when neither age, sex, nor character escaped his vengeance. He exerted all his faculties in the invention of methods to insult, tantalize, and torment the miserable prisoners, and cast the bitterest gall of affliction on their friends, who presumed to intercede for mercy. The particulars of his unparalleled barbarities are unnecessary to be here recounted:—they are recorded in the annals of his country in letters of blood!

PEDIGREE OF JEFFREYS.

From Segur's Baronagium Genealogicum; Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. ii. P. 2, p. 114, &c. &c.

GREGORY AP HUGH DE ACTON OF Denbigh, CATHIERINE, dau. of Richard ap Howell of Bruton, Co. Denbigh,
descended from Tudor Trevor. descended from Mailer ap Eider.

JOHN, surnamed JEFFREYS, from his father Jeffreys of Acton, Esq. MARGARET, dau. to William Lloyd of Halcotton, Co. Flint; married, 21ly,
Justice of Peace in the Principality; ob. 10 May 1622. to Sir Thomas Ireland, Knt. of Bewsay; and afterwards to Sir Edward
Trevor, Knt. of Brinccall, in Wales.

JOHN JEFFREYS DE ACTON, Esq. born 1608. MARGARET, dau. of Sir Thomas Ireland, Knt. of Bewsay, Co. Lancaster.

JOHN JEFFREYS DE ACTON, Co. Denbigh; High Sheriff 1680; mar. Dorothy, dau. of Sir Griffith Williams, Kt. & Bart. of Penrhyn, Co. Cardigan. EDWARD JEFFREYS. SIR THOMAS JEFFREYS, Knt. of Alicant, Knighted at Windsor 11 July 1680; mar. Laura, dau. of . . . Paulin of Alicant. CHARLES JEFFREYS. WILLIAM JEFFREYS.	SARAH (1st Wife), dau. of Thomas Needham, A.M.; mar. at All-Hallows Barking; ob. 14 Feb. bur. 18 Feb. 1677, in Alder-mansbury Church.	SIR GEORGE JEFFREYS, of Bulstrode, Knt. of the Inner Temple 1663; Common Sergeant 17 Mar. 1671. Knighted 14 Sept. 1677. at Whitehall; Recorder of London 22 Oct. 1678; Solicitor-General to James Duke of York; Chief-Justice of Chester 30 April 1680; Sergeant-at-Law 17 Feb. and King's Sergeant 12 May 1683; created Baronet 17 Nov. 1681; Chief-Justice of King's Bench 29 Sept. and Privy-Councillor 4 Oct. 1683; created Baron Jeffreys of Wem, Co. Salop, 15 May 1685; Lord-Chancellor 28 Sept. 1685; Earl of Flint, by Patent, which was not sealed; ob. 19 April 1689, in the Tower, at 35 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m. The warrant of commitment to the Tower was signed by Queen Mary; and after his death, an order was sent by the Queen, directing the Governor to deliver the body of George late Lord Jeffreys to his friends and relations, to bury him as they thought fit.	ANN (2nd Wife), dau. of Sir Thomas Bloodworth, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Jones; bur. at Alder-mansbury Church, London, 29 Sept. 1703.	JAMES JEFFREYS, S.T.P. Prob. of Cant. 1685; ob. 4 Sept. 1689, æt. 40. [See Somner's Appendix, p. 9.]	MARGARET mar. to Robert Heston of Salop.
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JOHN JEFFREYS, 2nd Lord JEFFREYS, ob. 9 May 1702; bur. 12 May at Alder-mansbury.	CHARLOTTE, dau. and sole heir of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; mar. at Hedgerley 17 July 1688; 2ndly, to Thomas Visc. Windsor, 28 Aug. 1703, at Chelsea; ob. 13 Nov. 1733; bur. at Reigate.	THOMAS, ob. 7 Mar. 1676, unmarried. GEORGE, ob. inf. ROBERT, ob. inf.	MARGARET, mar. to William Stringer, Esq. son and heir of Sir Thos. Stringer, Knt. of Durance, Co. Essex; viv. 1760. SARAH, mar. to George Har-dge; viv. 1705.	THOMAS, ob. inf. GEORGE, ob. inf. MARY, mar. to Charles Dyne, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.	CHRISTIANA, ANNE, ob. inf. ELIZABETH, ob. inf.
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HERBERT, ob. inf. HENRIETTA LOUISA, posthumous and only dau.; mar. 14 July 1720, to Thomas Earl of Pomfret; ob. 17 Sept. 1761.

Jeffreys is said to have made advances in the affection of the only daughter of an opulent Citizen, who, discovering a plot for her elopement, secured his daughter, and preserved his property; but the lady contrived to send a narrative of the proceedings to her lover, who hastened to her, and a marriage was effected; so that, although disappointed of her fortune, he obtained a wife, who lived with him many years, and was the mother of John and two other sons, and two daughters; one of whom was Margaret, married at Hedgerley, 15 Oct. 1687, by Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, to William Stringer, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Stringer, Knt. of Durance, near Enfield. This lady died about the time when Jeffreys was made Chief-Justice of England, and he subsequently married the daughter of Sir Thomas Bloodworth, widow of Sir Thomas Jones of Furman, Co. Glamorgan, who survived him.

BULSTRODE,

the seat of his Grace the Duke of Somerset, is situated on the south side of the high road to Oxford, between Uxbridge and Beaconsfield. It was originally the seat of the ancient family of the Bulstrodes, and afterwards became the property and residence of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, who, before he had attained that elevated situation, on being made a Baronet in 1681, was described as "of Bulstrode, in the County of Buckingham." Charles Dyve, Esq. son-in-law to Lord Jeffreys, sold the Mansion to the Earl of Portland about the latter end of the reign of King William III. who, after that King's death, retired to this place, where he died in 1709. The son of this Nobleman, who was created Duke of Portland in 1716, disposed of it to the Duke of Somerset, its present possessor.

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck (second Duke of Portland, Marquess of Titchfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, Baron of Cirencester, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter), was born 13 April 1738; entered of Christ Church, Oxford, 1756; and distinguished himself by reciting English verses; took the Degree of A.M. 1 Feb. 1757; and was created D.C.L. by Diploma 7 Oct. 1792. He was also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of the City of Bristol, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, L.L.D. and F.R.S. He travelled on the Continent with his brother, Lord Edward Bentinck; and in 1762, on his return, was elected M.P. for Weobley, Co. Hereford. He succeeded his father, Henry Duke of Portland, in June 1762. In 1765, his Grace was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. He married, 8 Nov. 1766, Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire.

In consequence of political differences, about 1767, his Grace was involved in a law-suit with Sir James Lowther, Bart. (afterwards Earl of Lonsdale), to whom a grant of extensive estates had been made by Government, called Inglewood Forest, appurtenant to the Manor of Penrith, in Cumberland, with the Township of Carlisle, previously held by the ancestors of the Duke of Portland, from King William III. This remarkable cause, which involved in its effects the interests of many families, was argued 20 Nov. 1771, before the Barons of the Exchequer; and, upon the principle that the reserved rent in the new leases was not equal to the provision made by an Act of the 1st of Queen Anne, determined in favour of the Duke of Portland, the original possessor, who, after much expense and vexation, was thus confirmed in his possessions.

In the debates on the American War, his Grace sided with the Patriots; and in the change of Ministry, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Notwithstanding great and almost unexampled popularity in that country, he was recalled in about three months, upon the death of the Marquess of Rockingham, and appointed First Lord of the Treasury; but he held that situation only until Mr. Pitt was introduced into office, against whom his Grace conceived a degree of animosity, which rendered it very improbable that they could ever be completely reconciled. However, after many vicissitudes, (having struggled through the tedious trial of Warren Hastings, and taking an active part in the proceedings respecting a Regency, in 1783, when the King suffered under an indisposition which rendered him for a time incapable of exercising his Royal functions), the Duke of Portland separated himself from that great political orator, Edmund Burke, to follow his greater rival, Charles James Fox, and was, in 1794, made Secretary of State for the Home Department, whilst William Pitt remained at the head of the Treasury. His Grace resigned this office in consequence of ill health, in 1801, and became Lord President of the Council, which situation he filled until 1805. Upon the appointment to office of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland retired: but upon another change of Ministry, he accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, as before mentioned. He retired altogether from the fatigue of political life in the autumn of 1807, a few weeks previous to his demise, which ensued in December following, in the 72d year of his age.

Bulstrode House was built by Judge Jeffreys in 1686,¹ as appears by that date, formed by bricks of a different colour from the rest of the building; but some parts are evidently the remains of an older Mansion.² The late Duke of Portland, as well as its present noble possessor, have effected very extensive alterations and improvements in it, and have rendered it a truly splendid residence. Among the numerous Paintings which ornament this Mansion, the following may be regarded as particularly fine:

Two Lions and a Fawn.—*Rubens*.
The Tower of Babel, and seven Roman Charities.—*Franks*.

Six large pictures of Stag Hunting, Boar Hunting, &c.—*Snyders and his Pupil*.

The Holy Family.—*Raphael*. This is a large picture, containing a group of seven figures.

St. Cecilia.—*Carlo Dolce*.

Orpheus charming the Brutes.—*Roland Savoy*.

Virgin and Infant Saviour.—*Vandyke*.

Inside of a Prison, and St. Anthony at his Devotions, —*Stenwick*.

Inside of a Church.—*Neefs*.

St. John in the Wilderness.—*Carracci*.

Dutch Kitchen.—*J. Bassan*.

Shipping, and Four Sea-Pieces.—*Felde*.

Two Battle-Pieces.—*Burgoyne*.

Group of Horses.—*Wouvermans*.

Portrait of Schalken.—*By Himself*.

Landscape with Waterfall and Rainbow, and the Ruins of Roach Abbey.—*Barrett*.

Two Pictures of Horses.—*Stubbs*.

Spaniel Dog, on a Landscape.—*Gilpin*.

William the Third in his Robes.—*Sir Peter Lely*.

Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, with the Cat which accompanied him to that town when he was there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

William Bentinck, first Earl of Portland: a full length. This renowned Statesman accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, and was the person honoured with the chief management of the Expedition. The transport fleet consisted of 500 vessels, which, through his exertions, had all been hired with the greatest secrecy in three days. For this and many other eminent services, he was dignified by several titles, made Knight of the Garter, and had numerous estates granted to him.

There are also several Paintings by *Marco* and *Sebastian Ricci*, on the walls and ceilings of the Chapel, which is a splendid apartment, wainscotted with cedar wood, and the windows ornamented with painted glass. Over the Communion-table, is a fine Madonna and Child, by *Vandyke*.

BULSTRODE PARK

is very extensive, containing about eight hundred acres, is well wooded, and stocked with a great number of deer. It is diversified with bold swells, almost rising into hills, gentle slopes and sweeping vallies crossing and intersecting the grounds in every direction: Indeed, this delightful spot contains not a single level acre; and is profusely scattered over by numerous plantations, disposed in the purest taste. To the west of the Mansion is a fine grove of old trees, interspersed with walks, leading to the flower-gardens and shrubbery;³ and which command many extensive and interesting views, where the Forest of Windsor and its noble Castle, with the Surrey Hills melting into the horizon, constitute some beautiful distant scenery. On a hill south-east of the House, there is a very large circular entrenchment, enclosing an area of twenty-one acres, with some large old oaks growing on its banks. In fact, the Park displays all the charms that can be produced by diversified surface, commanding situation, and sylvan grandeur.

¹ According to tradition, this Mansion was built by "Praise-God Barebones," a distinguished Member of the Long Parliament; but it appears to be entirely without foundation.

² This portion of the Mansion was converted into offices by the late Duke of Portland; and appeared to have been built about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

³ These were the works of the celebrated Repton, and are justly esteemed very creditable to his taste and judgment.

RECTORS.

(Hedgerley had been more anciently a Chapelry to Sanderton.)

RALPH died Rector in 1264.

Nicholas succeeded 3 Oct. 1264, on the presentation of *Richard de Hügeley*; he quitted it for *Humpold*; and his successor was

John de Burnham, presented Oct. 1273.

Walter Waltham resigned in 1311.

William de Aumers was presented 11 Aug. 1311, on the presentation of *Will. de Hügeley*. He resigned; and

John de Santredon was presented 2 May 1317, but he retained it only a short time, for

William de Aumers took it again 10 Aug. 1317. He again resigned; and

John Jordan de Aston was presented by Sir *Alexander de Santredon*, in Dec. 1325. At his death,

Jeffry de Baudewin was presented 3 May 1349.

William de Northleze was presented 17 Aug. 1349, by *Maud*, relict of *Alexander de Santredon*. He resigned; and

John de Takeley was presented 13 April following, on the presentation of *John Browne de Sanderton*.

William Tubbe died Rector in 1386.

Roger Barct was presented 10 Sept. 1386, by *Maud Browne de Hügeley*, widow of *Alexander Santredon*, who was married, secondly, to *John Browne*. He exchanged for *Little Kimble*, with

Roger Atte Feld, 25 Sept. 1386. He died; and

Walter Escourt was presented 26 July 1399, by *Bernard de Santredon*.

Richard Tykhull exchanged, 18 Oct. 1401, for *Hastlecombe*, in *Winchester Diocese*, with

Richard Rodington, who was instituted 28 Oct. 1401; he exchanged with

William Hempton, Rector of *Hanworth*, Co. *Middlesex*, 13 Feb. 1401: who resigned; and

Thomas Morreys was presented 1 Nov. 1406, by *Bernard Santredon*; he also resigned, and

Richard Stonden was presented 30 Aug. 1414.

John Little resigned in 1447.

William Barton was presented 30 Aug. 1447, by *Edmund Brudenell*, Esq.

John Baker resigned in 1452.

John Tyson was presented 10 Feb. 1452; and resigned

James Quynry, or *Kery*, who was presented July 1454. On his resignation,

Reginald Hore succeeded 2 July 1457. At his death,

Robert Hall was presented 16 June 1459.

Adam Grove was presented 1 March 1474, by *Drugo Brudenell*, Esq.

Richard Whithead succeeded in 1475, but soon resigned.

Richard Apulton was presented 8 Oct. 1475, by *Merton Priory*, in *Surrey*.

Adam Grove took it again, about 1476; and on his second resignation, was succeeded by

Robert Hypron, who was presented 2 March 1478, by *Drugo Brudenell*, Esq. He resigned; and

John Wytsam was presented 12 Oct. 1484. At his decease,

John Webster was presented 11 Dec. 1500, by *Edmund Brudenell*, Esq.

John Sanders resigned in 1511.

John Allerdale was presented 12 March 1511, by *Edmund Brudenell*, Esq., and occurs Rector in 1524.

Thomas Goodrich was Rector in 1534. At his death, he was succeeded by

John Roberts, who was presented in 1575. He occurs Rector in 1597, and died in 1616; when

James Bradshaw was presented by Sir *Henry Drury*; and occurs Rector in 1630.

William Foster, A.M. occurs as *Parson of Hedgerley*, and *Chaplain to Robert Earl of Carnarvon*, so created in 1628, and killed in 1643.

William Hunt occurs Rector in 1650; when it was returned to be worth 35*l.* per ann.

William Jones was presented 5 Dec. 1664, by Sir *William Bowyer*. He died; and

Henry Squibb, A.B. was presented 1 Oct. 1669.

John Hill was presented 29 June 1676, by Sir *Roger Hill*. At his death,

Jonathan Corley, A.B. was presented 2 Aug. 1680. On his resignation,

Henry Parsley was presented 27 Nov. 1685. He resigned; and

Thomas Pyke, A.B. was presented 18 April 1689. He died in the month of December following, and was succeeded by

Henry Parsley, A.M. who was presented a second time. At his death,

Samuel Spence, A.B. was instituted 18 April 1699. On his resignation,

John Oliffe, A.B. was presented 26 Dec. 1699. He was of *Exeter Coll. Oxon.* and Author of a *Sermon* preached 6th May 1707, at *Uxbridge*, upon occasion of the Day of *Thanksgiving* for the Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. Lond. 1707. At his death, he was succeeded by

Theophilus Hill, A.B. who was presented by Mrs.

Abigail Edwin, of Denham, and inducted 23 Sept. 1743. At his death,

George Grosmith was presented, and inducted 28 Jan. 1746-7. He died; and

George Jacques, A.B. was inducted 20 Dec. 1754. He was also Rector of Ingestre, Co. Stafford, and Lecturer of Uxbridge, in Middlesex, where he died, and was buried; and has a slab under the communion table, thus inscribed: "In memory of y^e Rev^d. M^r. George Jacques, Lecturer of this Parish, and Rector of Hedger-

ley, in Bucks, and of Ingestre, in Staffordshire: died March the 13th 1759, aged 34 years."

Daniel Bellamy, A.M. was presented by Benjamin Way, with the consent of Lewis Way, his guardian, and inducted 30 Aug. 1759. At his death,

Joseph Goodall, A.M. (afterwards D.D. and Provost of Eton), was presented 19 Aug. 1788, by Benjamin Way, Esq. At his death, he was succeeded by

William Way, A.M. who was inducted in 1797, on the same presentation.

THE CHURCH,

which is small, was re-erected about 1770, in its present form; and consists of a nave and chancel, and at the west end a little turret, containing three bells.

The Porch, which is the principal entrance, opens into the nave at its west end, under a gallery; and near it is a capacious Font, on a short octagon pillar placed on a plinth, and having its basin carved in bold relief with a flower and a human face alternately.

The Communion Table, and a square space in which it stands, are enclosed with rails. The Pulpit and Reading-desk are both within the chancel, which last is severed from the nave by part of an old screen. The Commandments, &c. were formerly on panels, and many events recorded in Sacred History depicted in fourteen compartments: an accompanying inscription states, that these were presented to Dr. Bellamy, the Rector, by William Curtis, Citizen of London: and below, "This Church was repaired in MDCCLXXII. Tho. Slaughter, Ch. Warden. George Ive, Overseer."

On an oval tablet of white marble, affixed to the north wall of the chancel, is the following inscription:

Underneath lies the Body of the Hon^{ble}. M^{rs}. Catharine Stuart, Daughter of George Ormsby, Esq. of Tabercaddy, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Relict of the Hon^{ble} Colonel Francis Stuart, son to the Earl of Moray. Nat. 1 Nov. 1724; ob. 11 Feb^r. 1784.

On an ancient stone in the pavement of the nave, is the following inscription in brass, with the effigies of a man in a cloak or gown, with a string of beads pendant from his girdle; and a lady with an enormous hood, and a pair of huge ermine cuffs at the wrists:

Hic jacet Robert^{us} Sutton & Johana uxor eius qui quid^{am} Robert^{us} obit xix. die me^{nsis} dnb^r Anno dnt Millmo cccclxxx viij. q^{ui} aiab^s ppiciat^{ur} de' ame.

Below the inscription, effigies of two male and two female children, the latter having head-dresses.

Near the north-east angle of the floor of the chancel, is an escutcheon of arms, and the effigies in brass of two male children and three females; two large figures having been removed:

Arms: 1. Quarterly, *Bulstrode*. 2. Party per fess in chief two swords saltire-wise in base 3. A chev. between three squirrels . . . impaling on a bend three cinquefoils. 4 as 1.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER.

Marriages.

1605, July 9. Austen Alexander and Ann Drury.
1619, Oct. 23. Edward Baldwin and Eliz. Brudenell.
1632, Feb. 19. Henry Allen and Frances Drury.
1652, Jan. 17. The Right Hon. John Lord Chandois and the Lady Jane Savage. [She was his second wife, and daughter of John Earl Rivers.]
1652, March 25. John Hill and Faith Tilbury of Stoke.

Burials.

1560, Feb. 25. Francis Bulstrode.
1560, Feb. 28. Anne Bulstrode.
1575, Oct. 27. Thomas Goodricke, Rector of this parish.
1584, Sept. 15. Thomas, son of Edward Bulstrode.
1587, Dec. 10. Henry, son of Thomas Waller.
1591, Nov. 8. John, son of Thomas Waller.
1596, May 5. Edward B[ulstrode].

HORTON

is bounded, on the North, by Colnbrook; on the East, by the County of Middlesex; on the South, by Wyrardsbury; on the West, by Windsor; and contains, according to the census of 1841, 873 inhabitants. The Village has acquired somewhat of a classical character, from having been the scene of Milton's early years, as it was then the residence of his parents; and in its church is the tomb of this celebrated Poet's mother, who was interred there in 1637.

Walter Fitz-Other held Horton at the Domesday Survey, rated at ten hides; two of which were in the demesne, with two carucates. There were nine carucates of arable; fifteen villeins with five bordars having six carucates (to which another might have been added;) four servants; and one mill of twenty shillings rent; and three carucates of pasture valued at 6*l*.; when he received it, at fifty shillings; and in the time of King Edward 6*l*. This Manor, Eldred, a man of Stigand, the Archbishop, had holden, and could sell it.¹

In 1613, King Jas. I. granted to Thomas Lord Knyvett, *inter al.* certain lands in Horton, reputed to be parcel of the Manor of Stanwell, Co. Middlesex, of the yearly value of 3*l*. 8*s*. 10.; also a cottage, and two closes belonging to the same, of the value of 9*s*.; and a tenement and other lands there, of the value of 9*s*. 6*d*. *habend.* to Lord Knyvett, his heirs and assigns, as of the Honour of Hampton Court, by Knights' service, at the rents above mentioned.²

This Manor, anciently possessed by the family of Windsor, became, by purchase, in 1658, the property of Robert Scawen,³ whose great-grandson sold it in 1782; and after some intermediate conveyances, was purchased, in 1794, by the late Thomas Williams, Esq., whose son, Owen Williams, Esq. is the present possessor.

PLACE HOUSE.

This was formerly the residence of the family of Brerewood, who, at considerable expence, improved the house and gardens. It was originally built about the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, as may be judged from its style of architecture, and was adjacent to the south side of the tower of the Church. In the gardens, as altered by the Brerewoods, were canals, separated by a bank from the Coln, with openings made from that river for their supply of water. With the earth from these canals, a mound about eighteen feet high was formed, near the boundary of the garden, and at its basis was placed a leaden canister, containing coins, together with the names of persons present at the ceremony of laying its foundation. An arch was thrown over the principal canal, on which was erected a pavilion elegantly furnished, and containing a library. The walls of the garden were built with bricks of the unusual dimensions of 15 inches by 7½, made from clay dug on the spot. The house having been occupied by the Brerewoods and their successors, the Scawens; afterwards, by Cook, Hickford, and Mayhew;⁴ was taken down circ. 1785.

¹ Terra Walterij Filij Otheri. In Stoches Hvnd. @ WALTERIUS filius Otheri. ten' STOCHEs HORTVNE p̄ x. hid se defd. Tra. ē. ix. ca. In dñio. ii. hide. et ibi sunt ii. ca. et xv. uilli cū. v. bord. hñt. vi. ca. et vii. pot' feri. Ibi. iiii. serui. et i. molin de xx. sol. ptū. iiii. ca. In totis ualent' ual. vi. lib. Q'do recep. l. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc @ tenuit Eldred hō Stig' archiepī. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 151.]

² Rot. Pat. 11 Jac. I. Test. 22 Mar.

³ Sir Thomas Scawen, Knt. the last of the family possessing the Manor of Horton, was an Alderman of London.

⁴ Mr. Mayhew, who occupied the property nearly forty years, became tenant of the premises on account of the extent of the garden-ground, being about six acres; the canals covering only one acre.

PEDIGREE OF BREREWOOD.

Arms: Erm. two palms vaire Or, and Arg. on a chey. Az. a bezant between two garbs Or. *Crest:* On a wreath, two swords in Saltire Gu. pommels and hilts Or, piercing a ducal coronet Prop. *Brerewood.*

ROBERT BREREWOOD, Alderman of Chester, thrice Mayor; ob. 1600; bur. in St. Werburgh's, Chester. [Webb's Communication] . . .
in King's Vale Royal, fol. 1636, p. 43.]

EDWARD BREREWOOD, of Brerewood Cull, Oxon.; Mathematical Lecturer at Gresham College; Prof. of Astronomy; ob. 4 Nov. 1613; æt. 48. [Fuller's Worthies.]

JOHN BREREWOOD, elder brother of Edward. . . .
[Gent. Mag. vol. lxi. P. 2, p. 714, n.; Wessels' Athesat, vol. i.]

ANNE, dau. of Sir Randall Mainwaring. — SIR ROBERT BREREWOOD, Knt., Sheriff of Chester, Recorder. — KATHERINE, dau. of Sir Richard Lea, Knt., Knt., of Over Peover, ob. 1630. 1639; Just. Com. Pleas 1643; ob. 1654, æt. 67; bur. at St. Mary's, Chester. [of Lea and Dernhall, Co. Chester; ob. and circ. 1691.]

THOMAS BREREWOOD, of Horton. . . .
THOMAS, ob. 1740. FRANCIS, ob. circ. 1781, æt. 82.

RECTORS.

HUGO DE WINDLESORE was presented in 1218, by William de Windlesore.

John London died Rector in 1306.

Stephen de Chesnant was presented 4 Nov. 1306, by Richard de Cadomo. At his death,

William de Harpesfeld was presented 4 July 1315, by John, son of Jeffrey de Whethamsted; he was dispensed with for two years, to perform the obsequies of Ralph de Windsor: and died in 1349.

Roger de Kimbell was presented 4 Aug. 1349, by Nicholas Langtoft de Lethingburgh. He died; and

John de Gestlingthorp was presented 11 Oct. 1361, by Sir Roger de Louth.

John Chamber died Rector in 1394.

John Forest was collated by the Bishop on lapse, 3 Aug. 1394.

John Wyatt was also collated by the Bishop on lapse, 9 Aug. 1404. He exchanged for Wymondham, with

Walter Piers, 18 Dec. 1405, who was presented by Adam atte Wood, Patron.

Nicholas Catton was Rector in 1408. He resigned.

Richard Petworth was presented 15 Oct. 1414, by Edmund Duke of York. He exchanged with

Simon Marchford, for Stowe in Lindsey Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, 5 March 1415: died in 1444, and was buried at Hammersmith, Co. Middlesex, being Canon of Windsor; having exchanged for Burwescote Rectory, in Yorkshire, with

William Palmer, 17 Nov. 1434.

Thomas Bengewyn died Rector in 1468.

Bartholomew Geryng was presented 3 Nov. 1468, by John Pury, Esq. He resigned; and

Ambrose Repyngton was presented 22 Oct. 1477, by the same Patron. He resigned; and

John Daniel was presented 17 Oct. 1478, by Richard Bulstrode, Esq. At his decease,

William Stanley succeeded 12 Oct. 1485.

James Blith occurs Rector, but his presentation is not discovered. He died; and

Roger Griffith was presented 20 Oct. 1546, by Reginald Digby, in his wife's right, who was one of the daughters of John Danvers, Esq.

William Barker succeeded in 1560; and resigned in 1570.

Elizeus Rothwell was admitted 16 Feb. 1570, on the presentation of William Bromfyld, Esq.

Edward Wickham was presented 25 Nov. 1590, by the Queen, and was afterwards Archdeacon of Dorset.

Robert Meyrick, A.M. was admitted 26 March 1584, and resigned in 1592.

Richard Langley, A.M. succeeded, and was presented 2 March 1592, by the Queen, in the minority of Robert Digby, the Patron, he being the Queen's Ward.

Anthony Maxie, S.T.P. Canon of Windsor, was presented 9 March 1612, by Thomas Langley, Gent., Executor of Thomas Langley, deceased, the Patron. He died; and

William Boswell was presented in 1618, by Lord Digby. He was buried in St. Lawrence Jewry Church, London.

Edward Goodall succeeded in 1631,¹ being presented by Henry Bulstrode, Esq. He occurs Rector in 1650, when the Living was valued at 100*l.* per ann.

John Worthington succeeded about 1652, but was ejected out of this Living, and the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Robert Peade succeeded in 1661, and died Rector in 1691.

¹ The Rev. Edward Goodall, A.M. Vicar of Prescott, Co. Lancaster, about 1676, was his son, and was born here. He was admitted into King's Coll. Camb. 1661; but becoming a Roman Catholic in the reign of James II. on the abdication of that Monarch, resigned his living to the Bishop.

Thomas Roe, S.T.P. was presented 10 Dec. 1691, by the King and Queen; but

John Scawen, A.M. was presented 28 Jan. following, by William Scawen, Merchant of London, the Crown title being set aside. He died; and

William Nanney was presented 9 Dec. 1695, by Sir William Scawen. At his death,

Robert Nanney, A.M. was instituted 31 Jan. 1721 He died; and

John Edwards, A.M. was presented by Dame Martha Scawen, and inducted 29 Aug. 1734. At his decease,

Edward Dicey, A.M. was presented 12 July 1750, by Dame Martha Scawen, widow; and he exchanged for Marsh Gibbon, with

Matthew Shutz, D.D. in 1772; who was succeeded by

John Blair, LL.D. F.R.S. He was, in 1776, in-

ducted to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, which he held by dispensation with this Rectory: made Prebendary of Westminster: Rector of Burton Coggles; Vicar of Hinckley, in Leicestershire; and by dispensation, of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. He was the author of Chronological Tables. He died; and was succeeded by

Thomas Roberts, A.M. inducted 15 July 1782, on the presentation of John Brown, Esq. of Tottenham, Co. Middlesex. He resigned, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Roberts, A.M. inducted 11 April 1795, on the presentation of William Brown, Esq. of Magdalen Hall, Co. Oxon; and on his cession, was succeeded by

William Brown, A.M. who was admitted and inducted 1 June 1796, as the true and undoubted Patron in full right, on his own presentation.

THE CHURCH

stands in a spacious cemetery on the south side of the highway through the village; it is about seventy feet long, very irregular, chequered and patched with flints and brick-work, and is much injured by the encroaching ivy which clings to the tower, in a manner extremely picturesque but injurious to the building. It consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and at the west end, a square embattled tower, having a small turret projecting from its north-eastern angle. There are two porches, with deep sloping gable roofs, on each side of the nave, and a short cross aisle projecting on the north side, between the nave and chancel. On the south side, at the east end of the aisle, is a small vestry-room of modern erection, used as a Sunday-school.

In the western face of the tower is a door, under a plain square moulding; above which is a mulioned window of three lights, cinquefoil-headed, having trefoils in the point of its arch. In the upper story of the tower, which contains five bells and a clock, are four windows; and in the roof above the south aisle, three irregular lights; others of smaller size have been made in the wall below them. On the east and west sides of the cross-aisle, are two modern sashes under pointed arches. The east window has stone mullions and trefoils, with some fragments of painted glass remaining. The roof is ceiled, but the beams project rudely through the stucco.

On a corbel in the north-east pier of the nave, is a shield with three chevrons; and at the termination of the moulding of the west door, are several small blank escutcheons.

The Font, which is probably coeval with the building of the Church, has been removed from its original situation, and placed at the west end of the nave. It is very large, plain, cylindrical, and stands on a circular basement, having its basin lined with lead.

Within the north porch, is a fine old Norman arch, with double rows of zig-zag. Between the nave and aisles, short circular columns supporting pointed arches, have been modernized.

At the west end of the nave is a gallery, erected by voluntary contributions in 1789, when Robert Sayer and Richard Shelley were Churchwardens.

The Communion Table is supported by a carved and painted frame; and on a panel above it is inscribed, "*Do this in remembrance of me.*" On the sides of the east window are painted the Decalogue, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

At the north end of the cross aisle, is a magnificent monument of statuary marble, consisting of a basement divided into three compartments of veined marble, on which stands a large sar-

cophagus, with a pyramid of black and gold, surmounted by a white fluted urn, from whence issue gilt flames. This costly design was placed for one of the Scawen family, who are deposited in a vault under the manorial pew, which occupies the front of the aisle immediately before the monument, but from some cause not explained, neither inscription nor arms have been placed upon it. The bodies of this family are deposited beneath in leaden coffins.

In the chancel, on a plain slab laid cross-wise in the floor, near the communion-rails, on the north side:

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Jane, the wife of John Tupp, of this Parish, who died Feb^r. 28, 1796, aged 59 years.

On another, in the middle of the floor:

Beneath this Stone are deposited the remains of John Tupp, Esq. of this Parish, who died March 8th 1813, aged 68 years.

On a blue stone:

Heare lyeth the Body of Sara Milton, the wife of John Milton, who died the 3^d of April 1637.

An ancient slab has marks of two principal figures, and other smaller plates of brass below them, with a shield of arms at the west end of the stone, and "Robert Nanney, 1734," more recently cut at the other end. Also, on a mural monument on the south side:

Arms: Or. a lion ramp. *Az.* *Crest:* On a wreath, the same as in the arms.

Hoc subter Marmore

Humati requiescunt cineres

Roberti Nanney, A.M. Cujus Ecclesiæ
per tredecim plus minus annos Rectoris.

Fil.

Galfridi Nannie stirpe pervetusta

Nanneiorum de Nanney in Agro Merviniensi
Hujus etiam Ecclesiæ non ita pridem Rectoris

Et

Marix Filix Francisci Scawen Armigeri

Tali majorum nobilis splendore Armiger

Propria tamen dignitate clarior extitit

Nulla non instructus Virtute quâ verum
decerat libertatem

Aut gravius exigeret Sacerdotij munus

Morum Suavitate pariter spectabilis de Sanctimonia

Relictis sibi superstitiis

Nata altera novenni Catharina

Alteraq. posthumâ Maria Martha

Mortales hascæ posuit Exuvia

Die 29 Maij Anno { Dom. 1734
ætat. 42.

On a white marble slab in the middle of the nave:

In Memory of Miss Emelia Lawson, only daughter of Sir Gilfred Lawson, Bart. of Brayton Hall, in the County of Chester, and Sister to the present Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. in the said County, who departed this life Sept^r. the 23^d. 1796, in the 33^d year of her age.

On a plain stone:

Here rest the Remains of M^{rs}. Mary Martha Evans, of this Parish, Relict of John Evans, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, who died 12th Dec^r. 1812, aged 80.

On sepulchral stones in the pavement of the belfry, are the initials and dates: "E. T. 1730," and "W.T. 1793." On another stone:

Here lieth buried y^e Body of Edward Hazal, Senior, Citizen & Button Seller of London. He died y^e 18th of Dec^r. A^o. Dnⁱ. 1669.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Haynes, Husband of Martha Haynes, of this Parish, Tanner. He died y^e 26th of Jan^r. 1674, aged 43 years.

On a black marble in the south aisle:

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Griffin, wife of Edwin Griffin, of the Lordship of Batherton, in Cheshire, Gent, and Daughter of Thomas Pitt, of Colnbrook, Mercer, ob. 5th die Mart. An. Dom. 1670.

On another:

Arms: a fess cheque between three annulets.
Crest: On a wreath, a stork.

Here under lyeth buried y^e body of Agnes, y^e Wife of Thomas Pitt, of Colnbrooke, in this Parish, Mercer, who died y^e first of Jan^r. 1659, aged 62. Alsoe y^e Body of Thomas Pitt, Husband of y^e said Agnes, who died the 29th of June 1667, aged 83. They had nine Children, viz. Thomas, William, John, Edward, Anne, Elizabeth, Mikanell, Katharine, & Martha; And also here lyeth buried in this ile the Body of Katharine, John, and Mikanell Pitt, & also Edwin Blunt, son of Robert Blunt, Gent. by Anne his wife, who died August 14th 1664, aged 23: and also William, Duglis, Martha & Elizabeth, Children of William Clifton, jun. by Martha his wife, all lye buried here. And also here lyeth y^e

Body of Anne, y^e Wife of Robert Blunt, Gent. & Daughter of Thomas Pitt, who dyed 17th of March 1682, aged 70 years.

On a small stone:

Elizabeth Thompson died y^e 10th Oct. 1777.

On another slab:

Here lyeth the Body of Lazarus Holderness, who departed this Life the 2^d day of June 1756, in the 75th year of his age.

The Peace of God be with us. Amen.

Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my last end be like his. Amen.

Also the Body of M^r Henry Holderness, son of the above, who departed this life the 1st of June 1800, aged 82 years.

The living hope, in God they trust,

He is received amongst the just.—Amen.

On an altar-tomb in the Churchyard, near the east end of the chancel:

William Child, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, died Dec^r the 16, 1715, aged 50 years.

Also Henry Child, twin with the above mentioned, died August the 31st 1718.

Also Elizabeth Child, Daughter to the above William Child, died July the 22^d 1727, aged 37 years.

Also Judith Child, Wife of the above William Child, died June the 21, 1730, aged 65 years.

Also M^r Joseph Child, Gent. of Richmond, in Surrey, son of the above William Child. He died May y^e 16, 1749, aged 61 years.

On another, on the north side:

Sacred to the Memory of M^r Francis Virgo, Citizen of London, who departed this life March 30th 1810, aged 58 years.

Here peaceful rests beneath this verdant sod,

A man that was the noblest work of God.

If to be honest might that title gain,
'Twas his whose actions were without a stain:
Virgo! whose many virtues slumber here,
Mild, cheerful, bounteous, friendly, and sincere;
Pure as his name, this earthly scene he trod;
By friends deplor'd, resigned himself to God.

Mors Janua Vitæ.

On a grave-stone near the last described:

John Virgo, of Brompton, in the Parish of Kensington, died 25 March 1810, aged 49.

On another altar-tomb, also near the above mentioned:

Sacred to the memory of William Virgo, Esq. of Wrybury, Bucks, son of Thomas Virgo, late of Milledridge, in this Parish, who departed this life 14 May 1819, in the 70th year of his age.

Reader, with kind regard this Grave survey,
Nor heedless pass where Masonic ashes lay.
Honest he was, ingenuous, blunt, and kind,
And dared to do what few dare,—speak his mind.
And whilst by Friendship led, or Grief oppress'd,
We tread the limits where thy reliques rest,
With thy true image shall thy Virtues rise,
Soothe the keen pang, and train him for the skies.

There are other monumental records of the family of Virgo, and more verses of a similar description.

On a white stone affixed to the outside of the north wall of the aisle, is the following inscription:

Near y^e place Lyes y^e Body of William Goade y^e Father, & William his Son, both late of Colebrooke, Physitians.

And also Joseph & Sarah Fellowes, Son & Daughter of Geo. Fellowes, Surgeon, and Priscilla his Wife, and Kinsman of y^e late William Goade.

I V E R

is bounded, on the North, by Denham; on the East, by the County of Middlesex; on the South, by the Town of Colnbrook, and the parishes of Horton, Langley, and Wyrardsbury; and on the West, by Wexham and Stoke Poges. Iver is a parish of large extent, and contains about 2162 acres, comprising large tracks of heath and waste land.¹ There are 1948 inhabitants.

Iver had formerly a market, originally granted in 1351 to Lord Neville, and confirmed in 1461 to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, together with two fairs; but the former has long been discontinued, and the two latter have sunk into a small village fair, held on the 10th July.²

MANORIAL HISTORY.

The Manor was holden, before the Conquest, by Tochi, or perhaps Tosti, a Thane of King Edward the Confessor, and there were three socmen; one of whom, a domestic of Tochi, held three virgates of land, but could not alienate the same without licence; another, a tenant of Queen Edith, who had two hides and a half; and the third, called Seulf, a domestic of that person, who had also two hides and a half. These two last mentioned had power of alienation at their will; and these lands were not appurtenant to the Manor.

After the Conquest, the Manor became part of the possessions of Robert D'Oyley, who held *Eureham* (as it is called in Domesday Book,) for seventeen hides. The land was sufficient for thirty ploughs. In the demesne were two hides; and there were four ploughs; and thirty-two villeins having twenty-six ploughs. Of these, five villeins had six hides. There were six bordars and four servants; and three mills of forty-four shillings rent; and thirty carucates of pasture; and from four fisheries one thousand and five hundred eels, and other fish for Fridays, at the will of the inhabitants of the Vill. Woods for eighty hogs. It was and had been altogether estimated at 22*l.*; when he first held it, at one hundred shillings; and in King Edward's time at 12*l.* After enumerating the particulars respecting its tenure before the Conquest, the Survey adds, that the Manor was exchanged for Padbury, with Robert Clarenbold of the Marsh, which was of the fee of his wife.³

Milo Crispin having married the daughter of Robert D'Oyley, it came into his possession, and continued part of the demesne lands of the Lords of the Honour of Walingford. On the death of Milo Crispin, his widow married Brien Fitz Count, the brave defender of Walingford Castle; who is said to have kept his Christmas here in 1143. He afterwards took the religious habit, when King Henry III. taking advantage of that circumstance, seized all his estates.⁴ In this reign, Riulfus de Sessun held it; but whether he had been enfeoffed of this Manor by Brien Fitz Count, or subsequently

¹ The opinion that this place takes its name from Roger de Iveri, who came over with William the Conqueror, and had this estate with others given to him by the Norman King, is certainly erroneous.

² Hakewill's Windsor, p. 224.

³ Terra Roberti De Olgi. In Stoches Hvnd. \mathfrak{O} ROBERT' de Olgi ten' EUREHAM. p' xvii. hid se deld. Tra. \mathfrak{E} . xnx. ca. In dñio. ii. hid. et ibi. iiii. ca. et xxxii. uilli hñt. xxvi. ca. De is uillis. v. hñt vi. hid'. Ibi. vi. bord' et iiii. serui. et iiii. molend' de xl. iiii. sol. p'tu xxx. ca. De iiii. piscar'. mille et q'ngent anguill' et pisces p' dies veneris ad op' ppositi uille. Silua octingent' et ii. porc' appendi uine. In totis ualent' ual' xxii. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol'. T.R.E. xii. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Tochi. teign' R.E. et ibi. fu. iii. sochi. Hor' un' hō Tochi. iiii. uirg' tenuit sed uende' n' potuit p'ter ej' licentiā et alt' hō regine Eddid ii. hid' et diū. et t'cius hō Seulf. ii. hid' et diū habuit. hi. ii. potuef dare uende cui uoluef. et ad hoc \mathfrak{O} n' p'tinuef. Hoc \mathfrak{O} excābiuit Robt' Clarenboldo de maresc pro Paterie et est de feodo sue femine. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 149.]

⁴ See vol. i. p. 18.

by King Henry II. does not appear. After the death of Riulfus, King Henry II. seized this Manor into his own hands, and then granted it to Gilbert de Eure, as a recompense for his services.¹

PEDIGREE OF DOILY, OR D'OYLEY.

From Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, Banks's Extinct Baronage, &c.

. DOILY.				
ROBERT DOILY, Baron of Hooknorton, and the King's Constable, ob. 4 Will. Rufus; bur. at Abingdon.	ALGITHA, or ALDITH, dau. and hr. of Wigot de Walingford, bur. at Abingdon.	NIGEL DOILY, heir to the Constablewick and Honour of Doily, succeeded 4 Will. Ruf.; ob. 19 Hen. I.	AGNES.	GILBERT DOILY.
MAUD, only dau. mar. to Milo Crispin, to whom she brought the Honour of Walingford; 2dly, to Brien Fitz Count. [Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 469.]	ROBERT DOILY succeeded as Constable; dead 3 Hen. II.; bur. at Eynesham, Co. Oxon.	EDITHA, dau. of Forne, concubine to Hen. I.; induced her husband to found Osney Abbey; and was a benefactor to the Monks of Thame; mrr. 20 Hen. I.	FULKE DOILY, ob. 1128.	
HENRY DOILY succeeded as Constable; Sheriff of Oxon 36 Hen. II.; his chief seat at Hooknorton, Co. Oxon.; bur. at Osney, 1232 (17 Hen. III.)	ROBERT DOILY succeeded his brother; ob. s. p.	MAUD, dau. of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford.	GILBERT DOILY.	EDITHA.
HENRY DOILY succeeded as Constable; ob. 47 Hen. III.; bur. at Osney, s. p. v. [Es. 47 Hen. III.]	ROBERT DOILY succeeded his brother; ob. s. p.	HENRY DE NEWBURGH, EARL OF WARWICK, who, in right of his wife, succeeded as Constable.	MARGERY.	ALICE, mrr. to Maurice de Gant.
MAUD, only dau. died in her father's life time, ianupt.		THOMAS succeeded to the lands of his uncle, Henry D'Oyley.		JOANNA, mrr. to Tho, Lord of Daventre.

The Manor was granted 1197 (9 Ric. I.) by that King, to Robert Clavering, Baron of Warkworth, in Northumberland, and of Clavering, in Essex, to hold to him and his heirs, by one Knight's fee: and in the 1st of John, he had a confirmation of the Manor and Advowson of the Church.

In 1311, John de Clavering, having enfeoffed Stephen de Trafford, *inter al.* of Eure, Co. Bucks, to the use of himself, for life, with remainder in tail male, with reversion to the King in fee, the King granted to him other lands in exchange.²

King Edward III. granted this Manor, in 1329, to Simon de Bereford; and in 1336, to Ralph Lord Neville, of Raby, Steward of the Household, whose grandfather had married Euphemia, daughter of Sir John de Clavering; and her heir, Ralph de Neville, in 1340 (14 Edw. III.) obtained a Charter of free warren in his Lordship of Iver.³ In 1352, Lord Neville surrendered this Manor to the King; who, the next year, granted it to his newly endowed College of Windsor. The Dean and Chapter re-conveyed it to the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. and received other lands in exchange.⁴

Edmund Brudenell, Sen. Esq. of Agmondesham, Lord of Raans, &c. held certain lands in Eure (Iver,) which, by his Will, dated 7 Oct. 36 Hen. VI., and proved by Drue Brudenell his son, 1 Aug. 1469, he bequeathed to his son John, at twenty years of age, in tail; remainder to Henry Brudenell, his uncle, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell, in tail; and remainder to his own right heirs for ever.⁵

In 1546 (1 Edw. VI.) the King granted to Sir William Paget, Knt. the Lordship and Manor of Iver, with the appurtenances, and all the messuages, lands, and tenements in the occupation of William Duffield; messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, called Welches, in Thame, with the water or fishery of Iver, in the occupation of John Clerke; the water-mill called Iver Mill, in the occupation of John Williams; a water-mill in Thorney, in the occupation of William Duffield; with a wood or grange, called Thorney Wood, of 60 acres, in Thorney and Iver, and lands and tenements there; and the Advowson of the Church of Iver, late belonging to the Dean and Canons of the King's Free Chapel of St. George in the Castle of Windsor, *habend.* to the said Sir William Paget, his heirs and assigns for ever, at 22*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*⁶

¹ Testa de Nevill, Berks. f. 508, p. 115.

² Dugd. Bar. Tom. i. p. 107, and 294; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 114.

³ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 316. See also RAANS, in AMERSHAM.

⁴ Rot. Orig. 5 Edw. II. n^o. 9.

⁵ Hakewill's Windsor, p. 224.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. VI. Test. 30 May.

In 1588, Queen Eliz. by Letters Patent, reciting, that Thomas late Lord Paget, attainted of high treason, was seised in fee of the Manor of Iver, *inter alia*; and the said Lord, by Indenture dated 16 Feb. 25 Eliz. between Thomas Lord Paget of the first part, William Basset, John Scudamore, Esqrs., and William Twynhoe, Gent. of the other part, in consideration of love and affection, and provision for his son and heir, William Paget, Esq., conveyed the premises to the use of himself for life, remainder to his said son and his heirs, with a power to the said Lord to make void the said deed, by delivering to any of the said three Trustees, a silver spoon; which Estate, by his said attainer being forfeited to the Crown, the Queen, to make void such uses, gave full power to John Fortescue, Esq. to deliver to any of the said three Trustees, a silver spoon, and to do all other things requisite.¹

King Edward VI. afterwards gave the Manor of Iver to Lord Paget, in whose family it continued till 1772, when it was sold by his descendant, the Earl of Uxbridge; and having since passed through several possessions, became at length the property of Henry Piper Sperling, Esq. The Manor and Park of Levinz, alias Parlaunt, belonged also to the Pagets; and the Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1743, bequeathed it to Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston, and is now the property of his descendant, George Lord Boston. It is now tenanted as a farm; the house and *part* of the Estate being in the parish of Langley.

In 1589, Queen Eliz. by Letters Patent, reciting divers grants, and *inter alia* of the Manor and farm of Mansfield, alias Magnesfield, *cum pert.* in Iver, Langley Marris, and Horton; and all lands, tenements, meadows, commons, waters, fishings, woods, rents, and services, &c., parcel of the said Manor in the occupation of Nicholas Durdent, and by Sir John Williams, late Lord Williams, let to John Petit, by Indenture, 12 May, 5 Edw. VI. for ninety years, at 13l. 6s. 8d. rent, which were all part of the said Lord Williams's Estate, and came and were assigned to the Queen before her accession to the Crown: the Queen, for a pecuniary consideration, granted to Alexander Williams and Thomas Darnell, Gen. the above mentioned premises at the said recited rents, to hold as of the Honour of Hampton Court, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and not *in capite*, and to perform the covenants of the leases.² This Manor is supposed to have been so called from the ancient family of Mansfield of Cliefden, and ultimately became the property of Mr. Whittington.

There is another Manor in Iver, called Oak End, at the Northern extremity of the parish, which was the property and seat of Francis Sackville Lloyd, Esq., who inherited it by female descent from the family of Gould.

RICHINGS PARK.

Richings Park, in this parish, was purchased of the family of Britton by Sir Peter Apsley, Knt. and descended to his grand-daughter, Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Knt. by Frances, daughter and heir of John Petrie, Esq. of Bovey, Co. Devon, and by whom it was carried, in marriage, to Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knt. LL.D. Treasurer of the Household to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and Governor of the East India Company.

Sir Benjamin Bathurst died in 1704, when Richings descended to his son Allen, created 1 Jan. 1711, Lord Bathurst, of Battlesden Park, Co. Bedford. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Apsley, eldest son and heir of Sir Allen, and brother of Sir Benjamin before mentioned, who had issue; but alienated this estate some time before his death, for a valuable consideration, to Algernon Earl of Hertford, eldest son and heir of Charles Duke of Somerset, by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy, relict of Henry Earl of Ogle (only son and heir of Henry Duke of Newcastle), and sole daughter and heir of Joceline, 11th Earl of Northumberland (of the House of Percy); which

¹ Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. Test. 8 July.

² Ibid. 32 Eliz. Test. 17 July.

Algernon, on the decease of his mother in 1722, was called up by writ to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Percy, being the representative of the ancient Barons of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Brian, and Latimer, his maternal ancestors. In December 1748, succeeding his father, he became the 7th Duke of Somerset. He married Frances, eldest of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Thynne, Esq. son of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, she being a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Caroline, and eminently distinguished by her virtue and talents. By her he had issue; George Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, born 11 Sept. 1725, who died on his travels abroad in 1744; and Elizabeth, who married 16 July 1740, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. of Stanwick, Co. York.

Algernon Earl of Hertford was made Custos Rotulorum of Sussex in 1705; 22 April 1706, Lord Lieutenant of that County; advanced to the rank of Colonel in the Army in 1709; and, 1 Geo. I. appointed Captain and Colonel of the 2nd Troop of Horse Guards, Governor of Tynemouth Castle and Clifford Fort, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Prince George, and Lord-Lieutenant of Essex; in 1737, Governor of Minorea; and in 1740, Colonel of the King's own Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. He resigned in March 1741, but was re-appointed to the command, and made Governor of Guernsey; and, 24 March 1747, General of Horse. By Letters Patent, 2 Oct. 1749, he was created Baron Warkworth of Warkworth Castle, and Earl of the County of Northumberland, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. and the heirs-male of his body by the Lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the aforesaid Duke of Somerset; and, 3 Oct. (the next day), by Letters Patent, Baron of Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, in the County of Cumberland; remainder to the heirs-male of his body; and, in default, to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. and his heirs; and in further default, to Percy Wyndham O'Brien, Esq. of Shergrove, in Essex (brother of the said Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. of Orchard Wyndham, in Somerset), and the heirs-male of his body.

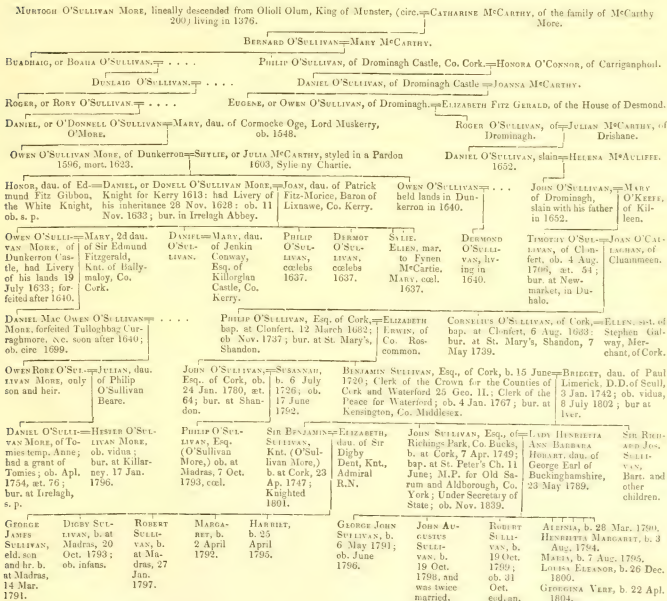
Algernon Duke of Somerset, Earl of Northumberland, Egremont, and Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, Baron Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Brian, Latimer, Warkworth, Seymour, Cockermouth, and Seymour of Trowbridge, died at Richings (which he had before named *Percy Lodge*) 7 Feb. 1749-50; whereupon the titles of Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, became extinct; the titles of Duke of Somerset and Baron Seymour devolved on Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.; those of Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermouth, descended to Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. under the before-recited entail; the Earldom of Northumberland and Barony of Warkworth, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart.; and the Baronies of Percy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Brian, and Latimer, to Lady Elizabeth, wife of the said Sir Hugh, who, by an Act of Parliament passed 12 April next following (23 Geo. II.) took the name and arms of Percy.

Frances Duchess-Dowager of Somerset held this estate in dower during her widowhood, resided chiefly at Percy Lodge, and gave celebrity to the spot by the classical elegance of her pen; which, in an interesting volume of Letters, (many of them addressed to the Countess of Pomfret from Richings, in 1741,) has described several particulars relative to the domain; and noted, that on the very spot where her greenhouse stood, was the ancient Chapel of St. Leonard; and also, that "an old bench in the garden exhibited many remains of the wit of her predecessors' visitors; Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, and Gay," the distinguished associates of Lord Bathurst.¹ This amiable Duchess died at Percy Lodge 7 July 1754, when the estate came to her daughter, Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland; whose husband was, in 1757, installed K.G. and by Letters Patent, 22 Oct. 1766, created Duke of Northumberland and Earl Percy, to him and the heirs-male of his body.

¹ Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes; Peerage of England; Lysons's Magna Brit. vol. i. p. 586; Letters of the Countess of Hertford, published in 1756.

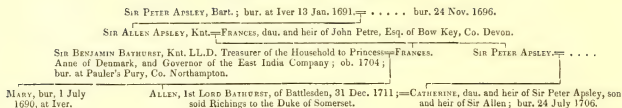
In 1776, the Duke of Northumberland conveyed Percy Lodge, with the Estate belonging to it, to Sir John Coghill, who married the Countess-Dowager of Charleville; and her Ladyship surviving Sir John, sold this property in 1786, to the Right Hon. John Sullivan, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India, and M.P. for Old Sarum and Aldborough. Soon after that gentleman became the proprietor of this place, the Old House, which had just undergone a complete repair, was unfortunately burned to the ground.¹ He then built the present handsome edifice, in a more elevated part of the park, which has also undergone great alterations in ornamental landscape, which marks the improvements of our own time, and an advancement to purer taste, in the works of art or the display of nature.

PEDIGREE OF SULLIVAN.



¹ The old title-deeds of the estate were also destroyed by fire, when Lord Mansfield's house, in Bloomsbury-square, was burnt by the Rioters in 1780. [Autograph Letter from the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan to Mr. Lysons, dated 14 June 1804.]

PEDIGREE OF APSLEY.



ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Advowson of the Church of Eure (Iver) was given, amongst others, to the Collegiate Church of St. George, in Windsor Castle, by Charter of King Edw. III. in the 25th year of his reign;¹ but came again to the Crown by exchange.²

In 1542 (34 Hen. VIII.) the King, by Letters Patent, granted to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, by him then newly founded, *inter alia*, messuages, lands, and tenements in Iver, &c. late belonging to the Monastery of Osney. They are thus described in the Valor Ecclesiasticus:

Val' in firma om'iu' terra' tent' reddit' & s'oic' cum suis p'tinen' in parochiis de Iver Langley M'es & Challfount in com' Buck' dicto monast'io p'tinent' p' annu' sic dismiss' Willo' Aubrey p' indentur - £— xxvj viij

The Rectory and Rectorial Manor of Iver were purchased of the Leigh family, who had been a considerable time in possession, by Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital,³ who, in 1800, sold them to the Right Hon. J. Sullivan; to whom Sir Thomas Bernard had previously sold certain tithes, believed by him to have belonged to the Pagets, and not held under the Dean and Canons of Windsor, but freehold.

The Perpetual Curacy of Iver has been, at several times, augmented; and the Lay Rector, John Augustus Sullivan, Esq. pays the Curate 39*l.* 10*s.*, which, with the interest of 400*l.* 3*½* per Cent. granted by the Royal Bounty Fund, forms the present stipend of the Minister.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1800, for enclosing the parish of Iver, when an allotment of land was assigned in lieu of the impropriate tithes, the Lay Rector being entitled to the Vicarial as well as the great tithes; and a small allotment of land near the Workhouse was reserved for the use of the poor.

RECTORS.

INGELRAM DE BALLIOL died Rector 1294.

Robert de Clavering was presented 5 June 1294, by Roger, son of Roger, a Knight. At his death,

John de Blebury was presented 11 Sept. 1323, by Sir John de Clavering. On his decease,

John Dene was presented 7 Feb. 1327, by Sir John de Clavering, Knt. He died; and another

John de Blebury was Rector in 1343, when he had a license from Bishop Beke to have an oratory at his house at Iver.

Richard Mallevouse was presented 2 June 1349, by Ralph de Neville, Lord of Raby. He resigned, and

Thomas de Brembre was presented 7 April 1351, by the Custos and College of Windsor.

¹ Rot. Pat. 25 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 24; Monast. Anglic. R.E. vol. vi. p. 1356.

² To the Dean and Canons of the King's Free Chapel of St. George, within the Castle of Windsor, as well for the fulfilling King Henry's last Will, as in exchange for the Manor and Rectory of Iver, and of the Manor of Damary Court and divers other lands and tenements to the said King Henry given and made over, and divers others surrendered by the said Dean and Chapter, were granted the Rectories and Churches of Bradnynch, Northam, Iplepen, Assington, and South Molton, in the County of Devon; and divers other Manors, Rectories, lands and tenements in Devon, London, Wilts, Gloucester, Kent, Surrey, Cornwall, Middlesex, Oxon, Bucks, South Wales, Brecon, Carmarthen; rent reserved, 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* and 18*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* [Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 77; and Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. VI. Test. 7 Oct.]

³ Sir Thomas Bernard had a seat at Iver, now the property of Edward Bury, Esq., but who has long ceased to reside in this part of the Country.

VICARS.

JOHN TITCHMERSH was presented 15 July 1351, by the Custos and College of Windsor ad Vicariam Ecclesiæ de Eure. He exchanged for Kensington, Co. Middlesex, with

Thomas Warren de Schaldeford, 8 Oct. 1355.

Roger Horwood was presented 10 Sept. 1361.

Richard Franklin was presented 10 Dec. 1391, by Windsor College.

Thomas Aynhoe, resigned 1415.

Francis John Young, Canon of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, was dispensed with, to take it by the Apostolical See, and presented to it by the College of Windsor, 25 May 1415.

William Aton, resigned 1464.

John Mottrum, presented 10 Oct. 1464, by the College of Windsor. He resigned; and

William Madour, or *Mady*, was presented 12 Feb. 1465. At his death,

Roger ap Thomas was presented 8 Oct. 1488.

Richard Clerk was presented 26 May 1522.

William Sampson was presented 17 Feb. 1524.

John Burtham was presented 25 March 1546.

John Robinson was presented 20 Oct. 1546. He occurs Vicar in 1553.

Walter Lougher was presented about 1574.

John Atkins was inducted 13 Oct. 1577, on the presentation of Anne Lady Paget. He occurs *Rector* in 1607, and was buried here 25 Dec. 1615.

Nicholas Stears was presented 1616.

Henry Bayley succeeded in 1618, being presented by Henry Monke, Gent.

Hugh Lloyd was presented 10 Sept. 1633, by the Bishop, on lapse.¹

Nicholas Chewney, presented in 1656, was ejected in 1661, for non-conformity, and went to reside either in Essex or Kent.

Alexander Seaton was presented 5 June 1663, by Edward Leigh, Gent.

John Tomkins, or *Tockys*,² occurs Curate 1665, 1671, 1674, and 1681. He held it by sequestration.³

Francis Barbet, a Frenchman, was presented by the Bishop, on lapse, and instituted 9 Feb. 1682.⁴

Lewis Evans was presented by the King, on lapse, 5 Sept. 1688. He was buried here 24 Feb. 1690.

. *Lodington* was presented in 1691.

Edward Bennet, A.B. admitted Curate 1692.

William Bisset was admitted 14 Aug. 1695. He resigned; and was succeeded by

John Alcock, instituted 8 June 1700.

T. B. Saunders was Curate in 1754.

M. Morrice was also Curate from 1755 to 1761. He was succeeded by

Thomas Higgon, who was styled "Minister," and continued to exercise his duties until 19 Oct. 1768.

Thomas Clarke was licensed Curate in 1769; and

Thomas Woods occurs in 1774.⁵

J. Longman was Curate in 1794;

Charles Ball officiated 25 May 1795;

C. R. Landon in 1797; and

P. J. Dodd in 1798.

G. C. L. Young was also Minister in 1798.

Edward Ward was licensed Curate in 1805.⁶ He died in 1836; and was succeeded by

William Sparrow Ward, licensed to the Perpetual Curacy 20 Sept. 1835. He was born 11 Aug. 1811; and is the present Minister.

THE CHURCH

stands on the east side of the village, the church-yard being bounded by the road from Uxbridge. The original building was of great antiquity, constructed of flints and stone intermixed, but patched and repaired with modern brickwork, and disfigured by buttresses of various shapes and sizes.

At the west end is a square tower, embattled. The nave has two aisles; and at the east end, a chancel; against the north side of which, exteriorly, was erected, in 1822, a building appropriated to the children of the Parochial Sunday School. At the west end, and on the south side, are porches

¹ Henry Bayley kept it, for he occurs Vicar here 1650.

² Steele's MSS.

³ All subsequent Ministers have been styled only *Perpetual Curates*.

⁴ The lapse was on account of John Tomkins taking no institution, because of the smallness of his income.

⁵ There is an entry in the Register, that this Minister was "licensed to enter in the Register Books 1st Oct. 1783."

⁶ He was born 13 July 1773; ordained Deacon at Christ Church, Oxon; as Scholar and B.A. of Wadham Coll.; and Priest 26 Dec. 1795. In 1826, he contributed 70*l.* to meet a gift of land by the Right Hon. John Sullivan, and a Parliamentary Grant of 300*l.* towards augmenting the Curacy.

of timbered lattice, with gable roofs ; on the north side, is a door under a low-pointed arch. There is also a small doorway on the south side of the chancel.

In the upper story of the tower are four large mullioned windows, with trefoil-headed lights, and two in each aisle of three lights, trefoil-headed. Above are, on each side, three square-headed clerestory windows, with mullions. On the south side of the chancel are three windows of two lights, with mullions and trefoils in the spandrels, and between them a narrow lancet-shaped window.

The east window, under a bracket arch, is divided by cross mullions into two ranges of lights, trefoil-headed, the lower division consisting of five, and the upper of eight. The east window of the south aisle consists of three lights under a pointed arch ; that of the north aisle, of two lights under a bracket. On the tower is a vane ; at the west end, above the porch, a window of three lights ; and the tower and chancel are covered with lead.

Two massive columns, of Early Norman architecture, remain between the nave and the north aisle, supporting semi-circular arches ; and against the western pillar stands the Font, which is quadrangular, and consists of a capacious basin, supported by a strong circular pedestal, having four smaller circular columns at the respective angles ; the whole of brown unpolished Sussex marble, and probably coeval with the original building. The piers on the opposite side, and every other part of the structure, appear to be of more modern erection. The Pulpit, which stands on the north side of the nave, is handsomely ornamented, and has a cypher, G.B. and the date 1717.

On the north side of the chancel, within the communion-rails, is a large monument, with a lofty pediment supported by columns, between which is the recumbent statue, in white marble, of a lady, having on each side a boy, that on the sinister side holding a coronet. On a shield :

Arms : Gu. ten billets Or. 4, 3, 2, 1, with a label of five points Arg. impaling Az. six lioncels Arg. a canton Erm.

On a white marble :

O Death ! where is thy sting ?

O Grave ! where is thy victory ?

To the honored Memory of the truly virtuous and religious Lady Mary Salter, the beloved Consort of S^r Will^m Salter, Kn^t. one of his Majesties Carvers in Ordinary, daughter of Tho^s Sherland of Welshall in Suffolke, Esq. and Ann, daughter of Judge Yelverton, by Mary Catesby of Whiston in Northamptonshire.

Qui obiit 24 Ap^r 1631, ætat. suæ 30.

Heer th' arthly mansion of a heavenly mind,

A worthy matron's mortal part is shrin'd ;

More might be said, if any tombe or stone

Were large enough for her Inscription :

But words are *bootless* ; more elegias hurl'd

Upon her hearse are vaine, for so the world,

Like a vain glorious gamester, should but boast,

Not what it now hath, but what it has lost ;

And making her losse knowne, would cause men feare

Twa's greater farr then vertu's bank could beare.

On a shield below the inscription, the sinister impalement of the arms before described.

On the dexter compartment of the base, are kneeling figures of a female, with two daughters behind her, and an infant lying with its head upon a scull : opposite to them, on the sinister side, two male figures, also kneeling, in black cloaks.

On a black marble within the altar-rails :

Resurgam.

Hic jacet Bryanus Salter.

Oportet enim ut hoc quid obnoxium est corruptioni induat incorruptionem, et similiter ut mortale induat immortalitatem. December 30, A^o 1663.

On another :

Arms : Erm. on a bend engrailed three annulets, impaling in chief a mullet. *Crests* : A greyhound's head erased, collared ; and a bull's head coupé, also collared.

Here lieth interred the body of Alice Cutt, daughter of Ralphe Houghton of Houghton in the County of Leicester, Gent. who was first married to Charles Harvie of London, Fishmonger, by whome shee had seven children, whereof now are living Edmund, Charles, Anne, & Sarah. After the decease of the said Charles her Husband, shee was married to William Cutt, Merchant, Adventurer, Citizen, & Goldsmith of London, by whom she had six children, whereof are now living Robert, William, and Anne. She lived virtuously, & being aged 55 yeares, departed this life in y^r faith of

Christ the 11th of Oct. 1634, at Thurney in this parish of Iver, in the County of Bucks.

Two happy days assigned are to men,
Of wedlock and of death! O happy then!
'Mongst women was she that is here interr'd,
Who liv'd out two, and dying had a third.

On a tablet, on the north side of the chancel :

Behold God is my salvation ;
I will trust, and not be afraid.—Isaiah xii. 2.

To the Memory of Robert Acheson Bernard S^r John Sparrow. He was taken from this world the 3^d of March 1818, at the age of 19, but was enabled to give blessed evidences that he was going to his Saviour and his God. He became an inhabitant of this parish for some time, as pupil to the Rev^d Edward Ward ; to whose faithful and affectionate prayers and endeavours his mother offers this tribute of heartfelt acknowledgment.

The above is inscribed on the leaves of an open book.

On another tablet :

The will of the Lord be done !

Sacred to the Memory (for no stone tells where he lies) of James Bentinck Hawkins Whitshed, late Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Berwick, who was killed in the Port of Negaye, in the Mediterranean, on the 11th of Dec. 1813. The last act of his life was saying that of his enemy, whose sword he received on board L'Aire ; and shortly after fell in attempting to carry L'Estafette, another French national vessel.

What tho' but eighteen fleeting years on earth
Had nurs'd ingenuous Whitshed's growing worth,
Still he had liv'd to be beloved of all
Who love the good, and can lament their fall.
His heart was open as the summer's day,
When not a cloud obscures the rising ray :
Kind as the spring that o'er the verdant fields
Its beauteous blossoms in abundance yields,
And smiles in promise of the fruit in store,
When time extends to make that fruit mature.
His time was short, and yet his honor'd name
Shall live in mem'ry and be dear to Fame.
Nelson expiring could have said no more
Than he whose early Death these lines deplore :
Leading his Band to board his country's foe,
Too true, alas, was aim'd the fatal blow :
The ball had pierc'd the youthful hero's head :
But e'er to Heaven his gallant spirit fled,
His looks display'd a soul despising death ;
He cheer'd his men, and with convulsive breath,
Dying, exclaim'd, amid the battle's roar,
" Carry her, if you can, my lads, I am no more."

This Tablet, which faintly expresses the tender affection with which his memory is cherished by his bereaved but resigned parents, is placed in the church where he was wont to offer up his Prayers to the Great Disposer of all Events, and not far from the scene of his early education, where, under the guidance of his good Pastor and Master, it is humbly hoped he became impressed with those principles of Religion which makes us even in Death "more than conquerors through him that loved us," in whose words we are assured :

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

On a slab in the floor :

The vault of Edward Leigh, Esq.; made in the year 1674.

On another :

Edward Salmond, son of James and Mary Anne Salmond, born 3^d April 1819, died 14th May 1821. In memory of his piety to God, his affection to his Parents, and his charity to all.

"Of such is the Kingdom of God."

On a large blue stone :

Arms : (partly covered by a pew.) Party per pale, three boars passant in bend, impaling . . . three birds.



Hic jacet Nicholaus Le Grice Armigeri cum Elizabetha uxore ejus omnigenit, sanctitate conspicua dum vixit Christianus, haud minime inductus, per hospitalis : hujus Comitatus quondam Vicecomes jurisconsultus, medicus, nec non Parochiæ phoenix politioris Literaturæ. Animum expirabit sublimem 22^æ die Nov^{is} Ann^o Dom. 1679.

Cum Christus apparuerit vita nostra tunc cum illo apparebimus in gloriâ. Veni Domine Jesu. Amen.

On a white slab, with a coat of arms in a lozenge, in bold relief, viz. :

Quarterly 1 and 4. Within a double tressure flory counterflory, a lion rampant. *Stuart.* 2. A fess chequè. 3. Three cushions pendent by the corners, within a double tressure. *Crest :* On a wreath, a pelican in her nest feeding her young, surmounting the Coronet of a Countess. *Supporters :* Two greyhounds Proper, collared. *Motto :* *Salis per Christum redemptorem.*

Sub hoc marmore depositum jacet corpus prænobilis Domine Mariæ Stuart filiae Alexandri Comitis Moraviæ apud Scotos, Carolus Comes Moraviæ ejus frater Sorori bene merenti posuit. Obiit xxvii. die Octobris An. Dn. Milesimo Septingentesimo decimo octavo ætatis suæ LIII. Intra cancellos juxta parvam januam meridionalem Ecclesiæ Iveri in Comitatu Buck, positum est.

On a brown stone, towards the south side of the chancel, in the floor :

Hearc lieth interred the Body of S^r Edward Salter, Kn^t Carver in Ordinary to King Charles
Also the Body of Urseley, his wife, . . . 1648.

Arms : Ten billets Or. : impaling . . . a cross flory.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel, above one of the pews :

1648.

Full fortie yeares a Carver to two Kings,
S^r Edward Salter liv'd, whose soule on wings
Of Hope to Heav'n aspir'd : his Bodie here
Rests, having survived nigh an hundred yeare ;
He and his ladie threescore yeares and three
In wedlock spent, a blessing rare to see.
His worth (if knowne to the world) would be alone
More monumental than a tombe of stone.

Posuit et Composuit Consanguineus ejus.

DANⁱ. SALTER.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel :

Arms : Quarterly 1 and 4. Vert. two cheytouels Or. between three Bezants. 2 and 3. Gu. a saltire between four fleurs-de-lis Arg. impaling Or. a cross Vert. ; surtout on a bend Gu. three fleurs-de-lis Or.

Pia Memoriae

Elizabethæ uxoris Edmundi Kederminster Gener. filiæ minoris natu Thomæ Berenger Gener. per Thomazin. ejus uxore filiâ Edmondi Waller de Colshill in Comitatu Hert. gener. quæ quidem Eliz. obiit 4^{to} die Aug. Anno 1659.

Fæmina qualis erat, si quæras forte, Viator,
Quæ jacet hic, digno nomine digna fuit
Chara Deo cunctisq ; piis mæstoq. marito
Uxor amans, prudens, candida, casta fuit
Semper amica bonis sed certa inimica profanis
Quæ jacet hic (Lector) fæmina talis erat.

In the floor of the chancel, near the north wall, is an old sepulchral slab, on which remain four escutcheons of arms, the inscription being gone :

1. A chevron between three lions' heads erased. 2. The like arms, impaling a wyvern, its tail nowed. 3. The former quarterly, with a crescent in fess point, impaling per pale and fess, in nine compartments : 1st, a chevron between three lions' heads erased ; 2nd, a wyvern, its tail nowed ; 3rd, . . . ; 4th, a chevron between three . . . ; 5th, billetté, a saltire ; 6th, . . . ; 7th, a chevron . . . ; 8th, two bendlets within a

bordure charged with roundels ; 9th, within a bordure charged with roundels. 4. The dexter impalement of the third coat, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 ; in a canton a fleur-de-lis ; 2. a chevron between three lions' heads erased ; 3. . . a lion passant gardant, crowned.

On another slab, nearer the south wall, are five escutcheons of arms :

1. Quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron between three lions' heads erased ; 2 and 3, a wyvern, its tail nowed, impaling a bend wavy between three [birds]. 2. Quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron between three lions' heads erased ; 2. a wyvern, its tail nowed ; 3. a bend wavy between three [birds] impaling quarterly 1 and 4 . . in a dexter canton a fleur-de-lis ; 2. a chevron between three eagles' heads erased ; 3. in a field semée of cross crosslets, a lion passant gardant, crowned. 3. The dexter impalement of the last described coat, impaling . . . a cross charged with five fleurs-de-lis ; and in the first quarter, a lion rampant.

Below, the following inscription :

HERE LYETH BRYED THE BODY OF JOANE MONCKE THE WYFE OF HENRY MONCKE OF IVO' GENT. & THE DAUGHTER OF WILLM HYTCHECOCKE OF BREADSTREET IN THE CYTY OF LONDON, GENT. : AND ALSO THE BODYES OF THOMAS MONCKE THE ELDER, AND OF TWO HENRY MONCKES, THREE OF THE SONES OF THE SAYD HENRY AND JOANE, w^{ch} JOANE DIED THE xth DAY OF OCTOB^r IN THE YEARE OF O^r LORD 1601.

At the Heraldic Visitation, 15 July 1634, there remained on a slab, in the floor of the chancel, this inscription :

Here lyeth Richard Monke, the son of John Monke of Hitherley in the County of Devon, and his first wife, daughter of Anthony Monke of Dūdridge in the same County, and Blaunche his second wife, daughter of Richard Ansham of Heston in the County of Middlesex, where wee now rest till the resurrection, when wee hope to see God in his glory : 27 Nov. Anno 1589 : Anno Regni Reginæ Eliz. 22.

The plate which contained the above is no where to be found.

On a tablet against the north-east pier :

M. S.

Near this place lieth the Body of Mary Blount, the hopefull and only dear daughter of Edward, the son of Francis Blount, late of Brommfield Court in the County of Hereford, Gent. by Elizabeth, y^e 2^d daughter of Robert Bowyer of Huntsmoor, in this parish, Gent.

deceased, nat. 2 die Dec. An. 1667.; obiit 21 die Jan. An. 1681, æt. suæ 14.

Edward, y^e father of the said Mary, departed this life 1^{mo} Nov^r 1685, æt. suæ 53.

Arms: S. Barry of six, nebule Or. impaling Or. a bend Vaire, cotized Or.

On a slab in the floor of the nave:

Here rest the Remains of Mr. Howell Teasdale, who departed this life Aug. 15th 1813, in the 61st year of his age.

In the pavement of the north aisle, a sepulchral slab has this inscription:

Here lieth the body of William Hawkins, Gent. son of Nicholas Hawkins of Stourminster, in the County of Somerset, who was joyned in marriage with . . . y^e Daughter of Francis Mylles of . . . ton, Esq. by whom he had four sons and five daughters; and afterwards with Martha, daughter of William Walker of Wakefield, in the County of York, Gent. by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters.

On a blue slab in the floor, near the west end of the chancel:

Here lieth the body of S^r George Tash of Delafield, Knt. who died Feb^y 17th 1671.

An atchievement on the north side of the chancel has these arms:

Vert. a cross engrailed Or.; in the first quarter a mascle Arg.; on an inescutcheon S. a bend engrailed, between six billets Arg. *Motto*: *Mors janua vitæ*.

At the west end of the chancel is another atchievement, with the same arms, motto, and a crest.

On another, on the south side:

Arg. a chevron S. between three estoils of six points wavy; impaling Or. a fess between three wolves' heads erased S. langued Gu. *Motto*: *In celo quies*.

Near the south-west corner of the chancel, is a monument, consisting of a basement or pedestal, with books lying upon it, and sustaining a Doric column, with flames issuant out of its surface, and having an urn on the summit. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Plant, Esq. of this parish, and of Sherfield, Berks, for which County he served the office of High Sheriff A^o 1759. He was in public and private business a man of the strictest honour

and integrity; humane, benevolent, charitable. He died October 25, 1784, æt. 80. Also of Jane, his beloved wife and widow, and with whom he lived 36 years in the greatest conjugal and domestic happiness. She was regular and constant in the discharge of her religious and moral duties to God and her poor neighbours. Her many amiable and good qualities endeared her to all who had the happiness to know her. She exchanged this life for a better March 21st 1786, aged 68.

Arms: Arg. a fess between three lioncels ramp. Az. impaling Az. a lion passant, between three saltires Arg.

On a mural monument, on the north side of the nave, near the pulpit:

On the dexter side: Or. a bend cotized; impaling S. an eagle displayed Arg. crowned Or.; in dexter chief a mullet. *Crest*: A bird vulning itself Or. On the sinister side: . . . on a chevron S. three cross crosslets Or. impaling the arms above described.

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of Elizabeth, Wife of Rob^t Bowyer, Gent. youngest son of Sir William Bowyer of Denham, in this County, Kn^t and eldest daughter of William Buggin of Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. who by the said Robert had issue thirteen children, whereof William, Robert, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Katherine, Martha, and Frances, were living at the time of her death, which was on the 27th day of March 1667, aged 67 years.

Henry, the son of the said Robert Bowyer and Elizabeth his said wife, who died 8th Oct. 1675, at the age of 46 years.

William Truelove, Gent. son of William Truelove of Tillingham, in the County of Essex, Gent. & Husband of Mary, eldest daughter of the said Robert Bowyer & Elizabeth his said wife, who died the 16th of July 1667, at the age of 5 years.

Martha Bowyer above named, departed this life the 5th of June 1681, æt. suæ 43.

Mary Truelove, the Relict of William Truelove above named, and at whose charge this Monument was erected, departed this life the 24th of December 1684, ætat. 59.

RESURGEMUS.

Grieve not when Friends & Kindred die: they gain (Blessed souls) by Death, eternally to reign.

On a plain monument:

Here lieth the body of Thomas Drury, late of London, Corn-factor, who was an affectionate Husband, a tender Father, and a sincere Friend; ob. y^e 29th Oct. 1737, aged 77.

Also to the Memory of Susannah Drury, his wife,

who justly merited the love and affection of her own family, and was truly valued by all her acquaintance; ob. 10 Feb. 1748-9, aged 84 years.

On a very large slab in the middle of the nave, are brass effigies of a male and female, with three sons and three daughters; and four shields of arms, in fine preservation, but without any inscription, save those on the labels proceeding from the mouths of the figures. The principal male figure is in plate armour, his head uncovered, and hands devoutly pressed together: a long sword suspended by a rich belt from his left side, a dagger on the right: skirt of chain mail, round toed sollerets: spurs with circular rowels; and his feet on a plat of trefoil. From his mouth a label, with

Complacete tibi D'ne ut . . . me.

The lady is dressed in an embroidered robe, fine girdle, pointed head-dress, and lappets: from her mouth a label, with

D'ne ad admirad'm in me respice.

From the mouths of the children, labels inscribed
D'ne miserere.

On the dexter superior shield:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Two lionsels passant. 2. A tower embattled. 3. Barry nebule of six. 4 as 1.

On the sinister superior shield:

The same arms impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, three pales. 2 and 3, a chev. cotized between three pheons.

On the dexter inferior shield, the same arms as on the first described. On the sinister inferior shield, the same arms as on the sinister superior. A fillet bordering the stone, with a scriptural sentence engraven thereon, has been lost.

On another small brass, affixed to a brown slab:

**Pray for the soule of Raufe Awdrey, gent.
late chiefe clerke of the kechyn to prince Ar-
thure, on whose soule Jhu haue mercy.**

On a neat tablet on the south side of the nave:

To the Memory of Charles Clowes, Esq. of Delaford, in this Parish, and formerly of Langley Hall, in the County of Chester, who departed this life the 25th day of October 1818, in the 72nd year of his age, and was buried in the vault under the south aisle of this Church.

Also to the Memory of two of his sons; George, his youngest son, who died the 7th of September 1791, aged three weeks, and is buried in the same vault; and Dawson his eldest son, Midshipman on board his Majesty's Ship Maidstone, who died in Jamaica, y^e 2^d of December 1796, aged 15 years, and was buried at Kingston, in that Island.

On a slab in the pavement of the nave, are now remaining some few letters only of an inscription, preserved by Le Neve, as follows:

Here lieth the Body of

Elizabeth Pilling,

who died on the 31st of January 1713, aged 61 years.

That undisturb'd this Place my Bones may keep,
Not that I'm singular, chose here to sleep;
My Lord ev'n here my dust will know and find,
Which by his power shall raised be and join'd
Unto my soul, when Death itself shall die,
And all the dead shall live eternally.

On a blue slab in the floor:

Arms: A chevron between three owls: impaling a fess between two lionsels passant.

Here lieth interred the Body of Anne, Wife of William Wodley, Esq. of the Island of St. Christopher's, in America, who departed this life at Bath, in Somersetshire, the 13th of October 1747, aged 42 years and 23 days.

On a small white stone, the name of "John Plant, Esq." denotes his burial-place: and an achievement in the nave has the same armorial bearings as upon his monument before described.

On a black tablet affixed to the wall of the north aisle, near the west end:

Beneath this place lyes interred the Body of Venterus Mandey, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Bricklayer: son of Michael Mandey, Bricklayer, & Grandson to Venterus Mandey, of this Parish, Bricklayer, who had y^e honour of being Bricklayer to the Hon^{ble} Society of Lincoln's Inn, from the year of our Lord 1667, to the day of his Death. He was studious in the Mathematicks, and wrote and published three Books for Publick good; one Entituled Mellificium Mensionis, or the Marrow of Measuring; another of Mechanic Powers, or the Mystery of Nature and Art unvayled; the third, An universal Mathematical Synopsis. He also translated into English, Directorium generale Uranometricum, and Trigonometria Plana & Sphaerica, Linearis & Logarithmica: Auctore

Fr. Bonaventura Cavalerio Mediolanensi; and some other tracts, which he designed to have printed if Death had not prevented him. He dyed the 26th day of July Anno Domini 1701, aged 56 years and upwards.

He also gave Five Pounds to the Poor of this Parish.

On a tablet on the north side of the nave :

Near this place lieth the Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Farington, late wife of M^r Richard Farington, Citizen and Distiller of London, and daughter of Joseph How, late of this Parish, Gent. who departed this life the 11th of August 1724, aged 40 years. Also twelve sons and daughters of the above said Richard and Elizabeth Farington:

				y.	m.	d.
Elizabeth	-	died	7 Sept. 1706,	aged	-	0 0 7
Hester	-	-	9 Dec. 1711,	-	-	2 3 10
Sarah	-	-	22 Sept. 1714,	-	-	0 1 19
Anne	-	-	15 Nov. 1716,	-	-	1 1 27
Margaret	-	-	30 May 1717,	-	-	4 0 22
Sarah	-	-	1 Sept. 1717,	-	-	0 11 10
Robert	-	-	14 Dec. 1721,	-	-	0 7 21
Joseph	-	-	16 Dec. 1721,	-	-	-
Martha	-	-	20 Sept. 1722,	-	-	0 5 2
Thomas	-	-	24 Aug. 1723,	-	-	0 1 25
Anne Christina	-	-	10 Mar. 1724-5,	-	-	0 7 9
Mary	-	-	24 June 1725,	-	-	7 2 8

On another :

Here lieth the Body of the above named M^r Richard Farington, who after a life of strict Piety, Industry, Integrity, & Beneficence, exchanged this world for a better, on the 24th of April 1750, in the 74th year of his age.

Here also lye two more of their children, viz., Anna Maria, who departed this life on the 20th of Nov. 1731, in the 6th year of her age.

Elizabeth, who died 25th June 1741, aged 34 years.

On a stone occurs the name of "Joseph Richard Warner." On another, the following inscription:

Beneath this stone lie deposited the Remains of M^{rs} Dorothy Young, Relict of the late Robert Young, Esq. of Turnham Green, Middlesex, who died 30 June 1806. Also the Remains of M^{rs} Sophia Young, the beloved Wife of the Reverend George C. L. Young, who died

April 27th 1807, aged 32 years 6 months and 22 days. And of . . . Frederick Young, son of the above named George C. L. Young and Sophia his wife, who died March 1st 1807, aged 1 year 6 months and 11 days. Also the above mentioned Reverend Geo. C. L. Young, formerly Minister of this Parish, who died August 30th 1820, aged 49.

On another:

Arms: On a bend cotized, three boars passant.
Crest: A boar.

To the Memory of Nicholas Grice, Esq. who departed this life the 13th of May 1749, aged 48 years. And of Nicholas Grice, Esq. his only son, who departed this life the 21st Day of April 1755, aged 24.

On a small stone in the south aisle:

The Vault of Valentine Grice, Esq.
1688.

On a mural tablet:

In the Family Vault near this place are deposited the Remains of Christopher Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, in the County of Essex, and of Huntmore Park, in this Parish, who died on the 20th of March 1810, aged 62 years; & of Elizabeth his Wife, who died on the 4th of April 1823, aged 72.¹ They had seven sons and three daughters.

Arms: S. a tower Or. impaling Arg. on a cross S. five escalops Arg.; on a chief S. a lion passant Arg.
Crest: A griffin Arg. winged and beaked. *Motto*: Love and Dread.

On a slab in the nave, was formerly the following inscription :

*Of your charity pray for the soules of William Alney, Esq. and Elizabeth and Anne his wives, which William departed this life the third day of February Anno M^{dcclij}. on whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen.*²

Arms: Arg. a cross charged with five fleurs-de-lis, in the first quarter a lion ramp. Or. Another coat of the same, impaling an ermine spot.

¹ Her name was Elizabeth Baker, of Elemore Hall, Durham. She was married 6 Sept. 1773.

² The above is extracted from the Topographer, in which it is probably given very incorrectly, like many other inscriptions from Le Neve; the date inserted being 1653, which is incompatible with probability from the style of it, and with possibility, because the Visitation at which it is said to have been noted, was holden in 1634. It seems likely that this was designed as a memorial of William Awbrey, not Alney, as in the transcript, a relation of Rauffe Awbrey, whose monumental brass is still remaining in the Church. [See preceding page.]

On the south side of the nave is an atchievement, with these arms in a lozenge :

Arg. a chevron S. between three crows Proper: impaling party per bend sinister Erm. and erminois a lion ramp. Or. *Mostyn. Motto: In celo quies. Price.*

On another :

Arms: A chevron between three owls Or. impaling Gu. a fess between two lioncels passant Arg. *Motto: In celo quies. Wodley.*

On the north side, an atchievement with these arms :

Or. in chief two annulets S.: on an inescutcheon Gu. three roses Arg. seeded Proper: in chief Vaire; the Baronet's badge, a dexter hand holding a dirk or short sword; on its hilt, a crest. *Young.*

On another atchievement :

Two shields conjoined: Dexter, quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. a chevron Gu. between two cocks of the Last: 2 and 3, Gu. on a chevron Arg. three annulets S. *Coghill* differenced. *Motto: Non dormit qui custodit. Crest:* A cock crowing, having on his breast a Bezant. Sinister: Az. a chief indented Or. charged with three mullets pierced Gu. with an escutcheon of pretence of the same arms between two Moors attired Proper, as supporters; one on each side, turbanned, holding a dart in his hand, and surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

On another :

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three tigers' faces: 2 and 3, three cinquefoils: impaling a fess between three griffins' heads erased.

At the west end of the south wall of the aisle is a monument, with a basso relievo of a tree; under its shade, two human hands conjoined. In a recess above, a man in a black cloak, kneeling:

Hic jacet Joan. King Joan. King generosi filius primogenitus moribus dum viveret, suavissimus. Huic Roger. Parkinsonius consanguineus (quē suis sumptibus pater istius alverat nec minore ipse comitate exceperat) ebrietate demens, eoq. nomine ab isto reprehēsus, terebiliū autoriū intra dotes . . . parietes tanta vi in fronte impēgit ut abrepto manubrio cuspidē alte inhaerente reliquerit. Undo 12^{mo} die Aprilis lēthali accepto vulnere 27 ejusdem Mensis expiravit A.D. 1607, ætatis suæ 22.

Tantane te generis cepere oblivia (sæve Parkīone) tui.

Sic te rationis egentem potus ad arma vocat Nec te reverētia tāli candoris nec te consanguinitate propīquus cum patriis movere bonis: sic præmia pensa omnia turbasti Genita pro munere luctū percipit, et deflet sua fata cū funere nati natus ab indomito quo meus erat adā furore dum vocat infaustū accepit sub tē pora ferrū.

From one of the hands depends a shield, on which are these arms :

Quarterly, 1 and 4, two chevrons between three rounds: 2 and 3,

On another monument, in the south aisle, the figure of a female kneeling at a desk, with a long inscription below, not to be read without great difficulty; the words most evident being "Anne Richarda . . ." Arms on a shield :

On the dexter side, Erm. on a saltire Gu. five martlets. On the sinister side: S. a lion ramp.: and below, the same arms repeated.

Against the upper part of the partition between the nave and the chancel, in the centre, are the Royal Arms. On each side an atchievement:

Arms: 1. Dexter, quarterly 1 and 4, quarterly 1 and 4, Or. on a pile Gu. between six fleurs-de-lis Az. three lioncels passant gardant: 2 and 3, Gu. two wings conjoined in lure: 2. Gu. three lucies hauriant Arg. 3. Az. a fess nebule Or.: impaling quarterly, 1. Barry of ten Or. and S.; 2. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. 3. Erm. in a canton S. a Bezant. 4. Arg. a dolphin embowed Arg. *Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet, a phoenix in flames issuant Proper. *Supporters:* On the dexter side, an unicorn Arg. armed, crested, and gorged with a ducal collar, to which is affixed a chain Or. On the sinister, a bull Arg. armed, collared, chained, and hoofed, as the dexter. *Motto: Foy pour devoir.*

A similar atchievement on the sinister side.

These are the arms of Webb Duke of Somerset, who died 15 Dec. 1793, and Mary Anne his Duchess, daughter and heiress of John Bonnell, Esq. who died 23 July 1802.

In the Churchyard, near the south side of the chancel, is a handsome altar-tomb of white marble, with these words:

Sacred to the Memory
of Thomas Colborne, Esq. of
Shredding Green, who died 8th Dec. 1793,
aged 54 years.



There are also several tablets in the Church, recording the names of benefactors, who, at different times, bequeathed various sums of money, &c. towards the relief of the Poor of the Parish.

THE HAMLET, MANOR, AND MANSION OF DELAFORD.

This Hamlet, at the south-western extremity of the Parish of Iver, and presumed to have derived its appellation from a ford over or through a branch of the River Coln, belonged, in 1468, to the family whose name it still retains, and who were the predecessors of the Pagets; to whom, with the whole Manor of Iver, it was granted by King Edward VI.

The handsome modern Mansion belonging to it, was partly erected circ. 1761, by the Hon. Colonel Francis Needham (created 12 Jan. 1822, Earl of Kilmorey in Ireland,) but chiefly about 1802, by Charles Clowes, Esq. who, in 1790, had purchased a considerable portion of the present Estate of the executors of the first Sir William Young, Bart. who had acquired it in 1767, of the family of Tash, by whom it had been holden for several generations, having bought it of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. The name of Tash first occurs when Robert, son of George and Thomasine Tash was baptized here, 8 Aug. 1652; besides twelve other children. Sir George Tash, knighted 1662, was one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and died 17 Feb. 1672, having espoused, in 1651, Thomasine, daughter of Robert Hatton, Esq. of Thames Ditton, Surrey, who was interred with her husband, 13 Oct. 1702. Their son and heir Robert succeeded, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, Bart.; at whose decease, in 1710, he was followed by his son, George Tash, Esq.¹ He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Holbech, Esq. of Farnborough, Co. Warwick, and left an only son, George, who sold the estate. Dying without issue, his sister Jane, wife of Christopher Tower, Esq. of Iver, became the representative.

Charles Clowes, Esq. who purchased the Estate and Mansion of Delaford, was the eldest son of William Clowes, Esq. of Langley Hall, near Macclesfield, Co. Cest. where (and in the immediate vicinity) the family had possessed property and resided from the time of King Henry VII. William Clowes was born 18 July 1722, and married at Macclesfield, 18 April 1745, Frances, daughter and co-heir of John Daniell, Esq. of Daresbury Hall, Co. Cest. where that family had been seated from the beginning of the 13th to the middle of the 18th century, when John Daniell, father of the said Frances, wife of William Clowes, Esq. died without male issue; and thus the Daresbury branch of the Daniells (or Danyers,² as anciently called) is now represented by Charles Clowes, Esq. the eldest son of the purchaser, by Ann his wife, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Dawson, Esq. of Warton, near Lancaster, who married in 1831, Mary Anne, daughter of Samuel Parker, Esq. of Treleigh House, near Truro, in Cornwall, and has issue, five daughters.³

¹ Hatton, third son of Sir George Tash, Knt. died 1737, having had three sons, viz.—1. Hatton, who pre-deceased his father, and left issue, George. 2. George, who had a son George. 3. Robert Tash. His daughter Elizabeth married William Harvest, Esq. of Kingston, Surrey, and had issue. Sir John Tash, knighted during his Shrievalty in London, 1719, died 1735, æt. 62. He left with others a son Thomas, who built Vale Mascal, a small seat in Ruxley Hundred, Kent; and wedded 21 Feb. 1745, Honor, daughter of Felix Calvert, Esq. of Hadham, Herts.

² The family of Danyers was of great antiquity in Cheshire. Sir John Danyers, Knt. of Daresbury, was *grandson* of William Daniels, sen. of Daresbury, who, in 1270, espoused Agnes, daughter of Thomas de Legh, of High Legh, Cheshire.

³ The Arms of Clowes are Vert. on a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased Or. three crescents Gu.; quartering the Arms of the following families:—2. Daniell. 3. Daresbury. 4. Merton. 5 & 6. Warburton. 7. Dutton of Sherborne. 8. Ivo, and his son Nigel, Baron of Haulton. 9. Pilkington. 10. Verdon. 11. Langtree. 12. Dawson. *Crest:* A demi-lion Vert. ducally crowned Or. supporting a battle-axe Arg. the staff Or. Ivo was Governor of Constantia, in Normanby: he married Eme, sister of Adam Earl of Bretagne, and had issue (besides Nigel above-mentioned) Holard, who married Alicia de Dutton. The sword of Hudard was, in 1665, in the possession of Lady Eleanor Viscountess Kilmorey, sole daughter of Thomas Dutton, and afterwards wife of — Warburton.

IVER GROVE

in a retired situation, on Shredding's Green, a Hamlet of this parish, was the property of the late Admiral Lord Gambier, who bought it of Mrs. Colborne, relict of T. Colborne, Esq.

HUNTSMORE,

an old Manor-house, formerly approached by a court-yard, existed in the reign of King Hen. VIII. In 1542, it was owned by John, cousin and heir of Thomas Wycombe of Iver, who sold it in 1591, to John Hughes. His son Robert conveyed it to Arthur Wright, who in 1609, alienated it to Richard Booth. He, by will, left it to Sir George Booth, (whose son was afterwards Lord Delamere) on condition of his making a certain payment for it; which, he refusing, the property passed in 1630 to Robert, youngest son of Sir William Bowyer of Denham, Knt.; he sold, 2 Dec. 1696, to Christopher Tower, Esq., the mansion and lands, to which, his descendant of the same names, the present occupant and M.P. for the Shire, has made considerable additions. The Manor-house is situated in a small park, agreeably shaded with fine trees, and is bounded on the east by the beautiful and clear waters of the Coln.

PEDIGREE OF TOWER, IN ALLIANCE WITH HALE, PROCTOR, TASH, BAKER AND BEAUCHAMP.

Arms.—S. a castle Or. Crest.—On a wreath, a griffon pass, per pale Or. and Arg.

RICHARD HALE, of Hargraston, ex Sergeant-at-Arms, bur. at New Windsor, Co. Berks, dau. of . . . bur. 9 Feb. 26 Sept. 1649. Will dated 6 June and proved 5 Oct. same year. 1650. Will proved same year.

GEORGE PROCTOR, of Barrow, ob. 8 Sept. 1656. SARAH, dau. of Henry Owen, of Barrow, ob. 3 Oct. 1661; re-married Walter York.

RICHARD HALE, of Beckenham, Co. Kent, and of Fairford, Co. Bucks. EDMUND, JOHN, & JANE, mar. Duke.

GEORGE PROCTOR, of Barrow, ob. 11 July 1671. THOMAS TOWER, MARY, dau. of Francis of Tatham, bur. Proctor, of Lancaster; ob. 26 Feb. 1692.

RICHARD HALE, ob. 7 Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Church, of New Mary 1703, at 63. Windsor (by Elizabeth, d. of Hen. Pedler) Bur. at New Windsor. Sept. 31 Oct. 1666, ob. 2 Sept. 1721, at 82.

JOHN, of Barrow, Cheshire. SARAH, mar. John Sorrell of York. JUDITH, mar. Sir John Peake.

WILLIAM PROCTOR, of Epsom, ob. 1726. FRANCES, wid. CHRISTOPHER TOWER, b. 4 Aug. 1657, at Tatham, bur. Elizabeth, mar. Tomlinson; Mary, mar. in 1674, James Craved; and another, mar. to Cambe.

RICHARD HALE, M.D. publ. FRANCIS, SARAH, MARGERY, d. ch. mar. to Sir John Shawe, Bt.

SARAH, widow of ob. 1749. SARAH, d. ch. mar. to Sir John Shawe, Bt.

ANN, THOMAS, ob. BEAUCHAMP, ob. 1724. JANE, dau. & co-heir b. 6 May 1698, bapt. 6 May 1698, ob. 20 Nov. 1739.

THOMAS TOWER, Member of the Inner Temp.; M.P. for Wareham 1727, and Wallingford 1734. Bought Weald Hall, Essex, in 1745; ob. 2 Sept. 1776, s.p.

GEORGE BAKER, JUDITH, d. & co. of Elemore, Durham, ob. 1774, at 51.

SIR WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, Bt. ob. 1761. BART. of Langley.

FRANCIS ELIZABETH, of Sir NEVILLE GEORGE, mar. 13 Sept. 1746. A. H. K. B. ob. 1781.

CHRISTOPHER ELIZABETH, of Weald Hall, Essex; b. 4 Oct. 1717, at 63, Mar. 1810, ob. 13 Apr. 1823.

SIR THOMAS PROCTOR, Bt. MARY, dau. of Robert Palmer, of Sunning, Berks.

ANN, mar. 1778, s.p. EDMUND, ob. 1813. BACON, Bt.

CHRISTOPHER ELIZABETH, of Weald Hall, Essex; b. 4 Oct. 1717, at 63, Mar. 1810, ob. 13 Apr. 1823.

HAROLD PROCTOR, mar. TOWER, b. 1 Nov. 1775; High Sheriff of Essex 1810. M.P. Harwich.

ELIZABETH, ob. 1841. CAROLINE, mar. 20 Feb. 1819, with William Franks, of Woodhill, Herts. AMELIA, m. 1814, Rev. G. Pretyman, son of Ep. of Winchester.

HENRY ISABELL JUDITH TOWER, of Elemore Lodge, b. 15 Feb. 1816; ob. 1842.

CHARLES ELIZABETH, TOWER, d. Wm. Coxhead Rector of Marsh, Esq. of Chulmar; Park Hall, Co. Wilts. Essex; mar. 20 April 1843.

FRANCIS ELIZABETH, TOWER, b. 8 Aug. 1843, Georgiana Barker, dau. John Barker, Richards, Esq. of Bryanstone Esq.

GEORGINA ISABELLA, m. 1842, to John Dalton, Steningford York Esq., ob. 1845.

CHRISTOPHER LADY SUPRIA TOWER, son and heir, of John 1st Earl of Huntingdon Park, Bucks, b. 4 May 1804; M.P. for Bucks 1845.

ROBERT JACOBINE BLAUCHAMP, Rector of Merton, Per. Cur. of Brentwood.

HENRY, son of John Dalton, Steningford York Esq., ob. 1845.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN HOME, b. 20 Jan. 1841.

AMELIA FRANCES HARRITT.

LUCY SOPHIA.

CHARLOTTE MARIAN.

ADRIANNE CAROLINE.

LANGLEY MARISH, OR MARIES,

as it is commonly called, is now a distinct Parish, but was formerly connected with Wyrardsbury, and its Church was originally a Chapel of Ease to the latter.¹

The Parish is bounded, on the North, by Wexham and Fulmer; on the East, by Stanwell, in Middlesex; on the South, by Horton and part of Upton; and on the West, by the latter and Wexham. It is entirely enclosed, the greater part being tithe-free; and the soil is a gravelly loam. The Parish is of considerable extent, and contained in 1841, a population of 1814 persons.

There are two distinct buildings in this village, each containing four tenements, denominated the Old and New Almshouses; the old one built by Sir John Kederminster, Knt. in 1619; and the new one founded by Henry Seymour, Esq. to which several donations and grants to the poor have been made by different branches of his family, of whom many lie buried in the church-yard.

In that part of the parish which adjoins the Great Bath Road, is a modern erection of four very neat small Cottages, under one roof, having this inscription on the front:

A.D. 1839.—These four Alms-Houses were erected and endowed by WILLIAM WILD, a native of Langley, for the reception of four Agricultural Labourers of the age of sixty years and upwards. JOHN NASH, Esq.

Wm. Wild, John Ive, Edw. Ive, Wm. Ive, Thos. Nash, Trustees.

The estates and rateable property in this parish were represented to the General Court of Quarter Sessions, 15 Jan. 1828, to have been assessed, from 18 May 1816 to 10 July 1827, on 4843*l.* annual value; and that on 10 July last mentioned, the said estates and rateable property were estimated on the annual value of 9402*l.* which, being the full annual value, was disproportionate to the assessment upon other parishes in which the real value upon the estimate made was on a lower standard, as at Oakley, Prince's Risborough, Little Marlow, Ivinghoe, Farnham Royal, Clifton Reynes, Towersey, and Crendon, so that by this assessment, Langley had to pay more than its share to the County Rates.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Langley was not separately surveyed in Domesday Book, being then included in Wyrardsbury, and was the property of Robert Gernon. In the Testa de Nevill, this place is stated to belong to Richard Montfitchet (the name assumed by the eldest son of Robert Gernon,) as parcel of his Barony of Standed, Co. Essex.

In the reign of Edw. I. however, the Manor came to the Crown, by reason of the minority of Ralph Plaiz, cousin and heir of Aveline Montfitchet; and, though afterwards claimed by Elizabeth Countess of Oxford, as heir of the said Ralph, was retained by the King till the year 1447, when it was granted to Eton College. By some exchange, however, it again reverted to the Crown, for, in 1492, King Hen. VII. granted, by Letters Patent, *inter alia*, the Manors of Langley Mareys and Wyrardsbury, to Elizabeth Queen-Consort.²

King Hen. VIII. when about to marry Katherine of Arragon, his brother Arthur's widow, granted in like manner, to Katherine Princess of Wales, in full satisfaction of dowry, &c. *inter alia*, the Manor of Langley Mareys; the witnesses being, William Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Bishop

¹ It is said, that it derived its name of *Langley Maries*, from Christiana de Mariscis, who held this Manor, for a short period only, in the reign of Edw. I.

² Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. VII.

of Winchester, Keeper of the Privy Seal; John Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain; Thomas Earl of Surrey; George Earl of Salop; Sir Charles Somers, Knt.; Lord Herbert; Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. Treasurer of the King's Household; dated at Westminster, 10 June 1510; and it was so held by her when Queen of England.

In 1523, (15 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Henry Norres, Esq. of the Body, the Manor of Langley Maresse, with the appurtenances, and all rights, fisheries, &c. for life, with the office of Keeper of the King's Woods in the County, Plaunte, or New Park of Langley,¹ and the place of Master thereof, with herbage and pannage for himself and his deputy, for one Knight's fee.²

In 1540, (32 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Sir Anthony Denny, all that Manor of Leveyng, alias Parlaunt, with its members and appurtenances, the Park of Plaunt in Langley, and the Advowson of the Chantry in the Chapel of Colubrook, &c. to hold to him and the heirs-male of his body, by Knight's service.³

King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, by Letters Patent reciting the above grant, gave to Thomas Hennage and William Willoughby, the reversion of the same.⁴ He also granted, in 1551, this Manor, as parcel of the Honour of Windsor, to his sister the Princess Elizabeth, and the Park here, with the bucks and does therein.⁵

In 1585, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of services done by Sir James Crofte, Knt. and at his request, granted to Edward Wymarke, Gent. six acres of land, two acres of wood, and other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in Langley Marsh and Iver, called the Rayles, the Middle Close, the Gatewick Marsh, Gatewick Wood, and the Little Close, in the occupation of William Windsor, Esq. formerly part of the possessions of Ankerwyke Priory, to him and his heirs and assigns for ever, by fealty, at the rent of 2s. per ann.⁶

In 1626, (2 Car. I.) the King, by Patent dated 8 Dec. granted the Manor of Langley Marsh to Sir John Kedernminster, Knt. and Dame Mary his wife, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth, carried this estate in marriage to Sir John Parsons, Knt. of Boveney; on whose decease, Sir William Parsons succeeded to this property. He was created a Baronet in 1661; and after his decease, the executors of his Will sold this Manor, &c. to Henry Seymour, Esq. in 1669.

Henry Seymour, second son of Sir Edward Seymour, Knt., of Bury Pomeroy, Devonshire, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, Knt. of Larock, Co. Cornwall, was of considerable note in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; was one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King Charles II.; and Comptroller of the Customs. In 1660, he was elected a Representative in Parliament for East Looe, in Cornwall. He died 9 March 1686, and was buried here. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Killigrew, Knt., widow of William Basset, Esq., of Claverton, Co. Somerset; and she dying without issue, June 1661, he married secondly, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Austen,

¹ M^o qd xij. die Februarii anno rg's infrascr' istud br'e liberat' fuit d'no Cancellar' Angl' apud Westm' exequend:— Richard D.G. King of England and of Fraunce and Lord of Irland, to the Reverend fader in God John Bishop of Lincoln oure Chauncellor, greting: We late you write that we of our espial grace in consideration of the true and faithfull service of our wel beloved serv^{ant} Robert Smalwode, one of the yemen of oure Corone, hath doon, and during his lif ententh to doo, have yeven and graunted unto him the keeping of oure *parc of Langley Marreys*, to have and occupie bi him or his sufficient depute for terme of his life, with the wag^{es}, fees, profites, comodities, and adva'tes to the same office due and accustomed to be had and p'ceived in maner heretofore used. We therefore wol and charge you, that under oure greet seal hereupon ye doo make oure 'tres patent in due fourme. Yeven under oure prive seal at oure Palays of Westm' the viij. day of Febrier, the furste yere of our reign. Horwood. [Rot. Priv. Sigil. in Tur. Lond.; from Grimaldi's Origines Genealogice, p. 177.]

² Rot. Pat. 15 Hen. VIII.

³ Ibid. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 9 Feb.

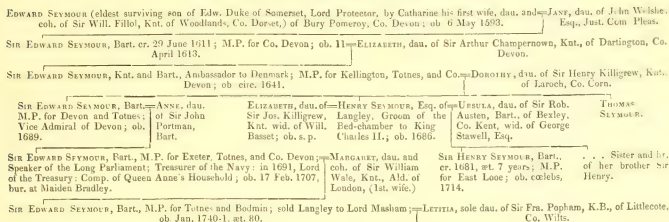
⁴ Ibid. 2 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Aug.

⁵ Ibid. 4 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

⁶ Ibid. 29 Eliz. Test. 25 Feb.

Bart., of Bexley, Co. Kent, widow of George Stawell, Esq., by whom he had an only son, Henry Seymour, who was born 20 Oct. 1674; and who (his father being still living,) had the singular honour, at the age of seven years, to be created a Baronet, to him and his heirs male, with remainder to his father and his heirs male. This Sir Henry Seymour, Bart., was chosen to represent the Borough of East Looe in Parliament in 1669, and subsequent Parliaments. Dying unmarried in 1714, his personal Estate passed to his sister, and his Estate at Langley devolved on Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., eldest son of Sir Edward Seymour, and grandson of Edward, elder brother of Henry Seymour, the original purchaser of this Manor; as will be more perspicuously seen in the following sketch:

PEDIGREE of SEYMOUR of LANGLEY.



SEYMOURS DUKES OF SOMERSET.

In 1714, Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. (son and heir of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. deceased, and cousin and heir of Sir Henry Seymour, Bart. also deceased, who was son and heir of Henry Seymour, Esq. the before-mentioned purchaser), conveyed this estate to Lord Masham and his heirs; and in 1738, Lord Masham sold the Manor and Estate to the Duke of Marlborough; who, by deed, dated 30 Sept. 1788, conveyed the same to Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., and which is now the property of his son.

Tanner says, that the Manors of Langley and Cippenham paid yearly salaries for thirteen chaplains and four clerks, to maintain the Royal Chapel in the Park of Windsor, in the reign of Edw. II.;¹ which establishment being afterwards removed into the Castle, formed the foundation of the more splendid Chapel of St. George in the next reign.²

Eton College held a tenement in Langley, temp. Hen. VIII. and paid a reserved rent of 12*d.* per ann. to Anne, Queen-Consort of Hen. VIII. for the same.³

In 1666, (18 Car. II.) the King, by Letters Patent, reciting the meritorious services of George Duke of Albemarle, granted to the said Duke and his heirs, *inter alia*, the fee-farm rent reserved out of the Manor of Langley, of 32*s.* 9½*d.* by Patent granted 37 Hen. VIII. to John Mill.

¹ The Park is thus mentioned in a very curious MS. in the British Museum, written by J. Norden, Surveyor of the Woods to King James I.:—"Langley Parke, lying within Buckinghamshire, whereof M. Edmond Kederminster is keeper, hath about 146 fallow deere, about 35 of antler, about 14 buckes. This Parke is divided into two partes by a new erected pale. The groundes also differing in nature. The upper grounde health and full of bogges, unprofitable and impossible. The lower grounde reduced to a better use, for the game, and more delightfull to hunte in, by reason of the faire artificial lawns latelie made and leueled with maine conuenient and pleasant standings."

² Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1353.

³ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 21.

THE MANSION.

The Manor-House was originally built by Sir John Kedermister, Knt., but, soon after the Duke of Marlborough came into possession of the property, in 1758, it was pulled down, and an entirely new Mansion erected on its site. It is a large square stone edifice, with little exterior decoration, but contains a well-arranged suite of apartments of considerable dimensions. It is situated in a park, beautifully wooded, rendered more celebrated by the taste and elegance with which the grounds were laid out by his son George, Marquess of Blandford (afterwards Duke of Marlborough,) who resided here during several years, and commenced that beautiful specimen of ornamental gardening which his Grace subsequently carried to so great a degree of perfection in the noble demesnes at Blenheim. On the north side of the Home-park, is a large tract of ground called the Black Park, from the dark hue of its trees; the Duke of Marlborough had planted it with firs, disposed in straight lines; but which formal arrangement is now so blended with such numbers of self-sown trees, as to render the whole an impervious forest, except by a few rough tracks. In the centre of it is a very considerable lake, but its boundary is so formal, and its termination so exactly marked, that it does not seem to belong to the wild scenery about it.¹

Langley being a parochial Chapel, subject to the Mother Church of Wyrardsbury, its Ecclesiastical History is similar to that place. The great tithes of this parish, however, subject to the annual payment of 20*l.* to the Vicar, were purchased by Mr. Nash, of Upton, of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, under the Act for the redemption of the land-tax. The Vicarage is in the gift of the Church of Windsor.

THE CHURCH

was built by the family of Kedermister, to whom a particular aisle is dedicated, and bears their name. Near the Church are some remains of trenches, which are supposed to have been made in the time of the Civil War.

Between the nave and chancel is an open screen of wood, surmounted by the Royal Arms, in carved open work, between two oval tablets, on which are inscribed the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. In the south wall of the chancel is a series of four niches, with trefoiled heads, under a pointed arch, the spandril decorated with foliage; and a square sub-architrave above, supported by demi-pillars. The wall appears to have been altered in modern days, so as to have closed up the lower parts of the niches, and perhaps covered the seats which belonged to them. The Communion-Table stands on a slight elevation, several feet distant from the east wall, but has the usual inclosure of rails.

In the east window of the aisle of the chancel are the ancient Arms of France and England, quarterly; and below, the figure of a Saint; in another coat, Gu. three lions passant gardant Or.; and in a third, Or. three chevrons Gu.

In the windows on the north side of the aisle occur the initials E.D. also the Arms of Edw. III. and of England and France as borne by the Tudors.

On the Pulpit, which stands on the north side of the nave, are these Arms, handsomely carved:—Quarterly 1 and 4, Az. two chevrons between three Bezants, *Kedermister*: 2 and 3, Gu. a saltire between four fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Wentham*, 1625.

¹ In a Letter to her friend the Countess of Pomfret, the Countess of Hertford mentions this lake as then making and occupying twenty-seven acres, one hundred workmen being constantly employed upon it; but of whom her Ladyship remarked, that they appeared so ignorant of what they were about, that *she anticipated* that it would not hold water better than a contrivance in the Serpentine River in Hyde Park. [Correspondence of the Countess of Hertford.]

On a tablet of marble against the south wall :

Sub Lapide

Dilectissimi filii memoriae sacro

S. E.

Carolus Morice A.M.

Apud Langley in Agro Buckinghamiensi
natus Patre Davide

Georgio III. optimo Regi et

Charlotte Reginae

per annos xxxii.

Ad Vindesoram Ab oratorio Clericus

Vicinæ Capellæ de Ditton olim Minister

Frederico Principi ac Duci

de York et de Albany

Illustrissimo a sacris

Ecclesiarum omnium

Sanctorum et Sancti Andreae

de Barnewell in Agro

Northamptoniensis

Rector

Tam in hisce quam in

cæteris vitæ muneribus

Fidus Simplex Integer

Obiit Aprilis xxii. A.D. mdcccxviii.

suæque ætatis lxxvii.

Desideratissimo Marito

Uxor mœrens

P. C.

On an achievement :

Arms : Gu. a chev. Or. between three crescents of the Second, with a crescent for difference: on an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly; 1 and 4, Barry of six, Arg. and Az.: 2 and 3, Arg. three lioncels passant gardant Gu. *Crest :* On a wreath, Or. and Gu. a dexter hand and arm erased Proper, grasping a fleur-de-lis Or.

On another :

The same arms with an inescutcheon, quarterly, 1 and 4, S. three lioncels passant Or.: 2 and 3, Gu. three demi-lioncels ramp. Or. *Resurgam.*

There is also another with the arms of *Gosling*, but without any motto.

On a slab in the pavement of the aisle :

Here lies the Body of Miss Mary Welch, daughter of Patrick Welch, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica, who departed this life September the 12th 1754, in the 17th year of her age.

Also the Body of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Trehee, late of Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, Widow of Patrick Trehee, of the Island of Jamaica, Esq. She

departed this life the 7th Day of Dec. 1760, in the 75th year of her age.

On another :

Sacred to the Memory of Martha Key, Relict of the Rev^d. Tho^s. Key, late Vicar of Upton, Bucks. She died Feb^y. 17th 1805, aged 82.

Alas! how soon the longest Race is run,
And Life is but a race, the Prize tha's won
Is Heaven's self! Go, learn from me: beware
The World's Temptations, and all worldly care.
Set your affection firm on things above;
Secure your Maker's & Redeemer's Love,
Then shall you find Life's fleeting moments past,
The good that dies not, & the joys that last.

On another :

Near here are deposited the Remains of . . . Wogan, her eldest Daughter. She died Feb^y. 27th 1805, aged 50.

On another :

M^{rs}. Mary Walton, the beloved Daughter of Martha Key, of this Parish, died the second day of July 1788, aged 29 years.

On an old sepulchral slab :

Here lieth the Body of M^r. Samuel Port, who departed this life April the 1st in the year 1708.

Here also lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Anne Port, Wife of M^r. Sam^l. Port, who departed this Life the fifth day of February 1723, aged 94 years.

On another :

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Mary Cooper, who died Nov. the 15th 1805, aged 32 years.

On another :

M^{rs}. Ann Reddington, Wife of M^r. William Reddington, of New Windsor, who departed this life the 5th of April 1807, aged 46 years.

Here lieth y^e Body of Henry Reddington, Tallow Chandler, of Windsor, & also Ann his wife. He died Jan^y. y^e 8, 1713-14, aged 59 years.

Here also lie the Bodies of Mary & Susanna, Daughters of the above said. Mary died September the 21st 1715, aged 6 years: Susanna died April y^e 22^d 1729, aged 21 years.

William Reddington, Esq. died 11 April 1811, aged 73 years.

There are also several other memorials of the family of Reddington, with verses and other inscriptions, now become illegible.

On another:

In Memory of John Parker, who died y^e 1st of July 1780, aged 80.

Also, Christian Parker, Wife of the above John Parker, who died y^e 10th of Jan^y 1782, aged 72.

On an ancient marble slab:

M. S.

Reader, upon this Field of Marble see
How Death and Love contend for masterie;
Vaunting her spoils, Death warns thee Here lies one
Of her choice pieces of destruction.
For Wit, Forme, Sweetnesse, so sublime, that higher
Her Dart nor Malice ever did aspire:
Love from a Friend (scarce willing to survive,
But to preserve the other's Fame alive,
A sister so endear'd in blood & heart,
She felt the stroke, & still weeps for the smart:)
Informs thee (if thou'lt help) their Virtues, Fate
Cannot consume or Time obliterate;
But by *thine* eyes embalmed she will lie,
Loving and fresh till Death herself must die.
Then lend some *Tears*, for mine must need be spent,
Being both the DEAD & *Living's Monument*.

A. L. D.

Below:

Dorothy, third Daughter of John King, Lord Bishop of London, and wife to S^r Richard Hubert, of Langley Marish, in the County of Bucks, Knt. Groom Porter to King Charles the 1st and King Charles the 2^d deceased the 17th of November 1658, and lies interred near this monument, erected to her Memory by her Sister ANNE, Widow of John Dutton, of Sherborn, in Gloucestershire, Esq. and now wife to S^r Richard Grobham Howe, of Wiskford, in Wiltshire, Kn^t & *Baronet*.

MDCLXXXIX.

Arms as on the atchievement. *Crest*: On a chapeau, Az. turned up Erm. a lion's head erased Or.: on his neck three mullets in fess Gu. ¹

On another old atchievement of similar form, against the same wall:

Quarterly 1 and 4; quarterly Arg. and S.; over all, on a bend Gu. three lioncels ramp. Or. 2 and 3, Az. on a fess Or. a lion passant Gu. between three boars' heads Arg. impaling quarterly 1 and 4, S. a lion ramp. Or. between three cross crosslets of the Second: 2 and 3 Gu. on a bend engrailed Or. three lioncels passant Arg.

On a small square atchievement, against the north wall of the chancel:

Richard Hubert, Esq. second son of Richard Hubert, Knight, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles the 2^d. He died y^e 25th of August 1679.

Arms, in twenty-three pieces: 1. Quarterly Arg. and S. over all on a bend Gu. three lioncels rampant Or. 2. Az. on a fess Or. between three boars' heads Arg. a lion passant Gu. 3. Erm. three bars wavy S. 4. Or. a water bouget S. within a bordure of the Second, entoire of Bezants. 5. Arg. on a cross Az. five leopards' faces Or. 6. Arg. three lioncels ramp. Gu. 7. Arg. a fess S. between three crescents Gu. 8. Arg. two bars S. on a chief of the Second, three mullets Arg. 9. Az. two chevrons Or. in chief two mullets of the Second. 10. Erm. a cross engrailed Gu. 11. Gu. three crescents Arg. in middle chief a mullet Or. impaling: 1. S. a lion ramp. between three cross crosslets Or. 2. Gu. three lioncels passant Arg. within a bordure engrailed Or. 3. Gu. a chevron Erm. between ten cross crosslets Arg. 4, 2, 1, 2, 1. 4. Or. a saltire engrailed S. 5 as 2. 6 as 1. 7. Two lioncels passant Az. 8. Gu. ten Bezants, in chief a label of three points. 9 as 2 and 5. 10 as 4. 11 as 3. 12 as 2, 5, and 9. 13 as 7. 14 as 8. 15 as 2, 5, 9, and 12. 16. S. a demi-lion ramp. between two fleurs-de-lis Or.

On a small marble:

Near this stone lie the Remains of Maria Witherton, Daughter of the Rev. John Witherton, of Staines. She died Dec. 12 1768, in the 25th year of her age.

To her mild Virtues,
Gentle Manners,
Disinterested Friendship,
Warm Benevolence, and patient Resignation

¹ In Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. ii. p. 31, n^o 78, is inserted the following inscription, said to have been found in this Church, on the authority of Wood's MSS. 55 Mus. Ashmol. Oxon. p. 132: "Robert King, descended from the Saxon Kings in Devonshire, 3^d Son of John Bishop of London, brought up at Winchester School and Christ Church in Oxford, where he proceeded Master of Arts. After changing his course, he went to the Wars in Holland, then to some service by Sea. Lastly he engaged in a Voyage to the Amazons, in the West Indies, which success to his Fortune and Health, gave him a lingering preparation for his last Voyage of his Life, finished November 4th in the 48th year of his age, Anno Domini 1654." Of this inscription there are no remains; but the reader may compare the introductory part of it with the account of Robert Kyng, Abbat of Thame, and first Bishop of Oxford, in Wood's Aethææ, vol. i. p. 683.

under long sufferings,
this monument
is affectionately inscribed by a
surviving Friend.

On a square tablet in the aisle:

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Fretwell Vandernan,
who was forty years Vicar of this Parish,
and was eminent for unaffected Piety,
disinterested Benevolence,
and guileless Sincerity.

This Tablet,
an emblem of the simplicity
of his Life and Manners
was erected by the Inhabitants,
to record his amiable qualities,
and their high respect
for his exemplary character.

He died 24 January

1803,
aged 86.

On a brass plate, affixed to a slab within the
communion rails, is a helmet with a crest, viz.,
an eagle rising: and below, a shield of arms:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, two chevrons between three
roundels. 2 and 3, a saltire between four fleurs-de-lis.
Kederminster.

On the north side of the chancel, near the east
end, is a large architectural monument, with
statues, arches, pillars, pilasters, and various decorations,
for the family of *Kederminster*.

In the centre of the pediment, on a shield,
these arms:

Az. two chevrons between three Bezants. On
the dexter side: the same arms of *Kederminster*, impaling
Or. on a chevron S. three lioncels ramp. Arg. On the dexter
side: the like impaling Gu. a chevron engrailed Or. between three roses.

Below two principal figures, are effigies of
three sons and six daughters (besides four infants
recumbent,) with their respective names inscribed
"Abigail, Parnel, Elizabeth, John Mabel, Robert, Ame, Joane, Stephen, Susan, Anne."

On a tablet:

Edmundus Kederminster Armig. Unius sex Cleric.
Almæ Curie Cancellar. matrimonii junctus Annæ
(filie Jōis Leigh de Addington, in Com. Sur. Armigeri)
mortalitatis memor. sibi Conjugi Charissimæ et posteris
hoc monumentū vivens extractum voluit ut quos singu-

lais amor & unanims concordia vivos conjunxerat mors
ipsa non disjungeret tumulo.

Obiit { Edmundus } .Etatis { 64 July 14 } A.D. { 1607
Anna } { 60 May 31 } { 1618

Terræ terra caro
Est reddenda in funera mortis
Expectanda dies certa
Cuiq' suæ ergo mihi propriæq;
Meis dum vivo sepulchrum
Ædificatus meditor funera disco mori.

Joanni Kederminster, Armigero viro morū gravitate
et vitæ integritate gratio et Elizabethæ Conjugi ejus
dulcissimæ ex honestissimi Wilford Familia oriundæ in
fide Jesu Christi pre consoitis parentibus suis bene
merentibus filius Edmund' hoc Monumentum.

Moritur { Joan'es } .et. { 38 Maij } A.D. { 1558
Elizabeth. } { 60 Mar. 15 } { 1590

Cujus non memini vultu pietatis amore
Chare pater volui sic meminissæ tuæ
Quiq; tuis nostri solus sum e quinq; superstes
Officii vobis hæc Monumenta dedi.

Arms: A fess in chief three roundels impaling . . .
two chevrons between three roundels.

On the dexter side of the basement are these
words:

Anne, wife of Edmund Kederminster, lyeth buried
in y^e Quire of the Cathedral Church of West Chester,
1615.

On an atchievement in the nave:

Arms: Arg. three trefoils Vert. *Tillingham* impaling *Az.*
on a bend Or. three eagles displayed S. *Amery.* *Motto:*
Resurgam. Crest: On a wreath, a dexter hand and
arm coupé at the shoulder, in armour Proper, holding a
wreath of bay Vert.

On a brass plate, on a sepulchral slab in the
nave:

*Hic jacet Jhesus Boleler et Matilda uxor
ejus ac Cæcilia filia eor. quor' anab' ppiciet.
Deus. Amen.*

Against the south pier, on a small mural tablet,
surmounted by an urn:

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Goostrey Froggatt,
Esq. who died Dec. 26, 1794, aged 31. His life was
irreproachable. He was a steady and affectionate
Friend; and he bore a lingering and painful illness with
Christian patience and resignation.

On an atchievement, these arms:

Arg. a chevron between three boars' heads coupé at the neck Gu. impaling Arg. on a chevron Az. two lions ramp. combatant Arg. between three griffins' heads erased, of the Second. *Crest*: On a wreath, Arg. and Gu. a boar's head coupé Or. *Motto*: *In celo quies.*

Under the Communion Table, and also within the altar-rails, are several sepulchral slabs, the inscriptions on which are no longer legible.

On a loose brass plate, formerly affixed to a slab in the aisle of the chancel:

LOE HERE LYETH BVRIED VNDER THIS STONE
THOMAS FABYAN, JANE HIS WIFFE, AND THOMAS THEIR
SONE,

WHO LYVED TO DYE, AND DYED TO LYVE AGAINE
WITH CHRIST IN HIS KINGDOME FOR EVER TO RAIGNE.
SO LYVE MADE THEM HAPPY, BVT DEATH MADE THEM
BLEST,

BY WHICH THROUGH CHRIST THEY HAVE ETERNAL REST.
THE SAID THOMAS THE FATHER AND THOMAS THE SON
DIED IN ANO DNI 1565, AND Y^e SAID JANE IN ANO DNI
1592.

On another brass plate:

Here lieth the body of Jvlian Higgins, Wife to Edward Higgins, and Daughter to Christopher and Elizabeth Meale, whoe Lived in the Feare of God and died in the Fayth of Christ 1 August Anno Dni 1603.

A most kind child, a wife most mild,

A spovse and davghter deere,

Though young of age, modest and sage,

Behold interred heere.

On another brass:

The xii. daie of October in Anno Dni Mdlxxii.
Deceased Thomas Bowsare the truthe is soe
And here lyethe buerde underr this stone
Whose soule I truste the Lorde dothe pardon.

On another, beneath the figure of a man in a furred and embroidered gown, with a long beard, and wearing a quilled ruff, are these words:

Were lyeth the Bodie of John Bowser,
Gent. y^e Sonne of Thomas Bowser of Coole=
Broke, who in y^e 64th yeare of his age dyed
in the fauh of our Lord Jesus Christ, & in
the 50th yeare of the peace of the Gospell in
England, leavinge behinde issue one Sonne
& one Daughter, A^d Dni 1608, March y^e 23^d.

On the same stone to which this plate is attached, are three small escutcheons, two with I.B. probably as rebuses to the name of John Bowser.

On another,

Arms: A chevron within a bordure quarterly componé, impaling quarterly, two lions conjoined under one head, their tails nowed and erect.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel:

Katharinæ conjugii benemeritæ Piae Frugi Pudice caræ eheu! ereptæ! Debitam hanc recordationem et sibi et liberis gratissimam F. C. M. Swabey, A.D. MDCCCIII.

On an atchievement, these arms:

Gu. on a chevron engrailed Or. three locusts of the First, between three swans Proper, beaked Or. impaling Arg. a cross flory Vert. between four martlets of the Field, a chief nebulé Az. *Motto*: *Resurgam.*

On another mural tablet:

To the Memory of Colonel Charles Morice, of his Majesty's 60th Regt, who, after twenty-two years of constant and active service, fell most honourably in the signal Battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June 1815, and in the 46th year of his age.

On an atchievement against the south wall:

Az. a garb Or. between three Bezants. On the dexter side, a small escutcheon of the same arms, impaling chequè Arg. and S. On the sinister side, another of the same, impaling Or. a chevron Gu. between three
...

On a black marble slab, near the south wall:

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Style, wife of James Style of this Parish, who departed this life August y^e 10th 1723, aged 22 years; and also the body of James Style, her husband, who died June y^e 4th 1726, aged 28 years; and also the body of Martha Style, daughter of the above said James and Jane Style, who died June 13, 1741, aged 21 years.

On another:

M^r David Morice was buried Oct. 16, 1762, aged 56; and M^r Jane Morice, his widow, Dec. 16, 1799, aged 78.

On a white marble slab:

Here lieth the body of James Style, senior, who departed this life Jan^y the 20th 1714, aged 38 years; and also the body of Martha his wife, who died 15th of Feb^y 1725, aged 53 years.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Robert Style of Langley, who loved his Enemies, relieved their wrongs, reconciled his Friends, supported the Fatherless, was true to his Friend, Humble, Religious, Just to his Word, Friendly to all men, Injurious to no man, Living most Honestly, Dying most Religiously September the 14th 1626, aged 66.

Here lyeth the body of Captain John Style, who departed this life Jan^y 8th 1719, aged 41 years; also M^r Henry Style, son of the above said Captⁿ Style, ob. the 6th of November 1735, atatis 24; and also the body of Dorothy Style, wife of the above said Captⁿ John Style, who died June y^r 11th 1754, aged 71.

On a slab in the floor of the chancel, near the north side :

Arms : Party per bend, three fleurs-de-lis in bend.

Here lyeth y^r body of S^r Edward Cockett, K^t lyneally descended from y^r auintient Family of the Cocketts of Norfolk. Hee died 24th Sept^r An^o Dni. 1626.

Against the north wall, on a mural monument :

To the deere Memory of that much honoured & beloved worthy Knight, S^r Edward Cockett.

As ship full fraught with heavenly merchandize,
Of faithfull Hope, Love, and Piety good store,
Peacefull and gracious, silent, just and wise,
He was not wrackt, but here he came on shore;
Nor Death nor Feaver, but God's Providence
(Swims in a Storme) in mercy tooke him hence.
Now what could dye dothe heere in grave repose
Whole & intire, without dissection;
But that which could not dye Heaven doth inclose,
Assured of the Bodies Resurrection.
That which remains among his Friends is this:
Love to his memory, grief to his miss.
Deere is his memory to all that knew him,
Loving to all he was, of all beloved,
For their own loss, not his, their tears bedew him,
Things best esteemed by want are most improved.
Thus Love & Griefe support his memory,
And dedicate it to Posteritye.

Charissima Fidelissima Conjux has Lachrymas pie flevit. L. M. Q. Posuit.

On a shield, which has been broken off from this monument :

Arms : Party per bend S. and Arg. three fleurs-de-lis in bend counterchanged, impaling Arg. three lionscel rampart gardant S. langued Gu. with a mullet for difference, and a chief Gu. On a lozenge below, the same

coat as in the above impalement. On a small escutcheon, on the dexter side : Gu. a chevron between three escalops S. On the sinister side : Gu. a chevron S. *Crest* : A moor's head Proper, turban'd S. and Arg.

On another :

Arms : On a large shield, in twelve pieces : 1. Party per bend Arg. and S. three fleurs-de-lis in bend counterchanged. *Cockett*. 2. Gu. three in bend between two cotizes S. 3. Az. in middle chief a crescent Or.; On a chief S. three martlets Gu. 4. Gu. a chevron Or. between 5. Vaire Or. and S. a canton of the First. 6. Or. three eagles displayed S. 7. S. on a chief Or. . . . 8. . . . three lucies naiant 9. Gu. a chevron between three escalops S. 10. Gu. a chevron between three leaves erect. 11. S. a lion ramp. Or. 12. S. a chevron Or. between

On a slab under the arch, between the chancel and the north aisle :

Sacred to the Memory of John Thornton, late of the Bank of England, who, after many years' severe affliction, departed this life March 6th 1814, aged 49 years.

On a large slab in the pavement of the chancel : CUTTS BARTON, D.D. Dean of Bristol, and Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, aged 77.

On another :

Here lyeth the body of M^r Charles Daw, Jun^r who departed this life y^r 8th day of September Anno Domini 1700. He was 17 years of age y^r day of his death.

On another :

Here also lyeth the body of M^r Charles Daw, who departed this life the 20th of June 1719, aged 80 years.

On a blue slab :

Here lyes buried M^{rs} Mary Pottman, wife of Pottman, of Kent, Esq. who departed this life the 30th of August 1656, aged 55 years.

On a mural tablet in the aisle :

Here lies the Body of the Honourable Henrietta Smith, who died Jan^y the 28th 1720, aged 18 years.

On another monumental stone :

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs} Hanna, the wife of M^r Thomas Robbins of this Parish, Gent.; ob. July y^r 25, 1719, aged 72 years.

On another :

Here also lieth the Body of the said M^r Tho^s Robbins, of this Parish, Gent. Dyed Feb^y y^r 12th 1721-2, aged 65 years.

On a mural tablet of white marble, at the east end of the aisle :

Hic situs est
Vir egregius et eruditus
Et optimis moribus instructus
David Scurlock
Artium apud Oxonienses Magister
Qui honestâ apud Dametas
In parte Cambriæ Australi
prosapia oriundus
apud Langley in Agro Buckinghamiensi ubi
Pater ejus ante consederat per viginti
ferè annos commorabatur
Ibi et Sacerdotis munus et Justiciarii
Maximâ cum fide et æquitate administravit
Et omni vitæ officio
Probe et veriter functus est
Conjugi charus et ejusdem amantissimus
Erga natos mitis et benignus
Et omnibus adeo ubicunque benevolus
Amorem omnium quoad vixit facile comparant
Tandem aquâ intereunte per menses aliquot
Affectus et adversâ valetudine luctatus diu
Animam Deo optimo nude receperat
pie commendavit.
Obiit quinquagesimo quarto; Salutus autem
Humanae 1793.
Hoc capitis multum deflendi monumentum
Uxor mæstissima posuit.

On a slab :

In hopes of a glorious Resurrection, here lieth the Body of M^{rs} Alice Toplady, who died the 3^d of May 1707, in y^e 59th year of her age.

On a slab :

Here lies the Body of M^r Philip Rudshy, who departed this life Sept. y^e 6th 1725, aged 52 years.

At the east end of the aisle, against the wall adjoining the chancel, is an elegant monument of grey marble, with a lofty pyramid and a fine sarcophagus, surmounted with an urn beautifully carved, and having a large drapery (perhaps intended for a winding-sheet) suspended in festoons. Within an oval, formed by a wreath of oak-leaves, at the base, are these words :

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Gosling, Esq. who died Jan^y 4th 1794, aged 66 years.

Also of M^{rs} Margaret Elizabeth Gosling, wife of William Gosling, Esq.; died Dec. 18th 1803, aged 35 years.

Also of M^{rs} Elizabeth Gosling, widow of the above Robert Gosling, Esq. who died the 6th of June 1811, aged sixty-eight years.¹

Arms : A chevron between three crescents, with a crescent for difference : on an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly 1 and 4, Barry of six Arg. and Gu. 2 and 3 S. three lioncels passant gardant. *Crest* : A dexter arm and hand erased, holding a fleur-de-lis.

Adjoining to the south side of the nave, is an aisle appropriated to the Lords of the Manor. It is separated from the body of the Church by a fine screen of artificial stone (of the manufacture of *Coade and Co.* of Lambeth), consisting of a double range of quadrupled slender columns, supporting a vaulted and groined roof, decorated with the arms and crests of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart. of Langley Park, by whom it was erected in 1792. In the centre, a pair of handsome iron gates open into an area paved with lozenges of black and white, having on the east side a monument of artificial stone, consisting of an altar, at which stands the figure of Religion bending over an urn, with a book open in her left hand. On the altar, a shield of arms, viz. Three cross crosslets in bend ; and a crest, A lion passant gardant. On the pedestal, is this inscription :

Quod spectas Monumentum
Viro eximio ac desiderato
Davidi Harvey
De Civitate Londinensi Armigero
Cujus cineres hic conduntur
Sororis filius
Testamento factus Hæres
ejusque beneficii
maximam habens gratiam
Robertus Bateson Harvey
Baronettus
Hujus agri de Langley Dominus
amoris ergo et pietatis
posuit
Prædict. Dav. ob, 1 Jul. MDCCCLXXXVIII.
annos natus LXXIII.

¹ It is remarkable, that a very elegant palisadæ, which encloses this monument, is composed of lead instead of iron, which, although its appearance is very light and pleasing, is liable to be injured by almost the slightest touch.

Below, on the basement :

Elizabethæ

Roberti Harvey Armig. Filiæ

Richardi Bateson Armig. secundi nuptiâ porsa

Matri optimæ et pientissimæ

Robertus Bateson Harvey Baronettus

mœrens posuit

Obiit Non. Jan. A.D. MDCCCLXXXIX.

æt. LXIX.

ossa subtus deponuntur.

In the centre of the vaulted roof of the screen, above the iron gates :

Arms : Quarterly 1 and 4, Gu. on a bend three fleurs-de-lis. 2 and 3, three wings erect; on a chief Gu. a lion passant Or. on each side. *Crest* : A lion passant gardant, holding in his paw a wing erect.

The cornice of the area of the aisle (in front of the family-pew of the Kederminsters, since of Sir Robert Bateson Harvey), which is formed of lattice-work in compartments, decorated with a great variety of carving, open work, and panels, and having a pair of doors in the centre, and several pairs of casements, resembling windows, on each side, is painted with numerous coats of arms, of which some are faded and become obscure; but amongst those that remain are the following, beginning at the north-east angle, viz. :

1. *Kederminster*. 2. *Kederminster* impaling *Wentham*, as on the pulpit. 3. *Kederminster* and *Wentham* quarterly, impaling *Loies*, Arg. two bars Gu.; over all, a bend S. a canton Gu. 4. *Richard Kederminster*, A° 14 Hen. VIII. Arg. and Az. barry of eight; in chief a pale between two piles Az. impaling *Kederminster*. 5. *Kederminster* and *Wentham*, quarterly, *Lord Abbot of Winchcomb*. 6. *Kederminster* impaling *Stanton*, Vaire Arg. and Az. a canton Gu. 7. *Kederminster* impaling . . . 8. *Scott*, impaling *Kederminster* and *Wentham*, quarterly. 9. *Clapham*, impaling *Kederminster* and *Wentham*. 10. *Vernon*, Or. on a fess Az. three garbs of the field, impaling *Kederminster* and *Wentham*, quarterly. 11. *Parsons*, Kn^t. Arg. a chevron between three leaves Vert. impaling *Kederminster*, &c. as in the preceding. 12. *Parsons*, with an inescutcheon of *Kederminster*, &c. quarterly, impaling Gu. three fusils in fess. *Parsons*.

Within the pew :

Kederminster and *Wentham*, impaling *Wilford*, Gu. a chevron engrailed between three lions' faces Or.

Arms : On a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a falcon rising Proper; and a leopard's head erased Proper, 1540. *Kederminster* impaling *Leigh*, 1568. Quarterly, 1. Or. on a chevron S. three lioncels ramp. Or. 2. Az. on a chief indented Or. three mullets S. 3. Gu. on a bend Arg. three trefoils slipped Vert. 4. S. on a bend Arg. . . . a lion ramp. *Crests* : A falcon and a lion couchant gardant Arg. *Kederminster* impaling *Garrard*, 1597. *Crest* : A leopard sejant, on his shoulder a mullet. Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. on a fess . . . a lion passant of the field. 2 and 3, Arg. on a chevron Az. a mullet Or. between three crescents Arg.

The following sentences of Scripture are inscribed on the front of the pew :

Auxilium nostrum in nomine Jehovæ.—Ps. cxxiv. 8.

Venite Adoremus et Incurvemus, nostra genua flectamus coram Domino.—Ps. xcv. 6.

Orabo Spiritu; Orabo et Mente.—1 Cor. xiv. 15.

Within the pew :

Ecce ut benedicatur vir timens Jehovæ: Vidit enim natos natorum Suorum et Pacem in Israel.—Ps. cxxviii.

Benedicam Jehovæ omni tempore: jugiter Laus ejus erit in ore meo.—Ps. xxxiv. 1.

Tantum modo in Deo conquiescit anima mea: ab eo salus mea est.—Ps. lxii. 1.

Quæ sursum sunt quaerite.—Coloss. iii.

Benedicæ anima mea Jehovæ et ne obliviscaris ullius Beneficiorum ejus.—Ps. cxxx. 2.

Elatas supra omnes Jehova est supra ipsos cælos gloria illius.—Ps. cxliii. 4.

In multitudo misericordiarum tuarum introibo in Domum suam.—Ps. v. 7.

Deus videt [very frequently repeated.]

Vide in ordinem redigus bevissimus tuas cogitationes vel in introito conclavi Deus cordis semper et ubiq; est renun scrutator. Domus mea Domus orationis vocabitur.—Isa. lvi. 7.

Sic benedicam Deo in vita mea in nomine tuo attollam manus meus.—Ps. lv. 5.

Auxiliare nobis Deus salutis nostræ propter honorem nominis tui.—Ps. lxxix. 9.

Serva me Deus fortis nam recipio ad te.—Ps. xvi. 1.

Celebrate Jehovam quia bonus est quia in seculum benignitas ejus.—Ps. cvi. 1.

Ad de attollo oculos meos ô tu qui sedes in cælis.—Ps. cxliii. 1.

Deus videt ! Deus gratiam faciat nobis, et benedicat nobis illustrat faciem suam; ergo—Laudate Servi Jehovæ Laudate nomen Jehovæ.—Ps. cxlii. 1.

Beatus quisque timens Jehovæ qui ambulat in viis ejus.—Ps. cxxviii. 1.

Diligo Jehovam nam exaudivit vocem meam.—Ps. cxvi. 1.

Cedite Jehovæ familiæ populorum Cedite Jehovæ Honorem et Robur.—Ps. xevi. 7.

Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.—Ps. li. 1.

Credo Domine succurrere incredulitati meæ.—Mark ix. 24.

Misericordiam volo, non sacrificium.—Matt. ix. 13.

Vias tuas Jehova notas fac mihi; semitas tuas doce me.—Ps. xxv. 4.

Maxima Virtutum Charitas.—1 Cor. xiii. 13.

Pietas summum Lucrum.—1 Tim. vi. 17.

Exaltabo te Deus me et benedicam nomine tuo in semla et sempiternum.—Ps. xlv.

Quisquis invocaverit nomen Domini salvus erit.—Rom. x. 13.

Ad te Jehova me recipio ne erubescam in seculum.—Ps. lxxi. 1.

Fide justificamur.—Gal. iii. 8.

Spe salvamur.—Rom. viii. 24.

Fac erga Serūm tuū secundū benignitatem tuam et statuta tua doce me.—Ps. cxix. 124.

Narrate in gentibus honorem Dei in omnibus populis mirabilia.—Ps. xcvi. 3.

Laudate Jehovam oēs Gentes laudationibus comendate eū oēs nationes.—Ps. cxvii.

Custode Pedem tuum ingrediens Domum Dei.—Eccl. iv. 17.

Statuta tua observabo, ne derelinquas me.—Ps. cxix. 8.

Ex toto animo quæro te, ne sinas me errare a præceptis tuis.—Ps. cxix. 10.

Auribus percipe O Deus orationem meam et ne abscondas te a Deprecatione mea.—Ps. lv. i.

Stipendium peccati Mors.—Rom. vi.

Celebrato Jehovam ex toto animo in consilio rectorum et cœtu.—Ps. iii. 1.

Laudate Nomen Jehovæ.—Ps. cxiii. 1.

Cantate Jehovæ totā Terrā.—Ps. xcvi.

Ostende nobis Jehovæ benignitatem tuam & salutem tuam da nobis.—Ps. lxxxiii. 1.

Charitatis Lex impletur.—Rom. xiii. 10.

Jehova ne in fervente ora tua arguas me aut in æstui iuræ tuæ castiges me.—Ps. xxxviii. 1.

Sanctitas Jehovæ.—Exod. xxviii. 36.

Contiguous to the west end of this pew and opening into it, is a Library, which contains, in wainscot presses, enclosed with panelled doors, painted in a variety of colours, and in some parts decorated with figures, &c. a collection of Books, chiefly in Theology:—some scarce and curious, and a few in manuscript, illuminated. Amongst the latter is a Pharmacopœia, or Family Receipt-Book, within the covers of which, on vellum, is a Pedigree of the family of Leigh, ancestors of the Kederminsters, beautifully delineated, and with their arms emblazoned. On the title-page :

John and Mary Kederminster, 1630.

In this curious volume is the following Recipe :

A Medicine to comfort the Heart:—Take a quantity of good ale, and a handful of bay-leaves, and a spoonful of *graines*,¹ and seethe all together; straine, and put a little sugar thereunto, and drinke it evening and morning, and it will comfort and strengthen the hearte very much.

A catalogue of the books, written on vellum, hangs up in a frame in the Library. On a shield in the Library, over the chimney :

Arms: Quarterly. 1. *Bulstrode*. 2. Arg. a chevron between three eagles' heads S. 3. Arg. three pales Az.: on a chief S. two swords in Saltire Arg. 4. S. three fusils in fess Arg. 5. Gu. two . . . Or. on a chief Az. a crescent of the Second. 6. Arg. a chevron Gu. between three squirrels sejant N. *Lovell*. 7. Arg. a bull's face Gu. armed Or. between two wings dependent of the First. 8. Erm. two . . . Gu. a crescent. . . . 9. Arg. six cinquefoils Gu. 3, 2, 1, in a dexter canton S. a crescent . . . Or. 10. Arg. a fess indented Gu. in chief three leopards' faces S. impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 Arg. a . . . between three . . heads S. 2 and 3, Vert, three eagles displayed in fess Or.

On a white marble compartment of an altar tomb of stone, near the south door of the Church :

In Memory of Captain Henry Seymour, son of Sir Joseph Seymour, Knt. who died the 1st of May 1733, aged 77 years.

By his Will, he left £200. to purchase Lands for the better subsistence of y^e Almshouse People in y^e new Almshouse

¹ The word *graines* is not to be understood as significant of the result of malt after the process of brewing beer; but a highly stimulating ingredient employed among chemists, formerly denominated *Grains of Paradise*; being in fact cardamome-seeds, whence is prepared a very hot tincture still in use in pharmacy.

Houses in this Parish, founded by his Uncle, Henry Seymour, Esq. And the further Summ of £200. to purchase Lands, y^e Income of which is to bind out Apprentices from the Free School of the parish of Iver.

On a similar compartment of the same tomb:

In Memory of M^{rs} Ann Seymour, Daughter of the said Sir Joseph Seymour, who died the 17th of August 1727. By her Will, she directed Five pounds a year to be purchased in Land, for the Poor of this Parish, and as much more for the parish of Iver.¹

On a large slab laid over a grave in the Church-yard, near the south door of the chancel:

Arms: A cross engrailed.

Hic jacent expectantes beatam
in Christo Resurrectionem

Jacobus de Daillon
Comes de Lude et
ejus Uxor Martiia
de Cartigni
obierunt autem ambo

Anno { Ætatis 83
Conjug. 57

Institutionis ad hanc Vicariam 49
et Domini 1717.

The arms on the genealogical table over the chimney in the library,² contiguous to the Kederminster aisle, are:

1. Az. three cinquefoils Or. *Bardolf*. 2. Quarterly, S. and Arg. *Hoo*. 3. Or. a lion ramp. Az. *Welles*. 4. Gu. a Saltire between four fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Wentham*. 5. Or. a chevron between three cinquefoils Gu. *Chicheley*. 6. Party per bend S. and Arg.; on the former

three Plates, on the latter three Pellets. *Pinchan*. 7. Az. two chevrons Or. bet. three Bezants. *Kederminster*. 8. Gu. on a chief indented Arg. three escalops S. *Barrett*. 9. Arg. a fess nebule between three annulets Gu. *Hayes*. 10. Or a chevron S. between three lioncels ramp. Arg. 11. Or. three lioncels passant in pale S. *Carew*. 12. Arg. a bend cotized S. *Knolles*. 13. Gu. a chevron engrailed between three tigers' faces Or. *Willford*. 14. Arg. a cross moline S. *Copley*. 15. Gu. on a bend Arg. three crescents Or. *Harvey*. 16. Party per pale and chevron Or. and S. three greyhounds' heads erased, counter changed, collared. *Olliff*. 17. S. three leopards' heads Arg. jessant fleurs-de-lis Or. *Morley*. 18. Gu. on a bend Or. a lion ramp. Arg. *Oxbridge*. 19. Arg. two bars Gu. surtout a bend S. and canton of the Second. *Bores*.

At the respective corners of the table, the emblematical figures of *Prudence*, *Justice*, *Temperance*, and *Fortitude*, with their several emblems and suitable mottos:

Prudentia.....Virtutes dirigit.

Irascit
Insidias non metuit.

Justitia.....Hominem beatum facit.
Floridū ante Deū constitit.
Suum unicuique tribuit.

Temperantia..Afflictiones temperat
Vitā refrenat
Medium servat.

FortitudoMentem protegit
Perseverantiam adducit
Regnum Cælorum tribuit.
Ap^l 1638.

¹ The aforesaid Charities are, by Degree of the High Court of Chancery, vested in a rent-charge of 22l. per ann. payable out of Mr. Joseph Biscoe's freehold lands, lying in this Parish.

² The Will of Sir John Kederminster, dated 22d Feb. 1631, contains the following passage: "And concerning a Library which I have prepared and adjoined to Langley Church aforesaid, for the benefit as well of Ministers of the said Town and such other in the County of Bucks as resort thereunto, I do appoint that these books which I have already prepared, be there duly placed together, with so many more as shall amount to the sum of twenty pounds, and all settled by my said wife, in performance of my said Will, according to a draught in paper by me already prepared, expressing also my intentions therein in all things concerning the said twenty pounds." [From the Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Reg. 58 St. John.] The Will also expressly enjoins, that none of the Books shall be taken out of the Library to be read.

STOKE POGES, WITH DITTON.

THE Parish is bounded, on the North, by Hedgerley and Fulmer; on the East, by Wexham; on the South, by Upton-cum-Chalvey; and on the West, by Farnham; and comprises 3343 acres 1 rood 11 perches. The soil is silicious, with a stratum of loam, capable of producing abundance of wheat and other grain; and below, to a great depth, hard gravel; in some places mixed with clay, in others it is remarkably pure.

From the elevated ground of Stoke Common, are very extensive and beautiful prospects over the surrounding country. The neighbourhood is esteemed very healthy, the average proportion of deaths in this parish, exceeding the age of seventy years, being, from 1812 to 1826, one-fifth of the whole. The population, in 1811, was returned at 838; in 1821, at 1073; and in 1841, at 1528.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

This Manor, which, before the Conquest, was held by Siret, a man of Earl Harold, and subsequently given to William Fitz-Ausculf, was held by his subfeudatory Walter, as ten hides; the land being sufficient for ten ploughs; two in the demesne; and ten villeins, with three bordars, having six ploughs; to which two more might have been added. There were four servants or bondsmen; a mill of four shillings rental; the whole estimated at 5*l.*; in the time of the Confessor, at 6*l.*; but only worth 3*l.* when it was given to Fitz-Ausculf. A socman, called the servant of Tubi, held one hide of the land, and might sell it.¹

John de Molins acquired this Manor early in the reign of Edw. III. by marrying Egidia, daughter of John Mauduit of Somerford, Co. Wilts, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert Pogeys of Stoke. He was descended from Robert de Molins, a Norman, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert de Grentham, a man of good family, possessed of an estate in Oxfordshire in the time of the Conqueror, but who, being disobedient to Hen. I. was banished out of Normandy, and died in Apulia.²

Sir John de Molins, of Stoke Poges, gave, in 1330, to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, the Advowson of the Church of Tring, Co. Herts, then lately obtained from the King. He was also one of the confederates who, by stratagem, entered Nottingham Castle in the night, and surprised Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March, for which he was soon afterwards pardoned.³ His wife was daughter and co-heir of Robert Pogeys of Stoke Pogeys; at which place, 5 Edw. III. John de Molins, then a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, in consideration of his laudable services, obtained license for himself, and Egidia his wife, to have a Fair yearly on the eve and festival of St. Giles, and five days next ensuing; and also to make a Castle of his Manor-Houses of Stoke Pogeys and Ditton; and 6 Edw. III. he had a grant from the King to hold a Court-Leet at his Manor of Stoke Pogeys.⁴

¹ Terra Willi Filij Ausculfi. In Stoches Hd'. \mathfrak{O} Isd' Walteri' ten' de Willo Stoches p. x. hid' se defd'. Tā ē. x. caſ. In dāio sunt 11^{re}. et x. uilli cū 11. bord' hn't vi. caſ et adhuc poſſunt fieri 11^{re}. Ibi 1111. ſerui et 1. molin' de 1111. ſol'. Sicut q'gent' porē. In totis valentijs ual v. lib. Q'do recep. 111. lib. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{O} tenuit Siret hō Herald' com. et uende' pot' et de hac trā tenuit 1. hidā q'lib' ſochs hō Tubi et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

² Orderic. Vital. p. 578; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 101; Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 145.

³ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 145; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 16.

⁴ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 25, 26.

Sir John de Molins, in 1334, obtained from the King a Charter of Free Warren in all his demesne lands at Agmondesham and Little Missenden;¹ and in 1335, he had a grant from King Edward III. of the Manor of Ludgarshall, which had then been seized as an escheat on the attainder of Hugh le Despencer the elder, Earl of Winchester, notwithstanding a life-interest in the said Manor which had been created in favour of Sir John de Handlo of Boarstall, by the said Earl of Winchester. He also purchased the Manors of Datchett and Fulmer from William de Montacute, and obtained of the King a confirmation of that grant.

Sir John de Molins, having been a special benefactor to the Canons of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, by their Instrument bearing date 4 Feb. 1335, they made him a partaker of their prayers, and covenanted to mention him in their masses, vigils, &c.; and, after the death of himself, and Egidia his wife, to inscribe their names in their martyrology, make recital of them annually in the Chapter, as for their other benefactors; and that he and his successors, Lords of Stoke, should have precedence in the Church of Stoke, and in all processions, as the Patrons of Churches ought to have.²

In 1337, (10 Edw. III.) Sir John de Molins, obtained license of the King to make a Castle of his Manor-House at Aston, Co. Bucks, and to impark his woods in Ilmere, with one hundred acres of pasture in Bekkenesfield (Beaconsfield), Burnham, and Cippenham; and to have free warren in Beaconsfield, Chalfhant, &c. he being at that time engaged in the wars of Scotland, in the retinue of William de Montacute.³

He had also a grant in fee of the Manor of Henley in Oxfordshire, which Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, held for their lives; and of the Manor of Swerford, in the same County, which Sir John de Handlo of Boarstall held for his life. He likewise obtained a charter of the return of writs, precepts and *summonitions* of the Exchequer, and execution of them within his Manors of Brill, Stoke Poges, Ditton, Datchett, Fulmer, Ilmere, Addington, Aston-Barnard, Weston-Turville, and Ludgarshall, with infangenthef, outfangenthef, liberty to erect a gallows on any ground within the said Manors, and judgment of all malefactors within those liberties; and the same privileges within the Town and Manor of Henley and Swerford when the reversion should come to him; as also the chattels of felons and fugitives, wayf and stray, &c.; and that his tenants should be for ever free from toll, murrage, pannage, and pontage; and have free warren in all his demesne lands within the said Manors, excepting such as were within the Forest of Bernewood.⁴ This Charter was afterwards, during the King's absence, confirmed by the hand of the Duke of Cornwall, with the additional grant of Frankpledge for all his tenants, and assize of bread and beer.⁵ Sir John de Molins, about the same time, received commission to seize upon all the merchants of Lombardy, with their goods, jewels, &c. and to deliver them to the Constable of the Tower.⁶

In 1338, he also obtained a special precept to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, for the receipt of 220*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for the wages due to him, his men-at-arms and archers, in the wars of Scotland, and as a recompense for the horses he had lost in that service. In this same year, whilst in Flanders, he received a special discharge from all such services as were due from him for his Manor of Datchett to Windsor Castle. He had Letters Patent for the custody of all the King's hawks; by which service he held the Manor of Ilmere, Co. Bucks; and obtained likewise a grant of the Advowson of the Monastery of Burnham, Co. Bucks, to which he had given his Manor of Selveston in Northamptonshire.⁷

¹ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 145.

² Dugdale ut supra, and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 29.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Dated at Westminster, 2 Oct.; and Rog. Dodsworth's MS. vol. 64, p. 22.

⁵ Dated at Kenyngton, 12 Nov. 1337.

⁶ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 70.

⁷ Rog. Dodsworth's MS. vol. lxxxv. p. 109; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 71, 72.

In 1340, (15 Edw. III.) Sir John was made a Banneret, and the Manor of Wendover was granted for his better support in that honour, with a special charter of privileges within that Lordship; but before the end of the year, he fell under the King's displeasure; and being apprehended by William de Montacute, Marshal of England, he was committed to prison, whence, however, he made his escape; upon which the King issued out a precept to apprehend the said Sir John de Molins, to conduct him to the Tower of London, and to seize all his lands, goods, and chattels, his offence being called rebellion.¹ But, in 1345, Sir John being completely restored to favour, obtained from King Edw. III. restitution of all his lands, with a Charter confirming to him the Manors of Cokelington, Stoke Trister, and Boyford, in Somersetshire, with the Advowson of those Churches; the Manors of Bichenden,² and Chardesle Valence,³ with remainder to William his son, in general tail, then to John his other son, in special tail, and so to his own heirs-general; with a release from Edward Duke of Cornwall, of 33s. 6d. yearly rent for certain lands held of the Duke, as of his Manor of Bensington, parcel of the Honour of Walingford. He likewise obtained a grant of sixty pounds yearly rent from the town of Aylesbury, part of the possessions of John de Fienles (Fiennes?) and Robert de Fienles, attainted; also one messuage, fifty-one acres of land, and one acre of meadow in Market Overton, Co. Rutland, with the fees of Pinkney and Chokes; the moiety of the Manor of Gayton, Co. Northampton, with the Advowson of the Church; and of Norton, belonging to the fee of Chokes; with liberty to impark his woods of Sywardeshull and Wynard, Co. Bucks, with three hundred acres adjoining; to fortify his Manor-Houses of Stoke Poges and Ditton with walls of stone, kernelled, confirming the exchange by him made with the Prior of the Church of Southwark for twenty-five acres of land in Stoke Poges, and that his Mansion Houses in Stoke Poges and Ditton should be exempt from the authority of the Marshal of the King's Household, or any other his officers; likewise, that his Manor of Datchett should be held of the King by the payment of a rose for all services; with license to fortify his Manor-House of Weston Turville, Co. Bucks; and finally, with confirmation of the Manors of Addington and Guldene (Gayton?) and the patronage of the Abbey of Burnham.

In 1346, Sir John Molins was sent, with all the men-at-arms and archers whom he could speedily raise, to Sandwich, for defence of that port against the French.⁴ In 1347, he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons; and, as a farther testimony of the King's favour, obtained the grant, by Charter, of a fair yearly on the eve-day and morrow of the feast of St. Barnabas, at his Manor of Wendover.⁵

In 1350, (24 Edw. III.) Sir John de Molins obtained from Queen Philippa a confirmation of that grant by which King Edward III. had empowered him to cut and carry away underwood at his pleasure, in the forests of Bloxwood, Whitelewood, and Windsor; and Walter de Trailly released to the said John and his heirs his whole right to the Manor of Ludgarshall.

In 1352, (26 Edw. III.) Sir John de Molins was, by Queen Philippa, made Steward of all her Lands and Lordships, with power to supervise her Castles and repair them; but, in 1353, in the Parliament at Westminster, the Commons represented, among other grievances, the exorbitant fines taken by Sir John de Molins, and petitioned for redress; to which, answer was made that upon such complaint justice should be done. At his death, he was succeeded by

Sir William Molins, his son and heir, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Edward Bacoun, and in 1368, upon the death of Egidia, his mother, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. This Sir William died in 1381, when his son Richard had livery of his lands. He did not, however, enjoy

¹ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 146.

² Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 87, from Rog. Dodsworth's MS. vol. lxvii.

³ See CHEARSLEY.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 147; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 91, 92.

⁵ Rog. Dodsworth's MS. vol. xxxvi. p. 4; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 105.

his possessions long; for he died in 1385, leaving William his son and heir only seven years of age; who, being afterwards knighted, died in 1425, seised of the Manors of Stoke Poges, Ditton, &c., leaving a son, William, his heir, then nineteen years of age. This Sir William Molins died in 1429, leaving Alianore his daughter and heir, three years of age.

PEDIGREE OF MOLINS, OF STOKE POGES.

From Dugdale's Baronage, &c.

VINCENT DE MOLINS, ⁼⁼ ISABELL.JOHN DE MOLINS, summoned to Parliament as Lord Molins, 21 Edw. III.; dead 41 Edw. III. ⁼⁼ EDITH.

WILLIAM DE MOLINS, LORD MOLINS, had Livery of Aston-Berard and Ilmer, ⁼⁼ MARGERY, dau. and hr. of Edmund Bacon. JOHN ⁼⁼ JOAN, who held Weston Turville in dower.

RICHARD DE MOLINS, LORD MOLINS, beyond sea at his father's death; ob. 8 Ric. II. . . .

WILLIAM DE MOLINS, LORD MOLINS, et. 7 at his father's death; ob. 8 July, 3 Hen. VI. . . .

WILLIAM DE MOLINS, LORD MOLINS, et. 19 at his father's death; slain at the Siege of Orleans, 8 May, 7 Hen. VI. ⁼⁼ MARGARET.

ROBERT OF HUNGERFORD, summoned to Parliament as Lord Molins, jure uxoris. in his father's ⁼⁼ ALIANOR, sole dau. and heir, et. 3 at her father's death; ob. 1476; bur. at Stoke Poges.

SIR THOMAS DE HUNGERFORD, ob. 1468, 8 Edw. IV. ⁼⁼ ANNE, dau. of Henry Earl of Northumberland. WALTER. LEONARD.

EDWARD LORD HASTINGS, K.B., ob. 8 Nov. 1506; bur. at Blackfriars. ⁼⁼ MARY, sole dau. and hr. ⁼⁼ RICH. SACHEREVELL, of Radcliffe-on-Soar, Not.

GEORGE HASTINGS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON. [See PEDIGREE OF HASTINGS.]

Alianore, sole daughter of Sir William Molins, became the wife of Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt., son of Robert Lord Hungerford, who, in 19 Hen. VI. making proof of her legal age, obtained livery of her inheritance, and in her right took the title of Lord Molins, he being so styled in the testament of Sir Walter, Lord Hungerford, Heytesbury, and Homet; who, in 1449, bequeathed to him *the best pair of cuirasses*, which he might choose out of his armoury at Farley Hungerford, Co. Wilts.¹ His father, Lord Hungerford, in 1459, also left him "two basins of silver gilt." Lord Hungerford and Molins, being taken prisoner in Aquitaine, remained many years in captivity. He took part with the Lancastrians at Towton Field; and, after the loss of that battle, went with the King into Scotland; but was attainted of High Treason 1 Edw. IV., and all his Manors and lands escheating to the Crown, were bestowed on Lord Wenlock; the King, however, in compassion to Alianore Lady Hungerford, made for her a provision out of lands forfeited by her husband; but Lord Hungerford, still adhering to the fortunes of King Henry, fled again to the North, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Hexham, conveyed to Newcastle, and there beheaded.

Sir Thomas Hungerford, his eldest son, had for some time taken part with Richard Neville, *the stout* Earl of Warwick; but he afterwards revolted, and attempting the restoration of King Henry, was made prisoner, adjudged to suffer as a traitor, and was beheaded at Salisbury in 1468 (8 Edw. IV.) He had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Mary, his sole daughter and heir, then about eleven years of age. She was first placed in the wardship of her great grandmother, Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux (widow of Robert, late Lord Hungerford,) and after her death, in the custody of William Lord Hastings, the King's Chamberlain, who caused her to be married to his son, Edward Hastings. In 1475, Lord Hastings was created a Knight of the Bath; and in 1485, on the accession of Henry VII. was restored to the lands forfeited by the attainer of his father in the reign of Henry V. Sir Edward Hungerford, Knt., his wife's father, whose attainer had been reversed,² and afterwards, when of age, had livery of all the lands of which

¹ Regist. Chicheley, vol. ii. p. 114, a; Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 206.² Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. VII. p. i.

his father, William Lord Hastings, died seised, was styled Baron Hastings and Hungerford. He died Nov. 1506, leaving Mary his wife, surviving, who bore so great a respect for Richard Sacheverell, Esq. (who had served her Lord in the office of Receiver-General of his whole revenue,) as that in the next year (1507,) in consideration of his former services, and then calling him her servant, she gave him her Manors of Stoke Poges, Cippenham, Fulmer, Eton, Beachampton, Boveney, Burnham, East Burnham, and Taplow, Co. Bucks, for the term of his life, paying only the yearly rent of one red rose upon the Festival of St. John Baptist's Nativity, in case it should be demanded; and, ultimately, in 1511, took the said Richard Sacheverell to be her husband.

George Lord Hastings, Hungerford, &c. her son and heir, had livery of his inheritance in the year following her death, and in 1529 was advanced to the Earldom of Huntingdon. He died 24 March 1544, leaving by Anne Stafford his wife, daughter of Henry second Duke of Buckingham, and relict of Sir Walter Herbert, Knt., Francis, his eldest son and heir, the second Earl of Huntingdon of this family. Having obtained license to alienate part of his Estates, several of his Manors in this County were sold,¹ and Stoke Poges passed to Sir Edward Coke, Knt. in the following manner: Henry, third Earl of Huntingdon, son of Francis before mentioned (who died in Dec. 1595,) had borrowed large sums of money of Serjeant Braithwaite; but a little before his death, upon conveying the Manors of Christ Church and Ringwood, Co. Hants, to his creditors, the mortgages on all other parts of the Earl's Estates were discharged, except that on Stoke Poges which was to continue for the security of 1500*l.* interest unpaid. As that Estate was part of his wife's jointure, a provision was made, that his brother George and his successors in the Earldom to the third generation, might, when the inheritance fell to them, pay off the incumbrance of 1500*l.* without any additional charge of interest. Coke, being Attorney-General, and concerned in the Countess's affairs, made an easy composition with Braithwaite (who knew not when he should receive his money,) for an assignment of his mortgage, and then by an agreement with the Countess for her life, got immediate possession of her Estate. Katharine lived till the middle of August 1620; and, had Sir John Davys lived, Henry (the grandson of George) Earl of Huntingdon (whose eldest son, Ferdinando, had married Sir John's only daughter,) might probably have recovered it; but Davys dying just when Coke was made Lord Chief Justice of England, no lawyer durst plead against him. There are among the family writings, several petitions presented from time to time by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, to the Privy Council, praying that he might have the liberty of bringing his cause into the Court of Requests for adjudication; but all signified nothing; and the troubles of the nation breaking out soon after, put an end to the affair.²

Sir Edward Coke descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and was born at Mileham, in that County, in 1549 (2nd Edw. VI.) His father was Robert Coke, Esq., of Mileham: his mother, Winifred, daughter and heiress of William Knightley, of Margrave Knightley, in Norfolk. He received the rudiments of his education at the Free School of Norwich, from which he removed to Clifford's-Inn, London, and the next year was entered a Student of the Inner-Temple. After having greatly distinguished himself, he married Bridget, daughter and co-heiress of John Preston, Esq., by which alliance he became connected with some of the noblest families in the kingdom. Having lost his first wife, by whom he had ten children, he married in 1598, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter, and relict of Sir William Hatton, Knt. About the year 1600, he became the proprietor of this place, which was previously a part of the possessions of the Huntingdon family, but occupied by the family of the Hattons. In 1617, his daughter, Frances Coke (by Lady Hatton,) was married to Sir John Villiers, who was created Viscount Purbeck and

¹ See BRILL, BOARSTALL, CHILTON, DORTON, LUDGERSHALL, OAKLEY, &c.

² Carte's Hist. of Eng. vol. iv. p. 41.

Baron of Stoke, which Manor, at the death of Sir Edward and Lady Hatton, was settled on Viscount Purbeck, his Lady and their heirs.¹

In 1578 (21 Eliz.) Mr. Coke moved his first cause in the Court of Queen's Bench; and was soon afterwards Reader of Lyons-Inn, where his lectures were much attended. In 1592, being then at the height of his reputation as a lawyer, he was chosen Recorder of Coventry and Norwich, Knight of the Shire for the County of Norfolk, and Speaker of the House of Commons. In the same year, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in the following year Attorney-General. He was knighted by King James at his accession in 1603; and in 1606, he exerted himself, and shewed his

¹ A letter from Lady Purbeck to the Duke of Buckingham, is inserted in the *Cabala*, p. 318, of which the following is a copy: "MY LORD:—Though you may judge what pleasure there is in the conversation of a man in the distemper you see your Brother in; yet, the duty I owe to a Husband, and the affection I bear him (which sickness shall not diminish), makes me much desire to be with him, to add what comfort I can to his afflicted mind, since his only desire is my company; which, if it please you to satisfy him in, I shall with a very good will suffer with him, and think all but my duty, though I think every wife would not do so. But if you can so far dispense with the laws of God as to keep me from my Husband, yet aggravate it not by restraining from me his means, and all other contentments; but, which I think is rather the part of a Christian, you especially ought much rather to study comforts for me, than to add ills to ills, since it is the marriage of your Brother makes me thus miserable. For if you please but to consider, not only the lamentable estate I am in, deprived of all comforts of a Husband, and having no means to live of; besides falling from the hopes my fortune then did promise me; for you know very well, I came no Beggar to you, though I am like so to be turn'd off. For your own honour and conscience sake, take some course to give me satisfaction, to tie my tongue from crying to God and the world for vengeance, for the unwilling dealing I have received; and think not to send me again to my Mother's, where I have stayed this quarter of a year, hoping (for that my Mother said you promised) order should be taken for me; but I never received a penny from you. Her confidence of your nobleness made me so long silent; but now, believe me, I will sooner beg my bread in the streets, to all your dishonours, than any more trouble my friends, and especially my Mother, who was not only content to afford us part of the little means she hath left her, but whilst I was with her, was continually distempered with devised Tales which came from your Family, and withal lost your good opinion, which before she either had, or you made shew of it; but had it been real, I can not think her words would have been so translated, nor in the power of discontented servants' tales to have ended it. My Lord, if the great Honour you are in can suffer you to have so mean a thought as of so miserable a creature as I am so made by too much credulity of your fair promises, which I have waited for performance of almost these five years: and now it were time to despair, but that I hope you will one day be yourself, and be governed by your own noble thoughts, and then I am assured to obtain what I desire, since my desires be so reasonable, and but for mine own; which whether you grant or no, the affliction my poor husband is in (if it continue) will keep my mind in a continual purgatory for him, and will suffer me to sign myself no other but your unfortunate sister.

F. PURBECK."

This letter is unfortunately without date, but on the same authority, other letters from the Bishop of Lincoln, then Lord Keeper, addressed to the same Nobleman, mark the proceedings alluded to as occurring in 1624, in the lifetime of Lord Coke. When proceedings were had in the case of Sir Robert Howard and Lady Purbeck, it appears by a letter from the Lord-Keeper (Bishop of Lincoln) to the Duke of Buckingham, that Howard having manifested much obstinacy before the Commissioners of the Star Chamber, upon reference to their power of fining him on that account, it was discovered that Sir Edward Coke (Father of Lady Purbeck) had, with the assistance of the Earl of Salisbury, expunged that clause which vested such authority in the Commissioners, "foreseeing, out of a prophetic spirit, how near it might concern a grandchild of his own," and left them nothing but "the rusty sword of the Church Excommunication." The Lady answered, it is said, "wittily and cunningly," but yet sufficient for the cognizance of the Court, confessed a tale of incontinency against her and Howard, but said that it was raised by her Husband's kindred. In another letter from the Lord Keeper, 13 March 1624, addressed likewise to the Duke, he says:—"Sir Robert Howard appeared yesterday at Lambeth, pretended want of council (the Doctors being out of Town), desired respite until to-morrow, and had it granted. Most men think he will not take his oath at all. I do incline to the contrary opinion, because, to my knowledge, he hath sent far and near for the most able Doctors in the Kingdom, to be feed for him, which were great folly if he intended not to answer. He is extremely commended for his closeness and secrecy by the major part of her auditors; and though he refuseth to be a Confessor, yet is sure to dye a martyr, and most of the Ladies in Town will offer at his shrine. The Lady Hatton, some nine days since, was at Stoke with the good Knight her husband, for some counsel in this particular, but he refused to meddle therewithal, and dismissed her Ladyship when she had stayed with him very lovingly half a quarter of an hour."

utmost ability in the trial of the Gunpowder Conspirators, and of the Jesuits concerned in that plot.¹ In October 1614, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and in November, sworn one

¹ The annexed extracts from the celebrated speech of Mr. Attorney-General Coke, on the trial of Sir Everard Digby, one of the Conspirators, will convey a tolerably correct idea of the temper, disposition, and real character of this great lawyer:—"The observations to be considered in this Powder Treason, are briefly these: 1. If the cellar had not been hired, the mayne worke could hardly or not at all have been discovered; for the mine was neither found nor suspected until the daunger was past, and the capitall offenders apprehended, and by themselves upon examination confessed. 2. How the King was divinely illuminated by Almighty God, the only ruler of Princes, like an Angell of God to direct and point as it were to the very place, to cause a search to be made there, out of those darke words of the letter concerning a terrible blow. 3. Observe a miraculous accident which befell in Stephen Littleton's House, called Holbeck, in Staffordshire, after they had been two daies in open rebellion, immediately before the apprehension of these traitors; for some of them standing by the fire-side, and having set 2lb. and di. of powder to drie in a platter before the fire, and underset the said platter with a great linnen bagge full of other powder, conteyning some fiftene or sixtene poundes; it so fell out, that one coming to put more wood into the fire, and casting it on, there flue a coale into the platter, by reason whereof the powder taking fire and blowing up, scorched those that were neerest, as Catesby, Graunt, and Rookewood; blew up the rooffe of the house, and the linnen bagge which was sette under the platter, being therewith suddenly carried out through the breach, fell downe in the court-yard whole and unfired, which if it had took fire in the roome, would haue slaine them all there, so that they neur would haue come to this triall, and Lex iustior vlla est, quàm necis artifices ara rpherie sua? 4. Note that Gunpowder was the Invention of a Fryar, one of that Romish Rabble, as printing was of a Soldiier. 5. Observe the sending of Bainham, one of the damned crew, to the high priest of Rome, to give signification of his blow, and to craue his direction and aide. 6. That for all their stirring and rising in open Rebellion, and notwithstanding the false rumours given out by them, that the throats of all Catholiques should be cut; such is his Majesties blessed government, and the loyalty of his subjects, as they got not any one man to take their parts besides their owne company. 7. Observe the Shirriffe, the ordinary minister of justice, according to the dutie of his office, with such power as he on a sodaine by law collected, suppressed them. 8. That God suffered their intended mischiefe to come so neere the period as not to be discovered, but within few hours before it should have been executed. 9. That it was in the entring of the Sunne into the tropique of Capricorne when they began their myne, noting that by mynyng they should descend, and by hanging ascend. 10. That there neuer was any Protestant minister in any treason and murder as yet attempted within this realme. I am now come to the last part which I proposed in the beginning of this discourse, and that is touching certaine companions of Powder-Treason of the Jesuites, with that of Raleigh, and the other of the priests Watson and Clarke. 1. They had all one end, and that was the Roman Catholike cause. 2. The same means, by Popish and discontented persons, priests, and laymen. 3. They all plaid at hazard, the Priests were at the by, Raleigh at the maine; but these in at all, as purposing to destroy all the King's Royall issue, and withall the whole estate. 4. They were all alike obliged by the same oath and sacrament. 5. The same proclamations were intended (after the fact,) to be published for reformation of abuses. 6. The like army provided for invading, to land at Milford-haven, or in Kent. 7. The same pensions of crownes promised. 8. The agreeing of the times of the Treason of Raleigh and these men, which was, when the Constable of Spaine was coming hither, and Raleigh said there could be no suspection of invasion, seeing that the Constable of Spaine was then expected for a treatie of peace, and the nauie might be brought to the Groine, under pretence of the seruice of the Low Countryes. And Raleigh further said, that many more were hanged for wordes than for deedes. And before Raleigh's treason was discovered, it was reported in Spaine, that Don Raleigh and Don Cobham should cut the King of England's throate. I say not that we haue any proofs that these of the Powder Plot were acquainted with Raleigh, or Raleigh with them; but as before was spoken of the Jesuits and Priests, so they all were joyned in the endes, like Sampson's foxes in the tayles, howsoever severed in their heads. A farther sample of the eloquence of Sir Edward Coke, on the trial of Garnet, exhibits the style of his pleading to perhaps more advantage: As for King James (at whom the Pope aimed,) he hath indeed both Propinquitatem and Antiquitatem Regalis sanguinis, propinquitie and antiquitie of blood royall, for his just claime & title to this crowne both before and since the Conquest. To insist upon the declaration and deduction of this point, and pass along through the series & course of so many ages and centuries, as it would be ouer long for this place, so farther I might herein seeme as it were to gild gold: onely in a word, his Majestie is lineally descended from Margaret the Saint, daughter of Edward, sonne of King Edmund, Grand-child of Great Edgar, the Britain Monarch; which Margaret, sole heire of the English Saxon King, was married to Malcolm King of Scotland, who by her had issue, David the Holy, their King, from whom that race royall at this day is deduced, & Maud the good, wife of the first and learned Henry King of England, from whom his Majestie directlie and lineally proceedeth, &c. The principall person offending here at the barre is, as you haue heard, a man of many names, Garnet, Wallye, Larcy,

of his Majesty's Privy-Council.¹ He was elected a Member of Parliament in 1621, when his experience and dignity gave him great weight, and he acquired much praise for some constitutional opinions which he then expressed, when he took occasion to shew, that proclamations against the tenor of Acts of Parliament were void, and which led to very serious altercations in the House of Commons; the result of which was, that on the 27th Dec. 1621, Sir Edward was committed to the Tower, his chambers in the Temple broken open, and his papers seized. Nevertheless, he was soon after released, but not without strong marks of the King's displeasure, being a second time turned out of the Privy-Council. Towards the close of 1623, he was nominated with several others, to whom large powers were given, to go over to Ireland, but being still averse to the measures of the Government at that period, he declined to accept the appointment.

In the beginning of the reign of Charles I. in 1625, he was appointed Sheriff of Bucks,² but this did not prevented him being elected Member for the County of Buckingham in the Parliament of 1628, when he distinguished himself more than any man in the House of Commons, in his speech for the redress of grievances, being the person who proposed and framed the Petition of Right. After the dissolution of this Parliament, he retired to his seat at Stoke Poges, where he passed the remainder of his days, universally respected and esteemed. He died on the 3d Sept. 1634.³

Sir Edward Coke was in his person well-proportioned, and his features regular. He had great quickness of parts, deep penetration, a faithful memory, and a solid judgment. He was certainly a great master of his profession, as even his enemies allow; he had studied it regularly, and was perfectly acquainted with every thing relating to it; but he met with various changes of fortune; and

Roberts, Farmer, Phillips; and surely I have not commonly known or observed a true man that hath had so many false appellations. He is by Countrey an Englishman, by birth a Gentleman, by education a scholler, afterwards a corrector of the common law print, with M. Tottle the printer, and now is to be corrected by the law. He hath many gifts and endowments of nature; by art learned, a good linguist, and by profession a Jesuite, and a superior, as indeed hee is superior to all his predecessors in devilish treason, a Doctor of Jesuites, that is a doctor of five *Dd.* as *Dissimulation*, *Deposing of Princes*; *Disposing of Kingdoms*; *Dawnting and Deterring of subjects*; and *Destruction*. This City of London, that is famous for her riches, more famous for her people (hauing aboue five hundred thousand soules within her and her liberties,) most famous for her fidelitie, and more than most famous of all the cities in the world for her true religion and service of God. Hold up thy head (noble Citie,) and aduance thyself, for that neuer was thy brow blotted with the least taint or touch, or suspicion of disloyaltie, thou mayest truly say with the Prophet David, "I will take no wicked thing in hand, I hate the sinne of unfaithfulness; there shall no such cleave unto me;" therefore for thy fidelitie, thou art honoured with the title of the King's Chamber, as an inward place of his greatest safetie. And for thy comfort and joy this day, hath Britaine's great King honoured thee with the proceeding upon this great and honourable commission, after the heauie and dolefull rumours, this other day, when it was certainly known that King James was in safetie, well did the fidelitie of this Citie appeare, whereof I was an eye-witnesse uiua voce conclamauerunt omnes, salua Londinum, salua patria, salua religio, Jacobus Rex noster saluus, our Citie, our Country, our Religion is safe, for our King James is in safetie!"

¹ He was elected High Steward of Gloucester, 26 Aug. 1615: he was also High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

² This appointment he objected to, as contrary to his oath when made Chief Justice of England, and four objections with his reasons were submitted to the Lord Keeper, and laid before all the Judges, who gave their answers *seriatim* against him; so that he was obliged to serve the office, and to attend the judges at the Assizes, where he had often presided as Lord Chief Justice.

³ It is related, that while he lay upon his death-bed, Sir Francis Windebank, by an Order in Council, came to his house to search for seditious and dangerous papers; by virtue whereof, he took his "Commentary upon Littleton," with the "History of his Life," written with his own hand; his "Commentary on Magna Charta," the "Pleas of the Crown," and the "Jurisdiction of Courts;" his Eleventh and Twelfth Reports in MS. and fifty-one other MSS., with the last Will of Sir Edward, wherein he had been making provision for his younger grand-children. The documents thus taken, were kept till seven years after, when one of his sons, in 1641, moved in the House of Commons, that the books and papers taken by Sir Francis Windebank, might be delivered to Sir Robert Coke, heir of Sir Edward; which the King was pleased to grant. Such of them as could be found, were accordingly given up, but the Will was never heard of more.

was sometimes in power and sometimes in disgrace. As to the character of his writings generally, a certain author says: "His learned and laborious works on the laws will be admired by judicious posterity, while Fame has a trumpet left her, or any breath to blow therein."

About 300 yards from the north front of the present Mansion, a handsome fluted column, sixty-eight feet high, from a design by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, has been erected, surmounted by a colossal statue of Sir Edward Coke, by Rossi; and which bears the following inscription:

"FROM RESPECT FOR THE HIGH CHARACTER OF SIR EDWARD COKE, WHO, SURPASSED BY NONE OF THE REVERED LIGHTS OF BRITISH LAW, EITHER IN POWERFUL PROFESSIONAL ABILITIES, OR IN ZEALOUS ATTACHMENT TO THE VENERABLE CODE OF ALFRED, IS MORE CELEBRATED THAN THE REST, FROM THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF WRITINGS, FORMING AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE STUDIES BY WHICH MERIT NOW LEARNS TO GRACE THAT HONOURABLE CAREER TO WHICH HE PERPETUALLY OWED HIS FAME,

THIS COLUMN, SUPPORTING HIS STATUE, WAS ERRECTED A.D. 1800, IN THE GROUNDS OF WHICH HE WAS FORMERLY THE POSSESSOR, BY THE PRESENT OWNER, ALLIED BY BLOOD IN NO REMOTE DEGREE TO HIS PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES. HE DIED IN THE ANCIENT MANOR HOUSE, OF WHICH THE REMAINS ARE VISIBLE FROM THIS SPOT, A DEATH OF CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION, UTTERING, AS IS CORRECTLY RECORDED OF HIM, THE DIVINE WORDS,

'THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE.'"¹

¹ The inscription to his memory, affixed to a tablet in Titteshall Churchyard, Co. Norfolk, where he was interred:

DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO
Hoc exuviæ humanæ expectant Resurrectionem Piorum
Hic situs est
Non perituri nominis Edovardus Coke Eques Auratus
Legum Anima, interpres, oraculum non dubium
Arcanorum promi-condus mysteriorum,
Cujus fere unius beneficio
Jurisperiti nostri sunt jurisperiti
Eloquentiæ flumen, torrens fulmen,
Suadæ sacerdos eremicus.
Divinus heros.
Pro rostris ita dimit ut literis insudasse non nisi humanis
Ita vixit ut non nisi divioris,
Sacerrimus intimæ pietatis indagator.
Integritatis ipsa.
Veræ semper causæ constantissimus assertor
Nec favore nec muneribus violandus.
Eximie misericors,
Chariot erat huic reus quam sibi,
(Miraculi instar est)
Sicoculus sæpe ille audijt sententiam in se prolatam
Nunquam * * * oculus protulit.
Scientiæ oceanus.
Quique dum vixit, bibliotheca vira
Mortuus dici meruit bibliotheca parens
Duodecim liberorum tredecim librorum pater
Facessant hinc monumenta,
Facessant marmora
(Nisi quod prius fuisse denotariat posteros)
Ipse sibi suum est monumentum
Marmore perennius
Ipse sibi sua est æternitas.

Upon the death of Sir Edward Coke, the Manor and Estate of Stoke Poges devolved to his son-in-law, John Villiers, Lord Viscount Purbeck, elder brother of George Duke of Buckingham, so eminently distinguished in the reigns of King James I. and King Charles I.; who perished by the hand of Felton. Viscount Purbeck having survived his first wife, married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Slingsby, Bart. of Yorkshire, and had by her a son, Robert; who, marrying the daughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, Knt. one of the regicides of King Charles I. obtained a Patent from Oliver Cromwell, to take the name of Danvers, instead of Slingsby; alleging, as the reason for so doing, "the many disservices done to the Commonwealth by the name and family of Villiers."

In 1684, Robert Danvers, who had unsuccessfully claimed the title of Purbeck, died, leaving an only son John, who, after a lapse of thirty-six years from the death of his father, (during which that title had remained dormant, and the title of Duke of Buckingham thirty-three years, from the decease of George Villiers, younger brother of the late Viscount Purbeck,) revived the claim; and in 1720, preferred his Petition to the King. Upon reference to the Attorney-General, a report was made in favour of the Petitioner's being heard before the House of Peers; but no farther proceedings appear

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF

S^r EDWARD COKE, KNIGHT, a late REVERED JUDGE,
BORNE AT MILEHAM, in this County of NORFF.

EXCELLENT in all LEARNING, DIVINE and HUMANE; *that* for his
OWNE, *this* for his COUNTRYES good, especially in the knowledge
And practice of the MUNICIPALL LAWES of this KINGDOM;

A FAMOUS PLEADER, A SOUNDE COUNSELLER.

IN HIS younger years RECORDER of the Cities of NORWICHE
and LONDON: Next SOLLICITOR GENERALL to the QUEENE
ELIZABETH, and SPEAKER of the PARLIAMENT in the 35th
year of her Reigne. Afterwards ATTORNEY GENERALL to
THE same QUEENE, as also to her successor KINGE JAMES.
To both a faithfull SERVANT for their Ma^{ties} for their safetye.
By KINGE JAMES constituted CHIEF JUSTICE of both BENCHES
Successively. In both a JUST, in both an EXEMPLARY JUDGE;
ONE of his Ma^{ties} most honorable PRIVIE COUNSELL. As also of
COUNSELL to QUEENE ANNE, And CHIEFE JUSTICE in EYRE
of all her FORESTS, CHASES, and PARKES;
RECORDER of the CITTIE of COVENTRYE, And HIGHE STEWARD
of the UNIVERSITIE of CAMBRIDGE, whereof he was some time
A MEMBER in TRINITY COLLEGE.

He had two WIVES, By BRIDGET, his first WIFE (one of the
Daughters and Co-heirs of JOHN PASTON, Esq.) he had issue, eleven
Sonnnes and three Daughters. And by the LADY ELIZABETH his second
Wife (one of the Daughters of the RIGHT Honorable Thomas late Earle
of EXETER, he had issue, two Daughters.

A CHASTE HUSBAND, a PROVIDENT FATHER.

He crowned His PIOUS LIFE with as PIOUS and
CHRISTIAN departure at STOKE POGES, in the
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM, ON WEDNESDAYE
the third day of SEPTEMBER in the yeare of
OUR LORD MDCXXXIII. And of his AGE LXXXIII.

HIS LAST WORDES,

THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE.
Learne READER to live so, that thou mayst so die.

to have been had thereupon. John Danvers died in August 1723, without issue-male; and in 1724, George Villiers delivered a Petition to the Secretary of State, which, in April 1725, was laid before Sir Philip Yorke, then Attorney-General; but the King dying 11 June 1727, the same Petitioner, under the advice of William Murray (afterwards Earl of Mansfield), renewed his Petition; and it being again referred to the Attorney-General, it was certified, that as no final determination of right had been made, and some of the titles claimed having lain dormant from 1687, it was deemed expedient to refer the claim to the decision of the House of Peers; whereupon, the application was subsequently rejected.¹

In 1656, Viscount Purbeck granted a lease of the Manor and House of Stoke to John Gayer, Esq. of London, for his life; and in the same year, his son, Robert Villiers, or Danvers, also sold his reversionary interest in this Estate for 8,564*l.* to the same John Gayer, who died in 1657, without issue male, and bequeathed his lands here to Robert Gayer, his elder brother; who, in 1661, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Chas. II.² He married first, Christian, daughter of Robert, second Earl of Elgin, and first Earl of Aylesbury, but had no issue by her: and secondly, in 1662, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Rich, by whom he had six sons, and a daughter married to the Hon. Montague North, fifth son of Dudley, fourth Lord North, by whom he had a numerous family.

Sir Robert Gayer, by Will, in 1699, devised his Estate here to Trustees, to be sold; and dying 14 June 1702, was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Gayer, who was permitted by the Court of Chancery to continue in possession of Stoke on certain conditions; but these not being fulfilled, the Estate was, in 1723, decreed to be sold; and in 1724, it was accordingly conveyed in consideration of 12,000*l.* to Edward Halsey, Esq., M.P. for Southwark, who died in 1729. This gentleman's sole daughter and heir, Anne, married Sir Richard Temple, Bart. afterwards Baron and Viscount Cobham, by whom she had no issue; and upon the death of that Nobleman, which took place at Stowe in 1749, her Ladyship retired to her paternal inheritance at Stoke Poges, and there resided until her death in 1760; when this Estate was conveyed by her Executors, to the Hon. Thomas Penn, Lord Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, in North America,³ and eldest surviving son of the Hon. William Penn, the celebrated Founder and original Proprietary of that Province, whose descendants have possessed the Estate until the present time.

¹ It is to be reminded, that Villiers was a *Jacobite* (or adherent to the interest of the abdicated Royal Family), and the interest of the Government would have been opposed to his claim. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield said on this occasion, "I think your case just, and I am ready to give you my support; but I will deal freely with you. It is a general character given of you, that you are *disaffected to the Government*, which you will find a great obstruction to you in the course of your proceedings." No separation or divorce had taken place between Lord and Lady Purbeck; and in Trinity Term 1648, in a cause *Wegg versus Villiers*, it was found by the Jury, that, 1st October 1625, Frances Lady Purbeck had issue-male of her body lawfully begotten during her marriage with Sir John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, *Robert, their first-born son*; and the property, under this verdict, descended to Villiers William Villiers, who was living at Bath in December 1806. [Lysons's MSS.]

² Gayer is said to have been a humourist, sometimes very captious, and much afflicted with the gout. He was greatly attached to the House of Stuart, and the exiled branch of that family; and it is related, that Stoke House having been then lately rebuilt with some splendour, was become an object of much curiosity and attraction; and amongst others, King William III. went thither to see it: but his Majesty's arrival threw the old Knight into a violent passion, and he vehemently swore that he would never permit the King to come under his roof. "He has got possession of another man's house already—he is a usurper; tell him to go back again." In vain Lady Gayer interposed; but not prevailing, she fell down upon her knees, and entreated Sir Robert to let the King (who was all this time waiting in his coach at the door) see the house. But he only raved the more furiously, and declared an Englishman's house is his castle, and that he would never permit the King to come within those walls. So his Majesty went back again, and never saw Stoke Poges.

³ So entitled in the life of their common ancestor, William Penn, Founder of the State of Pennsylvania, by John Penn, Esq., of Stoke Park.

PEDIGREE OF PENN.

WILLIAM PENN, Esq., Founder of the State of Pennsylvania, in North America, b. 1644; died 1718; bur. at Jordans, near Beaconsfield, &c. . . .

WILLIAM PENN, Esq., died at Leige, in Germany, 23 June 1720.	THOMAS PENN, Esq., of Stoke Poges (styled <i>Lord Proprietary of Pennsylvania</i> in a work accredited as Penn's, of Stoke,) purchased Stoke Poges in 1760. [Returned made by the Rector in 1826, which contradicts Lyons in Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 637, who calls William Penn, grandfather of John Penn, Esq., and father of Thomas, original founder of the Pennsylvania State.] Ob. 1775.	JULIANA FERNON, fourth daughter of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret.
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JOHN PENN, Esq., a minor in 1775.	A son; ob. 24 April 1760, et. 13.	SOPHIA JULIANA, MRS. April 1796, to the Hon. William Stuart (fifth son of John Earl of Bute, by Mary, sole dau. of Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. and Lady Mary his wife.) and successively Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon. D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland. †
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The Manor-House at Stoke has been more celebrated as the scene of the Poet Gray's *Long Story*, than from having been the residence of the ancient Lords of the place. This eminent scholar was accustomed to spend his summer vacations from Cambridge, between 1741 and 1758, at Stoke Poges, at the house inhabited by his aunt and his mother, situated about a mile from the Mansion then occupied by Lady Cobham. The incident which led to the introduction of the Poet with his noble neighbour, has been fully related by Mr. Mason, his Biographer. The acquaintance thus formed, led Mr. Gray to write his well-known poem, or ballad, entitled "*A Long Story*," in which "he so admirably describes the style of building of the ancient Mansion-House at Stoke Poges (which we now call *Elizabeth's*;) both with regard to its beauties and defects; and delineates the fantastic manners of her time with equal truth and humour."¹

The two other Poems by which he has impressed a classical stamp upon this place and neighbourhood, are, his Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College, written in 1742, and his Elegy in a Country Church-yard, in 1750. This learned and accomplished Poet died at Cambridge in 1771, and was buried in the same vault with his beloved mother and aunt in the church-yard here;² but there being

¹ See Mason's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray, Edit. 1807.

² The following is an authentic copy of the Will of Thomas Gray, of Pembroke Hall, the celebrated Poet and Scholar: — "In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Gray of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge, being of sound mind and good health of body, yet ignorant how long these blessings may be indulged me, do make this my Last Will and Testament, in manner and form following: First, I desire that my body may be deposited in the vault made by my late dear Mother in the church-yard of Stoke Poges, near Slough, in Bucks, near her remains, in a coffin of seasoned oak, neither lined nor covered; and (unless it be very inconvenient) I would wish that one of my executors may see me laid in the grave, and may distribute among such honest and industrious poor persons in the said parish as he thinks fit, the sum of 10*l.* in charity. Next, I give to George Williamson, Esq. my second cousin by the father's side, now of Calcutta, in Bengal, the sum of 500*l.* reduced Bank Annuities, now standing in my name. I give to Anna Lady Goring, also my second cousin by the father's side, of the County of Sussex, 500*l.* reduced Bank Annuities, and a pair of large blue and white old Japan china Jars. Item, I give to Mary Antrobus of Cambridge, spinster, my second cousin by the mother's side, all that my Freehold Estate and House in the parish of St. Michael Cornhill, London, let at the yearly rent of 65*l.* and in the occupation of Mr. Natzell, perfumer, provided that she pay out of the said rent, by half-yearly payments, to Mrs. Jane Oliffe, my aunt, of Cambridge, widow, the sum of 20*l.* per ann. during her life; and after the decease of the said Jane Oliffe, I give the said estate to the said Mary Antrobus, to have and to hold to her, her heirs and assigns for ever. Farther, I bequeath to the said Mary Antrobus 600*l.* New South Sea Annuities, now standing in the joint names of Jane Oliffe and Thomas Gray, but charged with the payment of 5*l.* per ann. to Graves Tokely of Stoke Poges, in Co. Bucks; which sum of 600*l.* after the death of said annuitant, does (by the Will of Anne Rogers, my late aunt) belong solely and entirely to me, together with all overplus of interest in the mean time accruing. Farther, if, at the time of my decease, there shall be any arrear of salary due to me from his Majesty's Treasury, I give all such arrear to the said Mary Antrobus. Item, I give to Mrs. Dorothy Comyns of Cambridge, my other second cousin by the mother's side, the sum of 600*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, of 300*l.* Four per Cent. Bank Annuities consolidated, and of 200*l.* Three per Cent. Bank Annuities consolidated, all now standing in my name. I give to Richard Stonhewer, Esq. one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise, 500*l.* reduced Bank Annuities, and I beg his acceptance of one of my diamond rings. I give to my servant, Stephen Hempsted, 500*l.* reduced Bank Annuities; and if he continue in my service to the time of my death, I also give him all my Wearing-Apparel and Linen. I give to my two cousins, Mary Antrobus and Dorothy Comyns, all

no inscription for him on this tomb, John Penn, Esq. erected a handsome monument to his memory in the adjoining grounds; thus partly rescuing the character of the immediate neighbourhood from the imputation of having suffered so great a name to be forgotten, on the spot which his muse has consecrated to never-dying fame. This monument stands in a field adjoining to the church-yard, and forms the termination of one of the views from Stoke House. It is composed of stone, and consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side. Three of them are selected from the "Ode" and the "Elegy;" and the fourth is a suitable inscription:

This Monument, in honour of

THOMAS GRAY,

Was erected A.D. 1799,

Among the scenery

Celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet.

He died in 1771,

And lies unnoticed in the adjoining Church-yard;

Under the tombstone

On which he piously and pathetically

Recorded the interment

Of his Aunt and lamented Mother.

(From the Elegy.)

Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove,
Now drooping woeful wan, like one forlorn,
Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hapless love.
One morn I miss'd him on the accustom'd hill,
Along the heath, and near this fav'rite tree:
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he."

"Thomas Gray," says Dyer, in his History of Cambridge University, "the Poet, a Student and Member of this Society (St. Peter's College), was a man of similar qualities with Jeremiah Markland, at least as to love of Literature and pride of Independence. They cultivated learning for its own sake, but were indifferent about its distinctions, and averse to its formalities. When we know there were few more serious students at Oxford than Mr. Gray's friend West, and at Cambridge than Gray himself, it is diverting to hear the former talk of 'a country inhabited by things called Doctors and Masters of Arts, a country flowing with syllogism and ale,' and the latter echoing back the same tune, with only a little change for mathematics. But really, the dull round of lecturing, the trifling varieties of public disputations, the little bustle of public offices and gaudy days, in short, all that Gray, in his fastidious way, called 'cottage impertinences,' might naturally enough have no particular charm for men of such high minds and such extraordinary delicacy. Gray was entered of Peter House in 1733, and left off attending Lectures in 1736.¹ He took an LL.B. degree in 1744."²

my Plate, Watches, Rings, China-Ware, Bed-Linen and Table-Linen, and the Furniture of my Chambers at Cambridge not otherwise bequeathed, to be equally and amicably shared between them. I give to the Rev. Wm. Mason, Precentor of York, all my Books, MSS. Coins, Musick, printed or written, and Papers of all kinds, to preserve or destroy at his discretion; and after my just debts and expenses of my funeral are discharged, all the residue of my personal estate whatsoever I do hereby give and bequeath to the said Rev. Mr. Mason, and to the Rev. Mr. James Brown, President of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to be equally divided between them, desiring them to apply 200l. to the use of Charity, concerning which I have already informed them. And I do hereby constitute and appoint them, William Mason and James Brown, joint Executors of this my Last Will and Testament. And if any relation of mine, or other legatee, shall go about to molest, or commence any suit against them, I revoke and make void any legacy in their favour. In witness, &c. T. G." Dated 2 July 1770. His seal was—A lion ramp. within a bordure engrailed. Witnesses, Richard Baker, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Turner.

The Executors gave Cole a large silver Box, embossed, in which the Testator had kept his Jewels; which Cole gave two years afterwards to Dr. Stephen Apthorpe, his brother, and his Seal of Arms to Horace Walpole. [Cole's MSS. vol. iv. p. 20.]

¹ Mr. Gray removed from Peter House to London, the latter end of 1738, intending to apply himself to the study of the Law in the Inner Temple; for which purpose his father had already hired him a set of chambers; but on an invitation which Mr. Walpole gave him to be his companion in his travels, this intention was laid aside, and never after put in execution. [Mason's Memoirs, p. 5]

² See the Correspondence of West and Gray, while Students at Oxford and Cambridge, in vol. i. of Mason's Memoirs.

Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, was a student of the same College; and being made Chancellor of the University in 1768, Gray was appointed Professor of Modern History, at the instance of his Grace; who, in his Installation Ode, speaks of the Duke of Grafton in the language of gratitude, with great poetical address, but avoids that of sycophancy:

"Sweet is the breath of vernal shower,
The bee's collected treasures sweet;
Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet
The still small voice of Gratitude."

This Ode was set to music by Dr. Randall, Professor of Music, under the immediate direction of Mr. Gray, who had every note weighed and proportioned to his own words, Gray having a taste for Italian music, and Dr. Randall for Handel's style; so that when they came to the chorus, Gray left the Doctor, saying, "There, now, I leave you to make as great a noise as you please!" He was, unquestionably, one of the most eminent Scholars and distinguished Poets of the day.

Amongst the remarkable persons connected with this place, was the celebrated Henry Martin, who took a prominent part in the events of the Usurpation, and was one of the Judges at the trial of King Charles I. He died a prisoner in Chepstow Castle in 1681.¹

¹ Henry Martin, son and heir of Sir Henry Martin, Knt. Judge of the Arches, was borne at Stoke Pogeis, where his father was a Copyholder of about 60*l.* per ann. having been formerly a Fellow of New College, but left his son 3000*l.* per ann. He was of the University of Oxford; and travelled in France, but not in Italie. His father found out a rich wife for him, whom he married something unwillingly. He was a great lover of pretty girls, to whom he was so liberal, that he spent the greatest part of his estate. He lived from his wife a long time. King Charles I. had complaint against him for his wenching. It happened that Henry was in Hyde-Park one time when his Ma^{ty} was there, going to see a Race. The King espied him, and said aloud, "Let that ugly rascal be gone out of the Park, that w——master, or else I will not see the sport." So Henry went away patiently, *sed manebat alta mente repostum*. That sarcasme rayssed the whole countie of Bucks against him [the King.] He was as far from a Puritane as light from darknesse. About 1641, he was chosen Knight of the Shire for that Countie, *nem. con.* and proved a deadly enemy to y^e King. He was a great and faithfull lover of his cuntry, and never gott a farthing by the Parliament. He was of an incomparable witt for repartees, not at all covetous, humble, not at all arrogant, as most of them were; a great *cultor* of justice, and did always in the House take the part of the oppressid. In 1660, he was obnoxious for having been one of the late King's Judges, and was in very great danger to have suffered as others did, but (as he was a witt himself) so the Lord Falkland saved his life by witt, saying, "Gentlemen, yee talke here of making a sacrifice: it was old lawe, all sacrifices were to be without spott or blemish; and now you are going to make an old rotten rascall a sacrifice." This witt took in the House, and saved his life. He was first a prisoner at the Tower, then at Windsore (removed thence, because he was an eie-sore to his Ma^{ty}, &c.), from thence to Chepstowe, where he was in 1680. During his imprisonment, his wife releaved him out of her jointure, but he died. S^r Edw. Beyntom was wont to say that his company was incomparable, but that he would be drunke too soon. His speeches in the House were not long, but wondrous poynant, pertinent and witty. He was exceedingly happy in apt instances; and alone sometimes turned the whole House. Making an invective speech against old Sir Henry Vane, when he had done with him, he said, "But for young Sir Harry Vane ——" and so sate him downe. Several cryed out, "What have you to say to young S^r Harry?" He rises up: "Why, if young Sir Harry lives to be old, he will be old Sir Harry!" and so sate down, and set the whole House a laughing, as he often did. O. Cromwell once in the House called him, jestingly or scoffingly, *Sir Harry Martin*. He rises and bows: "I thank you Majestie; I always thought, when you were King, that I should be Knighted." A *Godly* member made a motion to have all profane and unsanctified persons expelled the House. H. M. stood up and moved that all the fooles might be put out likewise, and then there would be a thin house. He was wont to sleep much in the House (at least dog-sleep). Alderman Atkins made a motion, that such scandalous members as slept, and minded not the business of the House, should be putt out. H. M. starts up: "M^r Speaker, a motion has been made to turne out the Noddors; I desire the Noddies may also be turned out." He sayd that he had seen the Scripture fulfilled: "Thou hast exalted the humble and meeke; thou hast filled the emptie with good things; and the rich hast thou sent emptie away." See a prettie Speech of his in print, about the coming in of the Scotts to assist and direct us. [Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Men.]

The old Manor House was built in 1555, by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, the last possessor of the Manor of that family; but whose affairs becoming embarrassed, he was compelled to mortgage the estate. It was afterwards the seat of Lord Chancellor Hatton; and then of Lord Chief-Justice Coke, during whose residence here, in 1601, he was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, whom he sumptuously entertained, presenting her with jewels to the value of 1000*l*.¹ It subsequently became the seat of the Viscountess Cobham, on whose death it was purchased by Mr. Penn.

In 1789, the ancient Mansion requiring very extensive repairs, and being found to be in a state of considerable decay, it was deemed advisable to take it down. This was accordingly done, with the exception of one wing, which was preserved as a memorial, harmonizing with the surrounding scenery which had been commemorated by the Muse of Gray. On taking down the tapestry from the walls of one of the apartments, called "Lady Cobham's Chamber," which was about twenty feet by eleven, were discovered, over the chimney, the following inscription, in alternate lines of black and red :

FEARE THE LORDE.
LOVE THI NEIGHBOYR.
SPEKE THE TRVTH.

OBEY THI PRINCE.
BEWAR OF PRIDE.
BEARE NO MALLIS.

Near this, on the same wall, very coarsely depicted, was a Garter, with its motto (beneath a Coronet); and within, a figure, defaced by cutting away the plaster, the initials *F. W.* and *E. W.* and an inscription in two lines, now nearly obliterated. On the opposite wall, a Garter with its motto, surmounted by a ducal Coronet, the cognizance of the Warwicks, two bears muzzled, between them a ragged staff, all on a wreath, and below, the initials *E. W.* On the north wall, another Garter, Coronet, and Maunche of the Hastings's family, faintly drawn.

The partition-wall, between Lady Cobham's chamber and a smaller apartment contiguous, is at least 5½ bricks in thickness, the length about 20 feet, and the height 8 feet. On the wall of the chamber, towards the north, under the old tapestry with which it was formerly covered, is represented an ostrich feather.

The most curious part of this building, now inhabited by one of Mr. Penn's gamekeepers, is the fine old kitchen, 32 feet by 20 feet at least, 25 feet high, with a waggon-roof. Over the chimney, which is very spacious, and between two windows, mullioned, and respectively divided into eight and six lights, are boldly carved, in relief, the supporters and arms of *Hastings* and *Huntingdon*, in thirty-two quarterings.

The modern Mansion is from the design of Mr. James Wyatt, and has been considerably improved by judicious alterations and additions.² It is constructed chiefly of brick, covered with stucco, and consists of a large square centre, with four wings. The north front is ornamented with a colonnade of ten Doric columns, and approached by a flight of steps, leading to the marble hall. The south front is also adorned with a colonnade of twelve fluted columns of the ancient order of Doric, which is

¹ Sir Thomas Herbert, in his *Memoirs* of the last Two Years of Charles I. (during the month of August 1647), states, that after that unfortunate Prince had fallen into the hands of the English army, he passed some days at the Manor-house of Stoke Poges, then the property of Lord Purbeck.

² In the Mansion at Stoke Poges is preserved, on a marble base, a part of the trunk of the tree whose history is thus given in an inscription on brass, which is fixed upon it: "This part of the great Elm under which the Treaty was held A.D. 1681, between William Penn and the first inhabitants of America, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and which was blown down A.D. 1810, is a Present from some of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, residing in Pennsylvania." It is added, "The tree was in some danger during the American War, while the British Army was in possession of that city, it being often necessary to cut down the trees in its vicinity for firing; but the late General Simcoe, who had the command of the district in which it grew, was induced, by his esteem of the character of William Penn, and the history connected with it, to order a guard of British soldiers to protect it from the axe."

found in the ruins of the Temple of Pæstum in Calabria. Above this rises a projecting portico of four Ionic columns, sustaining an ornamental pediment. The marble hall is oval, and contains four marble busts, supported on pedestals of Scagliola, in imitation of various coloured marbles. The whole of the south front, exclusive of the wings, is occupied by a beautiful library, 126 feet in length, and contains a choice selection of books. A number of highly interesting family-portraits, by some of the first Artists, adorn the apartments.

The grounds at Stoke are well wooded, and the surface varied by inequalities, sufficient to take away the motony of an entire plain, without affording much claim to boldness of scenery. Mr. Repton laid out the plantations, but they were modernized by Richmond, on a plan not much dissimilar to the one of Brown, who was gardener to Lady Cobham about 1750. Immediately behind the Mansion, the country is finely diversified in its features; and two canals, supplied by a running brook, with the divisions well concealed, form a handsome sheet of water, which winds round the east and south fronts of the house.

The pleasure-grounds have been tastefully laid out, chiefly by Mr. Penn, who formed near the house, on the west side of the plantations, a Flower-Garden, upon the principle of that pointed out by Mr. Mason in his Poem, *The English Garden*. In this charming spot he erected an elegant temple-seat, with Ionic columns, designed from an ancient temple now standing on the bank of the river Ilyssus in Greece. The grounds are likewise superbly adorned with stately urns, tastefully disposed by the sides of the walks; and busts of the most eminent men, "Sages and Bards," who were lovers of rural retirement.

BAYLIS, OR BAILLIS,

the seat of the late Lord Godolphin, one of whose daughters being married to Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds, this property, together with several other estates, was bequeathed to the present owner, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne. It is an extensive brick mansion, re-built by Dr. Godolphin, Provost of Eton, in 1695.

PEDIGREE OF GODOLPHIN, EARL OF GODOLPHIN.

Arms: Gu. an eagle with two heads displayed between three fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Crest:* On a wreath a dolphin naiant embowed Proper. *Supporters:* Two eagles regardant, their wings displayed Arg. *Motto:* *Francha Leale Toge.*

JOHN DE GODOLPHIN, Lord of the Manor of Godolphin, or Godolgham, = MARGARET, dau. of Roger de Trewerwen, of Trewerwen.
Co. Cornwall, circ. temp. William I.

RICHARD DE GODOLPHIN, son and heir. . . .

JAMES DE GODOLPHIN. . . .

JOHN DE GODOLPHIN. . . .

THOMAS DE GODOLPHIN. . . .

EDWARD DE GODOLPHIN. = MAUD, dau. of William Boteler, Esq., of Camerton.

WILLIAM DE GODOLPHIN. . . .

THOMAS DE GODOLPHIN. . . .

EDWARD DE GODOLPHIN, Esq., of Godolphin. = CHRISTIAN, dau. of Thomas Prideaux, Esq.

ALEXANDER GODOLPHIN. = MARY, dau. of Sir John de Tregour.

WILLIAM GODOLPHIN. . . .

DAVID GODOLPHIN, Esq., of Godolphin. = MELIORA, dau. of John Cowling, Esq., of Trewerwench.

JOHN RINSEY, Esq. took the name of Godolphin. = ELEANOR, sole dau. and heir.

THOMAS GODOLPHIN, Esq. of Godolphin. = ISABEL, dau. of . . . Benne, Esq. of Boskenne (Bocconnoc?) Co. Cornwall.

a JOHN GODOLPHIN, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Beauchamp, Esq. of Bennerton.			
JOHN GODOLPHIN, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. of John Killigrew, Esq.			
JOHN GODOLPHIN, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall 19 and 23 Hen. VII.; joint Steward of the Mines in = MARGARET, dau. of John Trenouth, Cornwall and Devon. Esq.			
WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Esq. = MARGARET, dau. and coh. of John Glinne, Esq. of Moreval and Lowewater.	JOHN GODOLPHIN, ancestor of the Godolphins of Moreval and Treverthen, Co. Cornwall.		ELIZABETH, mar. to William Casell, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Knt. Warden and Ch. Steward of the Stannaries; M.P. for Cornwall temp. Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI.; Sheriff 21, 25, and 30 Hen. VIII.; 3 Edw. VI. and 10 Eliz.	BLANCH, dau. of Robert Langden, Esq.	THOMAS GODOLPHIN, Esq., wounded at the Siege of Boulogne, 14 Aug. 1544.	
MARGARET, mar. to Sir Robert Verney, Knt.	GRACE, mar. to Sir John Symdenham, Knt. of Brimpton, Co. Somerset.	ANNE, mar. to Sir John Arundel, Knt., of Talvera, Co. Cornwall.	SIR FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Knt., heir of his uncle, Sir William Godolphin, knighted at Richmond, 20 Nov. 1580; M.P. for Cornwall 31 Eliz.; for Lostwithiel 35 Eliz.; and Gov. of Scilly.
MARGARET, dau. of John Killigrew, Esq., of Arwick.	WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Esq., M.P. and coh. of for Helston 28 Eliz. Gaurigan.		
SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Knt., accompanied Robert Earl of Essex into Ireland 1599; knighted for his valour at Arklow; M.P. for Cornwall 1 Jac.; ob. 1613.	THOMASIN, dau. and hr. of Tho. Sidney, Esq., of Wighton, Co. Norfolk.	JOHN GODOLPHIN.	FRANCIS GODOLPHIN.
SIR FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, K.B., bp. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 27 Dec. 1605; M.P. for St. Ives 3 Car. I.; and in 1640, Gov. of Scilly; K.B. at the Coronation of King Cha. II.	DOROTHY, second dau. of Sir Henry Berkeley, Knt. of Yarlington, Co. Somerset.	SINNEY GODOLPHIN, killed at Chagford, Co. Devon, fighting for King Cha. I.; bur. at Oakhampton, 10 Feb. 1642.	WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Commander for King Charles in the Civil Wars.
SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, Bart. (29 April 1661.) of Godolphin, ob. cecilebs 17 Aug. 1710; bur. 3 Sept. in Westminster Abbey.	SINNEY GODOLPHIN, Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Charles; A.M. of Oxford 1663; M.P. for Helston 1661; Commisr of the Treasury 26 Mar. 1679; Secrry of State 17 Apl. 1684; First Commisr of the Treasury 24 Aug.; Baron Godolphin of Rialton 8 Sep. 1684; Lt. Chamberlain to the Queen 1 Jac. II.; Commisr of Treasury 5 Jan. 1686; Priv. Couns. to King Wm. and Qu. Mary 1690; one of the Lords Justices 1695, 1701; Lt. High Treas. to Qu. Anne; K.G. 6 July 1704; Lt. Lieut. of Cornwall 4 Apl. 1705; Earl of Godolphin and Vsc. Rialton 29 Dec. 1706; High Treasr of Gr. Brit.; removed 1710; ob. 15 Sept. 1712; bur. in Westminster Abbey, 8 Oct.	MARGARET, 4th dau. and coh. of Thomas Blague, Esq. of Horrener, Co. Suffolk, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles I. and King Charles II.; Governor of Wallingford; Colonel of a Regiment and Govr of Yarmouth and Landguard Fort after the Restoration; Maid of Honour to Queen Catherine; ob. in part; bur at Breage, Co. Cornwall, 16 Sept. 1678.	HENRY GODOLPHIN, of All-Souls Coll. Oxon.; D.D. 11 July 1685; Provost of Eton 23 Oct. 1695; Dean of St. Paul's 18 July 1707; ob. 29 Jan. 1732; at 83; bur. in Eton College Chapel.
FRANCIS, 2nd EARL OF GODOLPHIN, b. 3 Sept. 1678, of Eton and King's Coll. Camb.; M.P. for Helston; and 7 and 9 of Anne, for Oxfordshire; a Teller of the Exchequer 1702; Lord Warden of the Stannaries 1705; Cofferer to Queen Anne and King George I.; Groom of the Stole 25 May 1723; one of the Lords Justices in 1723, 1726, and 1727; Groom of the Stole to King George II.; Gov. of the Scilly Islands 7 July 1733; Baron Helston 8 Geo. II., cr. 23 Jan. with remainder to the heirs male of Dr. Hen. Godolphin; Lord Pr. Seal 16 May 1735; First Gent. of the Bedchamber; ob. 1766.	MARIA CATHARINA, dau. of Peter D'Ong, of Utrecht (sister to the Countess of Denbigh.) mar. 25 April 1729 (2dly, to Sir William Windham, Bart.) ob. 1 June 1734.	HENRY GODOLPHIN, ob. 31 March 1722, of his cousin, 1766; [Hist. Regist.]	SIR FRANCIS BARON GODOLPHIN, ob. 1722, of his cousin, 1766; ob. s. p. 1785.
WILLIAM MARQUESS OF BLANDFORD, LL.D. 1730, M.P. for Woodstock; LL.D. 1730, Gov. of Oxford and Cambridge; ob. subito s. p. 24 Aug. 1731.	MARIA CATHARINA, dau. of Peter D'Ong, of Utrecht (sister to the Countess of Denbigh.) mar. 25 April 1729 (2dly, to Sir William Windham, Bart.) ob. 1 June 1734.	LADY MARGARET, died young.	LADY HENRIETTA, dau. to Thomas Duke of Newcastle.
THOMAS, D. 1747; ob. 15 Aug. 1751.	AMELIA D'ARCY (1st Wife), only surviving child of the Earl of Holderness, mar. 21 July 1773; Baroness Conyers, mar. dissolved by Parliament 1779; mar. 2dly, to Mr. Byron, and had issue.	FRANCIS GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, b. 29 = ANGUISH Jan. 1750; summoned as Lord Osborne 1776; 5th Duke of Leeds (Wife.) s. p.	HARRIET, b. Nov. 1744; ob. 1741. ob. juv.
GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, b. 2 July 1775, Baron Conyers 1784; Marquess of Carmarthen; 6th Duke of Leeds.	FRANCIS GODOLPHIN D'ARCY OSBORNE, b. 11 = ELIZABETH, dau. of the MARY HENRIETTA, Oct. 1777; Baron Godolphin 10 May 1832; 1st Lord Auckland. b. 7 Sept. 1776.	HON. GEORGE GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, eld. son, b. 1802. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, A.M., of Brasenose Coll. Oxon., Vicar of Stoke Poges. +	

18 children.

Baylis was also the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn, where his Lordship died suddenly on the 3rd January 1805, aged 72.¹ He was descended from the Wedderburnes of Berwickshire, Forfar, and Haddington, being great-grandson of Sir Peter Wedderburne, Bart. one of the Lords of Session in Scotland in the reign of King Charles II. under the title of Lord Gosford.

Alexander Wedderburne was born 13 Feb. 1733; admitted Member of the Faculty of Advocates 1752; of the Society of the Inner Temple 8 May 1753; called to the Bar 23 Nov. 1757; King's Counsel and Benchler of Lincoln's Inn 1763; and also M.P. for Richmond, Co. York. In 1769, he married Betty Anne, sole daughter and heiress of John Dawson, Esq. of Morley, in Yorkshire. In Hilary Term 1771, he was appointed Solicitor-General to the King, and Cofferer to the Queen; and, 10 June 1778, Attorney-General. He was nominated, 14 June 1780, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas; and on the same day, created Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Co. Lincoln. Lady Loughborough died 15 Feb. 1781; and his Lordship married, secondly, 12 Sept. 1782, the Honourable Charlotte Courtenay, daughter of Lord Viscount Courtenay. In the same year, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal; and, 12 Jan. 1793, Lord High Chancellor. By Patent, 31 Oct. 1795, he was created Lord Loughborough of Loughborough, Co. Surrey, with remainder severally and successively to Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Bart. and to John Erskine his brother; and, 18 April 1801, created Earl of Rosslyn, in the County of Mid-Lothian; with remainder to the heirs lawfully begotten of his sister, Lady Jane Erskine, deceased, with grant from his Majesty, that the niece of the said Earl should enjoy the same place and precedency as the daughter of an Earl.

In 1801, the Earl of Rosslyn retired from the office of High Chancellor, in consequence of ill health and increasing infirmity, and passed the remainder of his days, partly at Weymouth and partly at Baylis. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

STOKE PLACE,

a Mansion situated on Stoke Green, became the property and residence of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B. who married Lucy, sister and co-heir of Thomas, third Earl of Strafford. On the death of Sir George Howard, in 1796, his estate here descended, through his only daughter, to his grandson, Richard William Howard Vyse, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1830. The pleasure-grounds on the south front are enlivened by a sheet of water, and on the lawn are some very remarkable cedars, to which tree the soil of this neighbourhood is particularly favourable.

STOKE FARM

is the elegant *Ferme ornée* of the Earl of Sefton, possessing all the comforts and decorations which taste and expense can give it.

THE HOSPITAL AT STOKE POGES.

An Hospital, for a Master, four poor men and two poor women, by the title of "The Hospital of Stoke Poges," was founded by Lord Hastings of Loughborough, which, by Act of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, was endowed with a rent-charge of 53*l.* 10*s.* issuing out of the Manor of Creech St. Michael, Co. Somerset, with the right of depasturing six cows in Stoke Park, wherein it was built. Here, it is said, its Noble Founder retired; and, betaking himself to devotion, ended his days, and was buried in a Chapel adjoining the Church in 1572. This Chapel he built as a place of interment for his family; and, though it also contains the remains of many of them, there is not the slightest vestige of a monumental memorial remaining.

¹ Memoirs of this Nobleman are to be found in the Public Characters; and Monthly Magazine, vol. xix. p. 41, &c.

In 1765, John Penn, Esq. obtained an Act of Parliament for confirming and establishing an agreement between the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of the Lord Hastings at Stoke Poges, and himself, and for exchanging certain lands and premises; and thereupon pulled down the ancient Hospital, and re-built it on its present site. The right of pasture in the Park, originally described as designed for the support of a chantry-priest and four beadsmen, and after the Reformation, incorporated by the name of Master and Brethren, being at the same time commuted for thirty acres of land, settled in perpetuity on the Hospital. The modern structure is neatly built with brick, and consists of a house for the Master, with commodious apartments for the brethren, and a chapel.

Here was a School, erected at the expense of the parish in 1798, since converted into a school embracing the National System of Education, supported by sundry bequests, two of which are invested in land, and producing altogether an income of about 30*l.* per ann.

RECTORY, ADVOWSON, AND VICARAGE.

The Parsonage Farm, a subordinate Manor, included in the Manor of Stoke Poges, having been formerly part of Burnham Abbey-Lands, retains some indications of ecclesiastical remains.¹ It was purchased of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne (since Baron Godolphin) circ. 1800, by John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Park, and at his death, became the property of Grenville Penn, Esq. his successor.

The Right of Presentation is vested in Lord Godolphin. Upwards of 130 acres of glebe are principally allotments under the inclosure, in exoneration of small tithes; but the Act having left it optional with the land-owners to exonerate, there are still some parts of the parish subject to vicarial-tithes. In 1787, Francis Lord Godolphin augmented the Vicarage with a rent-charge of 48*l.* per ann. for ever, issuing out of the Manor of Bower, Co. Sussex.

There was a Chantry founded in the Parish Church, by William Lord Molins, which was worth at the Reformation 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per ann. The certificate in the Return at that period states, that "Sir Andrew Clerk, as Incumbent, of the age of 48 years, hath yerely coming of the said Chauntry one annuitie paid by the King's Receivors by yere clere 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* And what other Lyving the said Incumbent hath is not presented." There was also another Chantry, called Ditton's Chantry, within the parish, of which Sir John Wolfe Clerke was the Incumbent at the same period, who received 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per ann. from the King's Receiver.

VICARS.

ALANUS DE NETEL, presented in 1222, by the Prior and Convent of Southwark.

Geffrey de Haverlingdon, presented 6 Nov. 1224.

John Drywe, presented in 1228. He died; and

Nicholas de London was presented 3 Feb. 1274. He resigned for Wendover; and was succeeded by

William de Mersham, presented 18 May 1294.

Walter de Gippswich, presented 5 May 1321. On his resignation,

William de Medburn was presented 5 March 1333.¹

Robert Nell, or *Nele* died Vicar in 1365.

Thomas Bray, presented 11 May 1365; he exchanged it for a Chantry in Burnham Abbey, with

John Milward, 18 July 1386.

Thomas Chapman was Vicar in 1399.

Thomas Clerk exchanged for Leatherhead, with

John Gallys, 3 Oct. 1414; he exchanged for Little Bealing, in Norwich Diocese, with

John Cully, 18 Oct. 1417: he resigned in 1421.

Edward Pepyng was presented 8 June 1421.

Thomas Howe was presented 18 March 1454. On his resignation,

John Fowkes presented 14 Aug. 1461. He died; and

Ambrose Repyngdon was presented 18 Oct. 1474.

Alexander White was collated by the Bishop on lapse, 13 Jan. 1479. He died; and

¹ In 1350, the Bishop allowed the Canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, to annex the Churches of Stoke and Wendover of their gift for sixty years, *salvi iuribz Vicariorum*.

Robert Blakeloke was presented 2 Sept. 1489.

Robert Taylor was presented 19 Aug. 1508. He died; and

Milo Braythwayt was presented 20 Nov. 1530. He resigned; and

John Dogeson was presented 7 Feb. 1531. He died; and

Oliver Stacy was presented 9 Nov. 1537, on the presentation of the Convent of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, who was the last Vicar presented by their title. He resigned; and

John Munden, or *Mundey*, was presented 15 Aug. 1553, on the presentation of Edward Windsor, Esq.

Andrew Piry was presented by the Queen in 1563.

Samuel Kelbridge, A.M. was presented 15 Jan. 1592, by Richard Tredway, Esq.

John Duffield, S.T.P. presented 25 June 1601, by Mr. Walter Tredway. He occurs Vicar in 1607 and 1615, in which year his Will bears date.

Abraham Montagu, presented in 1620, by Richard Warman and Elizabeth Tredway.

Nicholas Lovell was presented 13 Sept. 1637, on the presentation of William Stafford, Esq.: he occurs Vicar in 1640.

Adrian Lugar occurs Vicar in 1659, when it was valued at 36l. per ann.

Thomas Browne was instituted 25 Oct. 1661, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

Roland Gauen was presented 23 Dec. 1663. He died; and

Robert Vile was presented 20 July 1675. On his resignation,

John Provote was instituted 15 March 1679. He also resigned; and

Richard Redding, A.B. was instituted 3 Dec. 1687. At his death,

Francis Phillips was instituted, on the presentation of Matthew Snow, Esq. 13 Sept. 1719. He resigned; and *Thomas Dolben*, or *Dolby*,¹ was instituted 18 Oct. 1726, on the presentation of George Clarges, Esq.

Henry Duckworth, A.B. was presented by Francis Godolphin, Esq., inducted 26 Dec. 1754. He died; and

Richard Kilsha, A.M. was presented by the Right Hon. Francis Godolphin Osborne, and inducted 28 June 1794.

Arthur Bold, A.M. presented in 1803, by Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. 1802; and died 21 Jan. 1831.

Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, A.M. was presented in 1836, by Lord Godolphin.

J. Shaw, A.M. succeeded in 1841, on the same presentation.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Giles, is a small gothic structure, with a neat spire on a little turret at the west end. It is situated in a retired but picturesque spot, nearly environed by the sylvan scenery of Stoke Park, from which an approach has been made to the north side of the Churchyard, through a range of cloisters constructed with great taste. Over the south door of the chancel is a shield of arms, a maunch encircled with the garter and its proper motto, and surmounted with a helmet; and an Earl's coronet, for the Earl of Huntingdon, K.G. On the south side is a gable roofed tiled porch; and in the steeple are five bells.

The nave has two side aisles, and is separated from the chancel by a Saxon arch. At the east end of a chapel or aisle on the south side of the chancel (part of which is used as a vestry-room,) are the remains of a very ancient sepulchral marble, dug up near the spot, having round the verge an inscription in meso gothic letters, the first part hidden by the position of the stone. On the slab is an embossed pastoral staff. This reading is conjectured: "Deu li faite vrai pardon . . . aveit a nun."—"God him grant a pardon true . . . for name he knew."²

In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, under a gothic arch, with pillars elegantly sculptured and well-proportioned. The Font is plain and octagonal.

On the north side of the chancel, is a mural monument of black and white marble, having three human skulls sculptured and affixed to the basement; and two tablets without any inscription.

¹ It appears that his name was Dally, though his father changed it to Dolben. His father was schoolmaster at Buckingham, and afterwards Vicar of Wendover, which he left for Church Lawford, Co. Warwick.

² Nicholls's Leicestershire.

On achievements:

Arms: Party per pale, dexter: Arg. a lion ramp. S. in chief the Baronet's badge. Sinister: Gu. three compasses Arg. impaling Or. on a bend S. three swans, Proper, between three mullets of the Second: over all, an inescutcheon Or. a bend S. three swans Proper between three mullets, as in the impalement.

Arms: Erm. on a bend cotized, Gu. three crescents Or. surtout an inescutcheon S. a chevron Erm. between three cranes Proper, and impaling the like coat.

Arms: Erm. on a pile Az. three griffins' heads erased Arg. collared ducally impaling Gu. a chevron engrailed Erm. between three falcons Arg. *Crest:* A griffin's head S. powdered with comets out of a ducal coronet Proper, placed on a wreath, and collared ducally Arg. *Motto:* *Mors janua vite.*

Arms: Erm. a fleur-de-lis S. on a chief of the Second, a mullet Or.

Arms: Erm. three lozenges in fess, S. impaling Or. three piles S. in dexter chief a canton Erm.

Arms: Arg. on a fess S. three plates: impaling Arg. a fess between three lions' heads erased, S. *Motto:* *Resurgam.*

Arms: On a cross S. four mill-rinds Arg. On an inescutcheon Arg. two bars Az.; in chief three Hurts. *Motto:* *Spero. Turner.*

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Az. on a bend engrailed Or. two martlets Gu.: 2 and 3, Az. three lighted tapers, Proper. *Crest:* Above a Viscount's coronet: an estoil of six points wavy, Proper. *Supporters:* On the dexter side, a greyhound; on the sinister, a buck attired, both Proper, collared and chained S. *Motto:* *Toujours propice. Cremorne.*

Arms: Arg. on a fess S. three plates impaling Arg. a fess S. between three lions' heads erased Gu. *Crest:* A demi-lion ramp. Arg. gorged S. and thereon three plates. *Motto:* *Dum clavum teneam.*

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Gu. between six cross crosslets fiché Arg. on a bend of the Last an inescutcheon Or. charged with a demi-lion ramp. Gu. within a double tressure flory: 2. Gu. three lioncels passant gardant in pale Or. with a label of three points in middle chief for difference: 3. Chequé Az. and Or.: 4. Gu. a lion ramp. Arg. impaling S. a chevron between three tigers' faces Or. *Motto:* *Mors janua vite.*

Here is also a mural tablet, inscribed:

In a Vault underneath are deposited the remains of Charles Francis, third son of John & Harriet Sophia Brooks, who died on the 11th day of March 1809, aged 4 years and 9 months.

On a mural monument in the chancel:

In the Vault of her Family near this spot is reposed all that could fade of Sophia, the beloved wife of Sir William Maynard Gomme, K.C.B. daughter of Granville and Arabella Penn.

Joy, Peace, Patience, Gentleness, Goodness, Faith, Meekness, these are fled with her spirit that they halloved to repose in the bosom from whom they had emanated. She died Mar. 1, 1837, æt. 33.

Arms on an achievement:

Arg. a lion ramp. S. on a chevron Gu. two swords saltire-wise Proper, hilted Or. impaling Arg. on a fess S. three plates Arg. *Motto* of the Bath, on a ribbon surrounding the arms of *Gomme*.

On another:

Arms of *Howard* within a ribbon, with its proper motto, and in a lozenge, quarterly, three lioncels passant in pale Or. Gu. a . . . per pale Gu. and Az. three martlets Or.; between these a chevron Arg. charged with a lion ramp. S. *Supporters:* Two lions ramp. Arg. collared chequé Or. and Az. *Motto:* *Virtus mille scuta.* *Crest* of *Howard*, on the shoulder of the lion a mullet, thereon a crescent.

On a marble tablet affixed to the south-east pier of the nave:

Near this place lies the Body of Samuel Brewster, Gent. ob. Julij 11 An^o. 1714, æt. 66.

On a mural monument in the south aisle:

To the Memory of Frances Pigot, widow of Admiral Hugh Pigot, who died on the 15th of April 1811, in the 68th year of her age. The remembrance of her Virtues will ever be cherished in the minds of those who survive her, and their anguish for their irreparable loss can be softened only by their hopes in Christ our Lord, who is the way, the truth, and the life.—John, chap. 14th ver. 6th.

On an elegant mural monument of beautifully polished white marble, near the south door:

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is Peace.”

George Brooks, having through a long and useful life carefully endeavoured to discharge the duties of a man and a Christian, resigned his soul to his Creator, April 3^d 1817, aged 76; in humble hope, that through the merits of his Redeemer, he may obtain forgiveness of his sins, and be made partaker of the Kingdom of Heaven.

“Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; and their works follow them.”

On a slab in the floor of the nave, near the west end :

Arms : On a bend three roundels impaling, between three lions' heads erased, a bend. *Crest* : On a wreath, a lion's head erased.

Here lieth the Body of Edward Jones, which was buried the 20th of Aug. 1669.

Catherine, the Wife of William Jones, was buried 9th of Dec. 1682.

William, the son of Edward Jones, was buried y^e 1st of Sept. 1683.

On a mural monument in the north aisle :

Arms : Erm. on a cross S. four fers de mouline Arg. In an escutcheon of pretence Arg. two bars Az. in chief three Hurts in fess.

Subtus positum est quidquid mortale fuit Johannis Chichloe Turner Equitis nuper de Baylis in hac parochia, qui ob morum urbanitatem ingenii suavitatem socialesque consuetudines dum superstes, amicis plurimis frequentatus! nunc mortuus magnum sui desiderium reliquit obiit Oct. die septimo A.D. MDCCXIII. ætatis suæ LXVIII.

Nepos ejus fraternus
Johannes Turner Armiger
Grati animi indicium
Hoc marmor posuit.

On a mural tablet at the west end of the north aisle, adorned with sculpture, a female figure, seated, (to represent the genius of engraving?) holding a medallion of King George III. on horseback, as Patron of the Royal Academy: and arranged in a row above the tablet, a series of medals or gems:

Near this spot lie the remains of Nathaniel Marchant, Esq. R.A. who died March 24th 1816, aged 77 years.

He was born in the County of Sussex, where his Family had been long established, and he succeeded to the small property it had possessed there, when rather late in life. In the mean time, his skill and industry as a Gem Engraver had supplied the place of patronage, by enabling him to remove to Italy, and cultivate an art to which his genius strongly inclined him. He continued there some years, improving his talents by the close study of the remains of ancient sculpture, which have rendered him celebrated throughout Europe, and an honour to his native Country.

They attracted the notice of its Government towards the latter part of his life, and were rewarded by his appointment to places where they could be useful.

About the same time, having become intimate with the owner of the adjoining Mansion House, and frequently resorting to it, he was led to choose the Parish to which it belongs as the place of his interment. He was beloved for his social qualities and benevolence, and esteemed for his uniform support of a character of strict integrity.

J. Flaxman, R.A. as appointed by name in the Will of his Friend, executed this memorial of him.

On a slab :

Arms : On a bend cotized three lozenges in pile.

Here lyes the Body of Henry Reeve Masters, eldest son of Henry Reeve, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife.

In the floor of the north aisle, on an ordinary stone:

In Memory of John and Lydia Martin. He died Jan^y y^e 22^d 1722, aged 52. She died June y^e 12th 1713, aged 60 years.

Youth and old age
Is all alike to fate,
The one more early,
And the other late.

On another :

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Cock, who departed this life March the 11th 1716, aged 86 years.

In the north wall, near the altar, is a beautifully carved arch, with richly flowered pinnacles, and a central finial of remarkable elegance: the verge of the arch terminating in a crocketed trefoil. Neither arms, inscription, nor statue remain (if there ever were any,) but it was probably designed for a monumental notice of the Founder.¹

On a large achievement, two coats under one mantle, Baron and Femme, within a riband of the Order of the Bath, bearing its proper motto :

Arms : Quarterly, 1. Gu. between six cross crosslets fitché Arg. an inescutcheon Or. in pile charged with a demi lion ramp. within a double tressure flory, Gu. 2. Three lions passant in pale Or. a label of three points in middle chief for difference. 3. Chequé Or. and Az. 4. Gu. a lion ramp. Arg.

¹ Supposed by the Incumbent, in 1826, to be the tomb of Sir John Molins. [Return to the Duke of Buckingham.]

On the sinister shield:

The same arms: impaling party per pale Gu. and Az. between three martlets Or. a chevron Arg. charged with an eagle displayed S. *Supporters*: Two lions ramp. Arg. gorged, chequé Or. and Az: on the shoulder of each a mullet S. surmounted with a crescent Arg. *Crest*: On a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a lion ramp. regardant Or. coronetted ducally Az: on his breast a label of three points Gu.; and below it a mullet S. charged with a crescent Arg. *Virtus mille scuta*.

Under the same mantle, in a lozenge, the like arms and supporters, surmounted by a Countess's coronet. On the opposite side, a similar atchievement for the Baron.

On the south side, near the wall, is another ancient stone, whence have been removed a large brass figure, excepting only part of the ornament of the head-dress or mantle, and the armorial bearings of Molins, differenced: a plate, with the following inscription is still remaining:

Hic hoc sub lapide sepelitur Corpus venerabilis dn'e Eleanore Molleus baronisse quam primitus desponsabit dn's Robt Wurgerforde miles et baro'. Et postea nupsit honorabilis dn's Oliverus Manningham miles quor' ai'abs p'piciet de' ame'.

Within the altar rails, inserted in a slab, are also effigies of a man in a richly furred gown, with laced sleeves; and of a female in a close robe, embroidered petticoat, and head-dress, with lappets near the corners; and these arms:

On the dexter side: *Hampden*, with a crescent in fess point: on the sinister side: *Hampden*, impaling quarterly, 1. On a bend three crows. *Curzon*. 2. On a fess nebule three asses' heads coupé at the neck. 3. Paley of six; over all a chevron charged with a cross patonce. 4. Party per chevron three griffins' heads erased: in fess point a mullet for difference.

Below the principal figures is a small brass, with the effigies of two females richly habited: and round the verge of the stone is a label, on which are these words:

✱ Edmond Hampdyn, esquire dyed the
 dowghtar to Richard Curson of Water-
 pery . in . countie . Oxford, esquire, theie had
 Issue 11 doughtares, mary and elizabetho

On the north side of the chancel, near the east end, is a sepulchral stone, close to the communion rails, on which are effigies in brass:—a Knight in plate armour, with close helmet and gorget: his sword, which has a large globular pommel, is suspended by a loose belt which crosses the skirt of his doublet: a dexter lion couchant at his feet: and a lady in a long robe, mantle, and veil; their hands respectively closed and elevated to the breast, and below, on a plate, these words:



Hic jacet Willm's Molyns miles qui obiit vij. die mens' Junij A°. Dni. M.cccc.xvj. et dna Margia ux' ej' qu' aiabs p'piciet de' Amen.

As also near the corners of the slab, escutcheons of arms. On one, "three piles wavy." On another, the same arms impaling within a bordure bezante three bendlets.

On a mural tablet of blue stone, at the west end of the aisle:

Near this place lieth the Body of M^r. Richard Redding, Vicar of Stoke Poges, in the County of Buckingham, and Master of the said Hospital, who gave £40. to purchase Land for the use & advantage of the Master & People of the same, to enjoy so long as his vault wherein He, his Wife, and Sister, are inter'd, should be kept entire & undisturbed. But if at any time it should be permitted by y^e consent of the Master & Alms-people to be broken up for the use of any other, he has ordered by his last Will and Testament that the Revenues of the said purchast land shall return to his heire at Law. He died April 8th 1718, aged 63.

On a slab in the pavement:

Here lieth the Body of Rachel Hascard, Wife of Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor, & Registrar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Daughter of Mildmay Earl of Westmoreland, by Mary his second Wife, who departed this life May 20th 1702, æt. suæ 57; also the body of the above named Gregory Hascard, D.D.¹

In the Churchyard are two remarkably large yew trees; and on an altar-tomb opposite to the south porch, and under the thick branches of one of them, is the following inscription:

Louisa M. L. Harington, second Child of Thomas and Jemima Harington, died April 26th 1806, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Innocence itself sleeps here.

At the other end of the same tomb:

By her own particular desire, in this retired spot and beneath this stone, are deposited the remains of Jemima K. M. Harington, Wife of Captain Thomas T. Harington, of Seaforth, Cape of Good Hope, Daughter of the late Major Douglas, of Windsor, and niece of the late Earl of Seaforth, who died in London, March 8th 1820, aged 42 years.

On the south side of the tomb:

If twenty years experience of all that is faithful and affectionate in a Wife, tender and careful in a Parent, and amiable, useful, and sincere in a Friend, can give of female worth sufficient proof—She who sleeps below was one of the best of women.

Who, like her Husband, can attest it? That Character was truly *hers*; and the heart-felt grief that placed it here, are all my own. T. T. H.

On another tomb, also on the south side of the churchyard:

Here lieth the body of Nicholas Salter, Esq., eldest son of Nicholas Salter, Merchant, Justice of the Peace for several years; and in the year 1687, was made High Sheriff of this County, in both which places he behaved himself honourably and a Friend to the poor, & beloved by his neighbours. He lived desired & dyed lamented, on the third day of December A^o. Salut. 1693, æt. 50.

Here also lieth the body of Elizabeth Salter, the daughter of the said Nicholas Salter, who departed this life on the 11th day of in the year of our Lord God 1693, in the . . . year of her age.

On another tomb, a memorial of

Elliot Salter, son of Mr. John Salter, who died Nov^r. 24th 1770; and Ann his wife, Daughter of Sam^l. Percival, Esq. late of the Navy Office. She died Dec^r. 11 1788, aged 84.

Elizabeth Salter, Wife of Capt. Elliot Salter, of his Majesty's Royal Navy, who died Dec. 10th 1797, aged 37. Elliot Salter died Feb. . . . aged 47.

Here also lieth the Body of Mary Salter, widow and Relict of Nicholas Salter, Esq., and Mother of the above named Anne Parry, who departed this life the 1st Day of April 1720, and in the 78th year of her age.

On another:

Here lyes in hopes of a joyful Resurrection, John Todd, M.D., born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, late Lecturer of the United Parishes of S^t. Austin's & S^t. Faith, in London, and Rector of Lanfawi, in Merionethshire: a modest, humble, virtuous, & Religious Clergyman: a tender & affectionate Husband; a dutiful son; kind Father: & to every one concerned a good Relation. He married Margaret, 2^d Daughter of Nicholas Salter, of this Parish, Esq^r. by whom he had three daughters, Margaret & Mary, both deceased, and lying near this place, & Elizabeth, yet surviving. He died August y^r 31st 1710, aged 44 years and 3 days.

¹ Dr. Hascard died in 1708. He was one of the most celebrated preachers of his time; had been Canon of Windsor from 9 May 1671; Dean of Windsor from 29 Sept. 1684, until his death; and held the Rectory of St. Clement Danes from 18 Sept. 1678; having largely contributed to the re-building of that Church between 1680 and 1682. Bishop Burnet was in his time dismissed from the Lectureship by royal mandate.

Near the west end of the chancel are two plain altar-tombs of brick, covered with slabs, marking the interment of the Poet Gray, his mother, and aunt, whose remains are deposited in the spot which his beautiful Elegy has rendered celebrated, wherever the harmony of numbers and the sublime pathos of English versification are admired or understood.

Near the north-east corner of the chancel:

H. S. E.

Sara conjux dilectisimæ, Henrici Duckworth, A.M. Hu-jus Paroch. Vicar. qui ob. 17 Maii A.D. 1780, æt. 63.

On another:

W. W. ROBERTS died Ap^l. 29th 1818, aged 10 years and 10 months.

CHARLES MALET ROBERTS died June the 15th 1821, aged 12 years and 9 months.

ROGER ELLIOT ROBERTS died August the 8th 1831, aged 78 years.

On a grave stone:

Beneath lie the mortal remains of Elizabeth Osborn, who died 23^d June 1835, aged 52 years, survived and lamented by an affectionate husband and 5 loving and beloved children, namely, William, Mary, Robert, Thomas, and Emma, all born in this parish.

On achievements:

Howard in a riband of the Order of the Bath, with its motto *Tria juncta in uno*: and in a lozenge conjoined, quarterly, Gu. three lions passant gardant in pale Or.

Per pale Gu. and Az. three martlets Or.; between them a chevron Arg. charged with a lion ramp. S. in fess point. *Supporters*: Two lions ramp. Arg. collared chequé Or. and Gu. *Motto*: *Virtus mille scuta*. *Crest* of *Howard*: Another with the like, and on the shoulder of the lion, a mullet S. with a crescent.

Near the south-east corner of the Churchyard, within an inclosure of iron rails, in which are planted four cypress trees, is an elegantly designed pedestal, surmounted by a Æolian urn of white stone, inscribed:

Harriet Emma Godolphin Osborne, born Sept. 5th 1825, died Aug. 14th 1832.

On a stone:

In Memory of M^r. James Fulman, who, for 26 years was Steward and Librarian to John Penn, Esq., owner of the adjoining Property; and whose simplicity of manners and sincerity of life secured him the esteem of all who knew him. He died 7th Mar. 1828, in the 69th year of his age.

On another:

In Memory of Grace Elizabeth Falconer Fulman, who departed this life the 20th of April 1826, aged 80 years.

Requiescat in Pace.

On a tomb:

To the Memory of the Reverend Richard Bold, M.A., xxix. years Vicar of Stoke-Poges. Pious and benevolent, beloved, respected, and lamented by his Parishioners, he died June the 21st 1821, aged 52.

The cloisters of modern erection, contiguous to the north side of the Church, contain many beautiful specimens of painted glass, collected out of the ruins of the old Mansion at Stoke; and exhibit full length portraits of Saints, Martyrs, &c., of which the most remarkable are in a window towards the west, in which is a whole length figure of a man in armour, his sword drawn in his hand. At the top: "Sante . . . ora pro." Another effigy has a book open, with this legend: "O Pater Sancti Antoni ora." In another window, the Virgin and Child, and "Regina Deorum ora p . . ." A male figure girt with a sword: and a devotee praying.

On achievements:

Arms: *Ducie* impaling Or. two lioncels passant Gu. crusulee Az. two organ pipes in bend dexter and sinister, Or. *Pipe*.

Arms of Ducie and Pyott: *Ducie* as before, with a Baronet's badge: impaling Az. on a bend Or. a lion passant Gu.: in chief three bezants.¹

¹ These are the armorial ensigns of James Ducie, Esq. temp. Hen. VIII., who married first, Eleanor, sister of Edmund Lord Sheffield, and secondly, Alice, sister of Sir Robert Pipe, Knt. of Belston, Co. Derby, and of his grandson, Sir Robert Ducie, Knt. and Bart. (son of Henry, second son of James above mentioned,) who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyott, Alderman of London. Sir Robert was a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company; and had been Sheriff of London. By Letters Patent 28 Nov. 1630, (5 Cha. I.) he was advanced to the dignity of Baronet; became Lord Mayor of London in 1631; and Banker to King Charles I., to whom, being immensely rich, he is said to have lent 80,000*l*.

Below these arms, are several small figures : a man sitting on an ancient wheel, with a trumpet or clarionet at his lips; a duck, &c.

In the same window is a griffin segreant, holding a shield, suspended by a string from its beak:

Arg. a chevron Or. charged with a key S.: between in chief two billets, and in base a tower of the Third.

On another :

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4: Arg. a chevron Or. between two mullets in chief: and in base Or.

In another window, a coat of arms :

Quarterly, 1. Az. a bend engrailed Arg. between two cotizes Or. 2. Or. on a chief Arg. three roses Gu. seeded Proper, in base three swords in saltire and pale: [and some fragments of a landscape to fill up the pane] 3. Or. a frette S.: in chief Arg. three roses Proper. 4 as 1. [with fragments of different colours.] *Fortescue*.

On another :

Arms: Quarterly, 1. Gu. and Az. per pale; three eagles displayed countercharged Arg. 2. A chevron Az. between three roses Gu. 3. 4. Gu. a wyvern between six cross crosslets fitché.

In an escutcheon of sixteen quarters:

1. In chief *France* and *England* quarterly: in base, Barry of six Arg. and Az. 2. Gu. three water bougets Arg. 3. Gu. three wheels Arg. 4. Az. a Catherine wheel Or. 5. Gu. a fess between three cross crosslets, Or. 6. Gu. a fess between ten crosses patté Arg. 5 and 5. 7. Chequé Or. and Az. a chevron Erm. 8. Or. a fess between two chevrons S. 9. Gu. a lion passant gardant Arg. crowned Or. 10. Arg. on a bend Gu. three lioncels passant gardant Arg. 11. Arg. a cross engrailed Gu. 12. Or. a lion ramp. Gu. 13. Vairy Arg. and Gu. 14. Chequé Arg. and Gu. 15. Arg. on a

bend Gu. an eagle displayed Arg. 16. Or. within a bordure Gu. two chevrons of the Second. *Manvers*.

Lower, in the same window:

Arms: Az. a fess between three acorns, Or.; impaling Arg. three quails S. *Crest*: On a wreath, a greyhound's head erased Arg. collared Or. between two wings erect, one on the dexter side S. the other Or.

On another escutcheon :

Arms: Quarterly of twenty-four: 1. S. within a bordure engrailed Or. a cross of the Second; thereon a crescent. 2. Erm. a fess chequé Or. and Az. 3. Quarterly, Arg. and Az. per fess indented. 4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, S. a cross engrailed Or.: 2 and 3, Gu. a cross moline Arg. 5. . . . 6. Paly of six Arg. and Gu., the former charged with three Hurts. 7. Gu. on four lozenges, 2 and 2, Arg. as many escalops of the First. 8. Arg. three mullets Gu. 9. Az. a cross moline Or. 10. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gu. a lion ramp. Arg.: 2 and 3, Arg. a cross moline Gu. 11. Gu. three bars Arg. 12. S. a bend engrailed Arg. . . 13. Arg. a chevron Gu. 14. Arg. six lions ramp. Gu. 3, 2, 1. 15. S. a frette Or. 16. Az. two bars gemels Arg. 17. Party per fess Az. and Gu. three crescents Arg. [reversed.] 18. Gu. a saltire vair between twelve billets Or. 19. Or. a bend Gu. three horse-shoes Arg. 20. Or. a sinister lion ramp. S. 21. Or. three quarterfoils. 22, 23, and [24, made up of fragments of different colours. *Crest*: A greyhound's head erased S. collared Or. with three Hurts, and on his neck a crescent Arg.

Arms of Sir Walter Mildmay: Three lions ramp. Az. with a martlet in middle chief for difference. Quarterly 1 and 4, S. a chevron between three arrows in pale Arg.: 2 and 3, Az. a bend between six fleurs-de-lis Or.

Arms of Ducie and Sheffield: Or. two lioncels passant gardant Gu. impaling Arg. a chevron between three garbs, Gu.

DITTON.

This Hamlet, though annexed to Stoke Poges, and identified with it during many ages, was separately surveyed during the Conquest, and is described in Domesday Book as having been, in the time of King Edward, the Manor of Earl Harold, held by one of his men called Sired, with power of alienation.¹ It was also mentioned as distinct from that of Stoke Poges in the grant by King Edw. III. in 1331, to Sir John de Molins, who was then permitted to make a Castle, *i. e.* to embattle his houses at Stoke Poges and Ditton.

¹ Terra Willi Filii Auscflvi. In Stockes Hynd. Walteri' ten' de Willo DITON, p' v. hid' se defd. Tra' ē. III. cañ. In dñō ē. 1.^a et III. uilli hñt II. cañ. Ibi r. seruus et p'tū III. cañ. Silua XVI. porc'. Val' et ualuit XXX. sol. T.R.E. XL. sol'. Hoc Æ tenuit Sired hō Heraldī com' et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 148.]

In 1552, King Edw. VI. by Letters Patent dated 8 March, granted, *inter alia*, a field called Le Hamme, with its appurtenances, in the Lordship of Ditton, to George Woodward, for twenty-one years, at 106s. 8d. rent; and on its surrender in 1563, Queen Elizabeth re-granted the same premises to John Woodward, for a farther term of twenty-one years, on the payment of a fine of 21l. 6s. 8d.¹ In 1584, (26 Eliz.) the Queen demised the same premises to George Woodward, Gent. and Edward and George his sons, at the same rent, for their lives, and the life of the survivor, with a herriot of 26s. 8d.²

In the reign of James I. Ditton was the property of Sir Ralph Winwood, then Principal Secretary of State, who rebuilt the Mansion on the same site on which stood the *enkernelled* House erected by Sir John Molins, in the time of King Edw. III. the ancient tower of which was then standing. The Mansion was spacious and convenient, having been enlarged at various periods; but, unfortunately, this noble building was destroyed by fire, on the night of 28 April 1812, when a great quantity of family-plate, jewels, and furniture, with many paintings and ornaments, were burnt; the accident happening from the bursting of a flue connected with a stove. A fine portrait of Sir Ralph Winwood was preserved. It was again re-built in 1813, by Elizabeth Duchess of Buccleuch, to whom the estate had been bequeathed by Edward Lord Beaulieu, her maternal uncle, second husband of Isabella Duchess-Dowager of Manchester (who died s. p.), daughter and co-heir of John Duke of Montagu, and great-grand-daughter of Anne, sole daughter and heir of the Winwoods. The House still exhibits some marks of antiquity, particularly the old tower. The Moat which surrounds its walls, carries the imagination back to those sanguinary scenes of horror, when the Molinses and Hungerfords here *enkernelled* themselves in defiance of their Sovereigns, and insulted and terrified their miserable vassals. The Park is flat, but possesses some fine timber.³ Here George Duke of Montagu resided in a style of great hospitality, which is well described by an eminent writer:⁴

"I was at Ditton with his Grace the Duke of Montagu, where and with whom I constantly spend a week or ten days every Christmas and Easter. At these times several Noblemen and Gentlemen meet there to enjoy a perfect freedom, and throw off that ceremony and restraint which their rank subjects them to at London. Our company this Christmas was his Grace; the Earls of Pembroke and Cardigan; the Lords Tyrawley, Edgecombe, and Herbert; the Marquess Nicolini, our worthy President of the Royal Society; and seven or eight gentlemen of distinction. The rules of the Duke's House are, for every body to go to bed and rise at his own time, and amuse himself in whatever way he likes best. . . . In a morning, every man orders what he pleases for his own breakfast, and waits for nobody. At dinner we sit promiscuously, and lay aside all form; and our evenings are usually spent together in making experiments, till ten o'clock, when we are called to supper. . . . For my own part, as his Grace has a fine Library, I spend much of my time there, and endeavour not to be idle, though I am from business."

At this period, Ditton was the constant rendezvous of the philosophic, the witty, and the wise, where courteous and dignified hospitality gladdened the social board.

Ditton Chapelry was separated from the Parish Church, in the reign of James I. when Sir Ralph Winwood entered into an agreement with the Bishop of the Diocese and the Incumbent, to endow the Chapel with 50l. per ann. and build a house for the residence of the Minister. The Advowson and Patronage of the Donative thus founded, was by Sir Ralph vested in his heirs, and in default, in the proprietors of the Manor for the time being for ever.

¹ Rot. Pat. 6 Eliz. Test. 7 June.

² Ibid. 27 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

³ Norden, Surveyor of Woods to King James I. in his Description of Windsor Forest and its Liberties, says:—"Ditton Parke hath about 220 deere, about 50 of antler, and 20 buckes. The circuite of this Parke is 2½ mile, little timber. It containeth in quantitie about 195 akers good grounde." [See the Original Survey, in the British Museum.]

⁴ Mr. H. Baker, the Author of that scientific work, "The Microscope Made Easy," in a Letter to Dr. Philip Doddridge.

UPTON - CUM - CHALVEY.

UPTON¹ is a small village, but a very extensive parish, lying about half-a-mile to the eastward of Eton, and is intersected by the Great Bath Road. Its population in 1841, together with the Hamlets of Chalvey and Slough, amounted to 2296.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

At the Domesday Survey, it was described as a Manor of King Harold, taxed at eighteen hides. The land was sufficient for ten ploughs. In the demesne were two hides and a half; and there were two ploughs. Nineteen villeins and five bordars had *fifteen* ploughs.² There were two servants, and one mill of four shillings annual rent. A fishery yielding one thousand eels; pasture for two teams; and woods for pannage of two hundred hogs. It was altogether worth 21*l.* of weighed and assayed money; and in the time of King Edward, at 15*l.* by tale.³

The Manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Pagan de Beauchamp, who subsequently gave it to Merton Convent, Co. Surrey, in whose possession it continued until the Dissolution.⁴

The Grange and Barn of Upton, with the tenths and appurtenances, were demised by Indenture, 7 Dec. 23 Hen. VIII. from John, Prior of Merton, and his Convent, to Roger Urlwyn (excepting the presentation to the Vicarage, the mortuaries, and the tithes of the Lord's lands in the Manor of Upton,) from Midsummer then last past, for fifty years, at 10*l.* rent, twenty sheaves (?) of wheat, and twenty of barley; and the said Roger Urlwyn having surrendered his lease to be cancelled, Queen Elizabeth, in 1569 (12 Eliz.) for a fine of 10*l.* re-granted the premises to John Urlwyn, for a farther term of twenty-one years, at the same rent.⁵ Queen Elizabeth afterwards, in consideration of the good and faithful services, and of a fine of 68*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* demised to Edward Hungerford, one of the Gentlemen Pensioners, the said Manor of Upton, *cum pert.* for twenty-one years, from the end of the term of the said Urlwyn, at the annual rent of 40*l.*⁶

In the reign of King James I. the Manor of Upton-cum-Chalvey was held on lease from the Crown, by the family of the Barkers; after which, it became the property of the Lanes, of whom there are some memorials in the adjoining church-yard. It now belongs to George Edwards, Esq. of Henlow, Co. Beds, whose family possessed it as early as the year 1725.

¹ The derivation of this name may be found from its situation :—Upton, or Upteme, upon or near the Tame, or Thames; thus in the *Liber Niger*—"Hameldene, Hameldeen, Uptems, in Com. Buck." [Vol. i. Pref. p. 32.]

² The account of the number of ploughs seems to render it doubtful, whether the abbreviate car. should always be taken as a plough team.

³ Terra Regis. *Q* Opetone fuit uilla Heraldi, com p̄ xviii. hid se defd. Tra. ē. x. caſ. In dñio. ii. hidæ et dim et ibi sunt. ii. caſ. Ibi. xix. uilli cū. v. bord. hnt xv. caſ. Ibi. ii. serui et i. molin de iiii. or sol. De piscar. mill anguill. p. tū. ii. caſ. Silua cc. porc. In tōi redd p̄ annū xxi. lib arsas et pensatas. T.R.E. reddeb. xv. lib ad numerum. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 143.]

⁴ At the Surrender, Merton Priory had the following possessions in the County of Buckingham :—Upton, rents of free and customary tenants, 35*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; farm of the Manor, 20*l.*; Upton and Wexham farm of tenants, 3*l.* 12*s.*; farm of Wood in Upton, Wexham, and Fulmer, 2*s.*; farm of the Grange, 10*l.*; besides, Taplow farm of the Manor, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Mill there, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Milward Hay farm, 5*l.*; Colebrook rents, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Hitcham, pension to the Rector, 2*s.*; and Whypnade, pension to the Rector, 6*s.* 8*d.* [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 248; and Abstract of Roll, 22 Hen. VIII. in the Augment Office.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 12 Eliz. Test. 24 Feb.

⁶ Ibid. 19 Eliz. Test. 15 Mar.

UPTON COURT,

a Manor farm, is the property of the Earl of Harewood, together with other estates in Datchet, to whom they devolved on the death of William Lascelles, Esq. a Benchor of the Inner Temple, who died without issue. It was also, for many years, in the possession of the Lane family, of whom it was purchased by the grandfather of Mr. Lascelles.

PEDIGREE OF BULSTRODE OF UPTON.

From Croke's Genealog.; Willis's MSS. vol. xix.; and vol. iii. Harl. MSS. 1102, 1193; Visitation of Bucks, 1634; Regist. of Upton, Hedgerley, Amersham, Beaconsfield, and Dinton.

WILLIAM BULSTRODE, 1 Hen. V.=AGNES, dau. of William Bray.

RICHARD BULSTRODE, Keeper of the Wardrobe to Queen Margaret=ALICE, dau. of Richard Kniffe, of Chalvey, heir of John Wyot, Thomas Thorne, temp. Hen. VI.; Compt. of the Household to King Edw. IV. Nic. Clotyon, of Langley, and . . . Rouse, of Weston.

MARY, dau. of Richard Empeon, temp. Hen. VII.=EDWARD BULSTRODE= . . . dau. of ROBERT BULSTRODE= . . . MARY, bsp. 14 July
Relict of John Ashfield. Brent. Esq. 1566, at Upton.

GEORGE BUL=JOAN, dau. of Thomas Pigot, Esq., Serjt.-at-Law, of AGNES, dau. and heir, mar. 1st, to William Brudenell, Esq.; 2ndly, to John de
Strode. Whaddon. [See WHADDON, and PEDIGREE of PIGOT.] Chopinden, who both had issue by her. [See PEDIGREE of BRUDENELL.]

THOMAS BULSTRODE (called PETER, in Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 450.)=ANN, dau. of . . . Barker, of Sunning, Co. Berks, bur. 28 Feb. 1560.

EDWARD BULSTRODE, bsp.=CECILY, 1st dau. of Sir John Croke, Knt., of FRANCIS BULSTRODE, bsp. CECILY, mar. 1st, to Sir Alex. Upton, Knt.,
at Upton, 3 Nov. 1550; [Chilton; mar. 2dly, to Sir John Browne, Knt. 7 Jan. 1553; bur. at Hedgerley, 25 Feb. 1560, of Chequers; 2ndly, to Sir Rob. Kallaway,
bur. 1 Sept. 1598. before 1609. [Ped. of Croke, vol. i. p. 131.] Hedgerley, 25 Feb. 1560, and had issue by both.

MARY, dau. of THOMAS=HENRY BUL=BRIDGET, dau. of Henry EDWARD BULSTRODE, bsp. ELIZABETH, bsp. 6 Aug. 1575, mar. to Sir John
Read, Esq., of Barton, STRODE, bsp. Evans, by Jane, wid. of STRODE, bur. THOMAS BULSTRODE, bur. EDWARD BULSTRODE, bsp. 10 July 1586; ANNE, mar. at Upton, to John Searle, Esq., of
in Abington, Co. 5 Jan. 1578; John Allen, Citizen of London, mar. 20 July 15 Sept. 1596. Lincoln's Inn 24 June 1609.
Berks, ob. 13 Dec. bur. 3 Jan. 1615; ob. 29 Oct. 1631; 1584. bur. 15 May
1614; bur. at Upton, Upton. bur. 3 Nov. at Upton. 1596. CECILY, bur. 12 Feb. 1583, at Beaconsfield.
21 Dec. MAGDALEN, bsp. 30 Sep. 1590.

THOMAS BULSTRODE,=COLUBERRY, dau. of Simon EDWARD=MILDRED BONE, HENRY BULSTRODE, bur. at Upton, 10 ELIZABETH.
bur. at Upton, 8 Mayne, Esq., of Dinton, BUL= of Ashford, Co. Aug. 1643. MARY.
Feb. 1676. Regist.] STRODE. Kent. DOROTHY, bur. at Upton, 2 July 1629.

SAMUEL. SIMON. HENRY. THOMAS. ISAAC. COLUBERRY, mar. to John Ward; bur. at Upton, 15 June 1699. [Par. Reg.] MARY.

THE VICARAGE.

Pagan de Bellocampo (Beauchamp) gave the Right of Presentation to the Church at Upton to the Priory of Merton; but it ultimately became the property of Eton College, by an exchange, many years before the Reformation. The Vicarage is now in the gift of the Crown.

VICARS.

SIMON, Capellanus, presentatur per Priorem et Contuentum de Merton ad perpetuum Vicariam Eccleie de Upton ordinatam auctoritate Concilii, 1220.

Simon de Guncaster, presented in 1232.

Nicholas died Vicar in 1272.

William de Ledude was presented 4 Nov. 1272. He died; and was succeeded by

Robert de Tillebiri, who was presented 7 May 1274.

John Kershalton died Vicar in 1302.

Lawrence de Sybertswold was presented 4 Oct. 1302. At his death,

Edmund de Hitche was presented 6 Feb. 1312. He died; and was succeeded by

Adam de Pinkeney, who was presented 5 May 1350.

Simon, son of Roger Smith de Thorney, was presented in Sept. 1371.

Thomas Caldwel was the next Vicar, and exchanged it for Sutton, in Sarum Diocese, with

Richard Cork, 26 Sept. 1412. He resigned in 1415, and was succeeded by

John Goter, who was presented 20 March 1415.

John Sotern resigned in 1419.

John Buxter was presented 1419. He resigned; and

Thomas Hogs was presented 27 May 1421.

Henry Travers resigned in 1434.

William Sybbiston was presented 21 April 1434.

¹ Leland. Collect. vol. i. p. 67; and Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 247.

John Colyn died Vicar in 1474.

Richard Halsey was presented 28 April 1474.

Robert Smith died Vicar in 1482.

Thomas Renole was presented 19 July 1482. He died; and

Richard Chamberlain was presented 7 Jan. 1490. He died, and was buried at Eton; being succeeded by

William Selyng, who was presented 24 Sept. 1504; he resigned in 1506, and

Robert Maryet was presented 3 March 1506.

Roger Bodenham was presented by the Bishop on lapse, 28 May 1511. He died; and

Otnell Hall was presented 29 May 1512. At his death,

John Abnell was presented 30 Oct. 1515. He occurs Vicar in 1520.

Nicholas Bricklehank resigned in 1530.

Geffrey Meredith was presented 21 Oct. 1530, by Merton Convent; he died 5 March 1546; and was succeeded by

Christopher Chalfonte, who was presented Oct. 1546.

Thomas Langshaw was presented 7 July 1553. He died; and

William Philips was presented 6 Dec. 1556.

Hugh Egleston was presented in 1560. At his death,

John Dethick was presented 13 March 1586; he died 21 April 1589, and was buried in Eton College Chapel.

Queen Jones was presented 22 Aug. 1589. He died 8 May 1618, and was buried at Upton.

Abraham Man, inducted 22 Aug. 1618. He died, and was buried here, 19 Oct. 1648.

Francis Foxton succeeded in 1648: he was also buried here, 25 April 1654.

John Hampton got it in 1654, and took out the Crown's presentation 6 Oct. 1661.

Luke Beaulieu was presented 5 Nov. 1670; he resigned in 1681; became Prebendary of Gloucester in 1687; and 21 May was S.T.P.

Thomas Beving succeeded. He died, and was buried at Langley, 23 Dec. 1689.

Charles Berkeley succeeded in 1689, or 1690: he was buried here, 20 Sept. 1695.

Thomas Burnett succeeded. He was buried at Wexham, where he was Rector, 31 Aug. 1702.

William Banister succeeded in 1702; on whose cession, in 1709,

Michael White was presented 19 Dec. 1709; and on his resignation,

John Lister was presented by the Crown, 18 March 1725.

George Grosmith was presented in 1746. He died; and *Thomas Milward Key*, A.B. was presented by the King, and inducted 7 Oct. 1754. After whose time,

John Ham signed Vicar; and who was succeeded by *Weldon Champnes*, A.M. 3 July 1805, on the King's presentation, by Lord Chancellor Erskine. He resigned in August 1841, in favour of

Edward Thomas Champnes, who is the present Vicar.

THE CHURCH,

which was built in the early Norman times, is a very small but interesting edifice. The chancel has a groined roof of stone, springing from demi-circular columns, with grooved and reeded capitals, and is separated from the nave by a massive arch. At the east end is a large window, with three cinquefoil-headed lights; the other windows are lancet-shaped and deeply recessed.

The building is cruciform, with a tower between the nave and chancel: its length, from east to west, is about twenty-nine paces; and from north to south about fifteen paces and a half. The Font is plain and cylindrical.

On a mural monument on the north side:

Near this place lie the Remains of William Lascelles, Esq. of Upton Court, in this Parish, a Benchet of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, London, who died in the 76th year of his age, on the 18th Day of May 1808.

On another mural tablet:

In Memory of M^r. Israel Hobbs, late of New Windsor, in the County of Berks, Maltster, deceased, who

gave a sum of Money to the Poor of this Parish for ever, to be laid out in the Purchase of Lands, & the Rent thereof to be given to the Poor in Bread, the first Sunday in every Month, immediately after Divine Service and Sermon, by the Trustees for that purpose to be named; which said sum was deposited in the Hands of M^r. Bavin, of Chalvey, for the Purposes aforesaid, by M^{rs}. Elizabeth Hobbs, the widow and Executrix of the said Israel Hobbs, the 20th day of March 1726.

¹ He was the son of a shoemaker in London, and Page to the Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who caused him to be educated for the Church.

On a neat mural tablet, affixed to the north pier of the tower, at the entrance into the chancel:

H. S. E.

Gulielmi Herschel Eques Guelphicus
Astronomus ætatis suæ præstantissimus

Merito annumeratus

Hanoviae natus Angliam elegit patriam

Ut leviora sileantur inventa

Planetam ille ultra Saturni orbitam

Primus indicavit

Novis artis adjumentis innixus

Que ipse excogitavit et perfecit

Cœlorum perripuit claustra

Et remotiora penetrans et explorans spatia

Incognitos astrorum ignes et intellectui

Astronomorum oculis subjecti

Qua sedulitate qua solertia

Corporum et phantasmatum

Extra systematis nostri fines lucentium

Naturam indagaverit

Quicquid paulo audacius coniecisset

Ingenita temperans verecundia

Ultrò testantur hodie æquales

Vera esse quæ docuerit pleraque

Siquidem certiora futuris ingenium subsidia

Debitura est Astronomia

Agnoscent ferte posteri

Vitam utilem innocuam amabilem

Non minus felici laborum exitu quam virtutibus

Insignitam et vere eximiam

Morte suis et bonis omnibus deflenda

Nac tamen in matura clausit

Die xxv. Augusti A. S. MDCCCXXII.

Ætatis vero suæ LXXXIV.

On a slab in the pavement:

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Herschel Eques Guelphicus

ob. 25 Aug. 1822.

On another stone, a memorial of Robert Wheeler, of Chatham, in Kent: partly obliterated.

On a slab in the floor of the chancel:

M^{rs}. M. Pauncefort, Wife of Edward Pauncefort, Esq., died May the 17, 1762.

On a mural monument in the nave:

Hic intumulantur Henricus Bulstrode filius primogenitus Edvardi Bulstrode et Cecilie Uxoris ejus et Bridgetta fidelis uxor dicti Henrici autem Relicta Johis

Allen Civis Lond. & Que Bridgetta fuit filia Henrici Evans et Janæ uxoris ejus Filie Johis Wake de Cleveden, in Com. Somerset. Arm. et desponsata fuit Dicto Henrico Bulstrode xx^o die Julii 1615, et placide obdormivit in Christo 29^o Oct. 1631. Et predictus Henricus obiit in spe Resurrectionis ad Vitam eternam per Jhesum Christum elementissimum Salvatorem suum.

Invicta pietate herois prostrata trophæus

Hic jacet hec oculos clausit utraq. manu

Dulce mori æterna aubelans terrestria reliqui

Mors mihi sit lucrum Christus et alma quies.

On another:

Hic jacet sepulta Maria Uxor pia et prædilecta Henrici Bulstrode filii & heredis Edw. Bulstrode & Cecilie Uxoris quæ Maria fuit filia Thomæ Read de Barton juxta Abington in Com. Berk. Armig. et obiit 13 Dec. 1614 & dictus Henricus et Maria habuerunt inter illos exitum Thomam, Henricum, Elizabetham, Mariam, Edwardum, Ceciliam, & Dorotheam, quæ Dorothea hic etiam sepelitur.¹

On brasses inserted in a slab placed in the floor of the chancel, are these arms: at the dexter angle, west:

Quarterly 1 and 4, *Bulstrode*. 2 and 3, . . .

At the sinister angle: the above arms impaling a chevron between three roundels. At the dexter angle, east: *Bulstrode* and . . . quarterly, as above, impaling . . . At the sinister angle: the above arms, impaling on a bend three mullets.

In the middle of the stone, the effigy of a man in plate armour, with skirt of mail; his hair combed down on each side of his face, and cut short, ring gorget; the hilt of a dagger appearing below his right elbow, and a long sword dependent from a belt on the left side, with reticulated hilt and pyriform pommel, very broad-toed graves, and large spur-rowels. On his right, a lady in a square head-dress, long lappets of lace or embroidery, plain long sleeves, large ermine cuffs, and a long chain dependent from three rosettes at her girdle, terminating in a jewel or tassel; at his left hand, two other female figures, habited nearly in a similar manner, and looking toward him. In these, the projecting back of the veil or head-piece is, by their position, brought more plainly into view: and the jewel at the

¹ Le Neve's Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 43; ex MS. Bowles.

girdle is omitted. At the feet of these figures, is the following inscription:

Of y^e charite pray for y^e soules of Ed-ward Bulstrode, Esquier, for the body to Kyng henry y^e viijth & Kyng henry the viij. Mary, Elyn, and Margaret his wyfcs, whiche Edward decessed the ij. day of August in the yere of our lord m^o xvij. on whose soules Jhu haue mercy. Amen.

Below, are the effigies of four children, on the dexter side, and eight on the sinister side, two only appearing to be females.

On a brass plate at the head of a large stone, very finely cut:

Arms: Per pale and fess in ten pieces: 1. *Bulstrode*. 2. A chevron between three griffins' heads erased. 3. Three pales on a chief a hound courant. 4. Three fusils in fess. 5. A chief surtout a pair of barnacles. 6. A chevron between three squirrels coasting. 7. A bull's head armed between two wings dependant. 8. Erm. a pair of barnacles. 9. Six estoils wavy; in a Canton a crescent above of a mullet. 10. A fess indented in chief three tigers' faces.

On another shield:

The above arms impaling quarterly 1 and 4, on a fess between six martlets, a crescent: 2 and 3, a fess nebule between three annulets.

Below, is a fine effigy of a man in plate armour, his hands pressed together, but not elevated to his breast, a very large quilled ruff round his neck, escalated wristbands, his head uncovered, hair cut short, thin pointed beard, whiskers on the upper lip, his ears bare, the skirt of his doublet embroidered or embossed, and two long flaps dependent before, nearly to his knees, also embroidered and escalated; round his waist a sword belt with many buckles, in which hangs a long sword, with a large hilt, round pomel, and tasselled sword knot: his graves are pointed, and the spur rowel solid, with indented or serned edge. By his side a lady, with a low winged bonnet or head-dress, without lappets: a large quilled ruff, plaited stomacher, and very richly

damasked or embroidered petticoat; her girdle fastened before with a large knot; the lower part of the dress bordered with a wreath, and the toes of her shoes moderately rounded.

Below, are these words:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODYE OF EDWARDE BULSTRODE, ESQ. AND CECILL HIS WIFE, ONE OF Y^e DAUGHTERS OF JOHN CROKE, ESQ. BY WHOME HE HAD ISSUE, IV. SONNES, HENRYE, THOMAS, EDWARD, AND WILLIAM; AND VJ. DAUGHTERS, ELIZABETH, MARGARETT, ANNE, CECILIA, MAGDALEN, AND DOROTHY, WHO DEPARTED THIS MORTALL LIFE ON THE LAST DAYE OF AUGUST, IN THE YERE OF OUR LORDE GOD 1595.

On a large old tomb enclosed with iron rails, the cover of which is broken, "Benjamin Lane, Esq." has his name inscribed, with the family arms (viz. three saltires,) but the inscription is almost wholly defaced.

On a mural monument in the chancel:

Near this Place are deposited the remains of Dorothy Maria Herschell, the Daughter of Addie and Elizabeth Baldwin, of Stoke, Bucks, Widow and Relict of Sir William Herschell, was born 13 June 1730, ob. 6 June 1792.

On the west side of the Churchyard, on a tomb-cover, now laid on the ground:

Here lyes the body of Dame Margaret Trevor, Relict of Sir John Trevor, Kn^t late Wife of Ferdinando Newington, Gent, Died March y^e 29th 1614, in the 79th year of her age.¹

On an altar-tomb, fancifully decorated:

GIFFORD MANWARING COOKESLEY, born Dec^r 24th 1831, died Aug. 1st 1892.

CHARLES GIFFORD COOKESLEY, born Jan. 8th 1833.

On a mural monument at the east end of the south aisle:

In the Vault beneath this Tablet are deposited the Remains of the Lady Frances, eldest Daughter of the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Harewood, and wife of the Honourable John Douglas, second surviving son of James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, who died June 31st 1817, aged 54 years. Also the Remains of the Honourable John Douglas, who died May 1st 1819, aged 62 years

¹ See PEDIGREE OF TREVOR AND TREVOR-HAMPDEN, vol. ii. p. 296.

On another tomb:

Sacred to the Memory of William Nash, Esq., who departed this life Feb. 24th 1838, in the 57th year of his age.

All his works in good or not good
Ingraft my merit, those shall perfect;
And for these my debts shall pay.
Adam's crime makes guilty all his sons:
Thy merit imputed, shall absolve those
Who renounced their own, both
Righteous and unrighteous deeds,
And live in thee transplanted,
And thee receive new Life. *Milton.*

Death's terror is the mountain Faith removes;
Tis Faith disarms destruction.
Believe, and look with triumph on the Tomb.
Death but entombs the body,
Life the soul. *Young.*

On a tomb on the south side of the Churchyard:

Arms: A sinister hand erased, in chief three cocks.

Crest: A cock.

To the Memory of Nicholas Hancox, Esq. of this Parish, who departed this life Ap^l 21st 1790, in the 63^d year of his age.

Also William Hancox, Esq. son of the above Nicholas Hancox, Esq. who departed this life . . . 1795, in the 30th year of his age.

On a mural tablet:

Near this place are deposited the Remains of Anna Dorothea, Wife of B. H. Drury, of Eton, who died June 2^d 1817, aged 30 years.

The genuine though unavailing sorrow of those to whom in sickness and in want she extended the ever-ready hand of Charity, will prove a better memorial of her worth and the greatness of her loss, than any epitaph commemorative of her many excellent qualities. The affectionate remembrance of a Friend, the last sad tribute of an afflicted Husband.

On a slab in the floor:

H. S. E.
Anna Dorothea Drury
ob. 2 June 1817.

On a slab in the chancel:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Ducke, who departed this life . . . 1650.

Here also lieth the Body of M^{rs}. Judith Miller, daughter of the above Thomas Ducke, who departed this life October the 10th 1710, aged 77 years.

There is also another slab, inscribed;—

. . . Baldwyn, of Slough Farm, in this Parish of Upton, who died 10th Oct. 1785, in the 68th year of his age; and M^{rs}. Elizabeth his wife, who died 3^d Sept. 1804, æt. 63.

On another:

Underneath are the remains of Sophia, wife of Thomas Beckwith, Esq^r. of Bedford Place, London, who was born May 21st 1783, and died Nov. 2^d 1820, in the 38th year of her age.

Also of Thomas Herschel Beckwith, only child of the above Thomas and Sophia Beckwith: born May 13th 1820, died April 29th 1821.

On another:

William Style, Yeoman, late of Ditton, in the Parish of Stoke. He died March 1, 1732, in the 41st year of his age. Also Alice his wife, died June 11, 1740, aged about 50.

M^{rs}. Rob^t. Style, Jun^r. of Riding Court, who departed this life August 20th 1794, aged 38 years. He was grandson of the above.

Arms: A fess fusilee between three fleurs-de-lis impaling . . . three crescents surmounted with as many mullets (of six points.) *Crest:* A wolf's head erased.

On a tomb on the east side of the Churchyard:

Elizabeth Hatchett, wife of John Hatchett, of Long-acre, and of Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, who died Dec^r. 25th 1795, in the 68th year of her age.

John Hatchett, Esq. husband of Elizabeth above mentioned, died Dec. 12th 1806, aged 70.

Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hatchett, Esq. of Belle Vue House, Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, died 26 July 1837, in the 72^d year of her age.

On another:

Hannah Style, daughter of John and Ruth Style, late of Ditton, in the Parish of Stoke, died Oct. 26th 1738, aged 57 years.

Here also resteth the body of Anna Pilling, daughter of John and Ruth Style, late of Ditton, in the Parish of Stoke. She died Nov. 26th 1740, aged 63 years. Here also lies Robert Style, formerly of Ditton, and late of Riding-Court, in the Parish of Datchett. He departed this life the 17th of Jan^r 1804.

Arms of Style in a lozenge.

On another:

The same arms impaling . . . two bars in chief a lion passant. *Crest* as before.

Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Greenhill, of Harrow, in the County of Middlesex, Gent. Wife of Robert Style, of Iver Parsonage. She died the 15th day of May 1733, aged 55 years.

On another:

Arms: On a fess three lions' heads erased between three saltires: impaling . . . a lion ramp. . . *Crest:* A unicorn's head erased debruised with a pale (cheque?) gennelle.

Here lyeth the Body of

BAZALEEL GAEI, Gent. late of *Furnifalls-Inn*, who departed this life y^r 26th of Sept. 1668, aged 65 years and 4 months; and also the body of ELIZABETH his wife, who died August 17th 1676, aged about 70 years.

On a gravestone:

In Memory of Rear Admiral THOMAS BOSTON, of this Parish, who died 5th July 1808, in the 70th year of his age.

On a tomb:

In Memory of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Ramsden, Wife of John Ramsden, Esq. of Tavistock Street, Bedford Square, London, who departed this life on the 3^d of Nov. 1776, in the 33^d year of her age. Also, of Master John Ramsden, son of the above, who died March 29th 1772, aged 8 years.

In Memory of John Ramsden, Esq., who died at Hammersmith, the 18th day of May 1826, in the 86th year of his age.

On another:

Arms: A chevron between three arrows in pale. *Crest:* A demi-lion issuant out of a mural crown.

In Memory of JOHN PERRYMAN, late of Oakley Green, in the Parish of Bray. He died Sept^r the 27th 1755, in the 84th year of his age. And also M^{rs}. CATHARINE PERRYMAN, who died Oct. 7th 1750, aged 73 years. Also M^r. GEORGE PERRYMAN, son of the said M^r. JOHN and CATHARINE PERRYMAN. He died Oct^r 6th 1755, aged 44 years. And also M^r. JOHN PERRYMAN, jun. He died Jan^y 6th 1757, aged 53 years.

On gravestones:

Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT BAKER, of Bidford (Bitford?) in the County of Warwick, but late of this Parish, who died the 14th day of July 1836, in the 89th year of his age.

Sacred to the Memory of CHARLES BAKER, Second Yeoman of her Majesty's Cellars; who died Feb. 21 1838, aged 41 years.

Blameless in ev'ry relation of life, as husband and father, son, brother, and friend.

His virtues walked their tranquil round,

Nor made a pause, nor left a void;

And his Eternal Maker found

The given talent well employed.

His only surviving brother and sister have erected this Stone, in fond remembrance of his many virtues.

Sarah, wife of the above, died Dec. 9th 1837, aged 42 years.

On another:

Here lieth the body of M^r. Rob^t. Pitt, late of London, Plumber, who died Feb. 23^d 1742, aged 28 years. Also M^r. Robert Pitt, late of London, Plumber, who died May 13th 1734, aged 29 years. Also M^{rs}. Elizabeth Griffith, who died Jan^y 23^d 1735, aged 24 years.

On another:

Arms: Quarterly, a bend charged with impaling a fess Az. between, in chief three roundels, in base an escaloop.

Here lie the earthly remains of M^{rs}. Catharine Lane, wife of M^r. Joseph Lane, of Farnham Court, and daughter of M^r. . . . and M^{rs}. Catharine Pitt, who departed this life Jan^y 10th 1782, aged 53 years.

Also many others of the same family.

On another, to the Memory of Mr. Hewett, is inscribed,

Martha his Wife, died 23^d Feb. 1811, æt. 81.

On a tablet affixed to the south wall of the chancel:

Near this place are deposited the remains of Frederic Baldwin, of this Parish, who died 17th May 1803, in the 32^d year of his age.

On a common gravestone:

Sacred to the Memory of Mary, the beloved wife of Ensign William Constantine, H.P. 8th or King's Reg^t. who departed this life on the 4th of Jan^y 1823, in the 23^d year of her age.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away:
blessed be the Name of the Lord."

THE REGISTER-BOOKS

are in good preservation: the entries, under the separate heads of "Baptisms" and "Marriages," commence with the year 1539 (30 Hen. VIII.); but the "Burials" begin at a much later period. There are no entries of "Marriages" during the reign of Queen Mary, from 1553 to 1558.

SLOUGH,

is a small hamlet in the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, situated on the great Bath road, about a mile and a half north-west of the village of Upton.¹ Slough has principally been rendered interesting to the man of science, from having long been the residence of Dr. Herschell, whose important mechanical inventions, and discoveries in the solar system, have immortalised his name.

This gentleman was born at Hanover in 1738, and was the second of four sons of a musician, all educated for the same profession. He was placed at the age of fourteen, in the band of the Hanoverian Foot-Guards, but quitted the regiment, in 1757, to seek his fortune in England. After struggling with some difficulties in London, he was engaged by the Earl of Darlington, as a performer on the hautboy in the band of the Durham Militia. In 1766, he was chosen organist of Halifax, in Yorkshire; but his stay here was not long, for he obtained a more lucrative situation at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, where his extraordinary talents procured him ample employment in the direction of the public concerts, and by private teaching. While he resided at Halifax, he commenced a course of mathematical reading, and acquired, without assistance, a considerable knowledge in mathematics. The sublime disclosures of modern astronomy had also attracted his attention, and he was seized with an irresistible desire to see the wonders of which he read. The price of an instrument capable of satisfying his curiosity was beyond his means, and he resolved to attempt the construction of one for himself. After encountering many difficulties, he succeeded; and in 1774, first saw Saturn in a five-feet reflector, made by his own hands. Encouraged by success, he next attempted larger telescopes: and completed a seven, a ten, and a twenty-feet reflector; labouring with so much industry, as to finish two hundred object mirrors, before he could satisfy himself with the performance of one. Astronomy now engaged his chief attention; he limited his musical engagements, and restricted the number of his pupils. In 1779, he commenced a regular examination of the stars with a seven-feet reflector, and at length his efforts were rewarded, on the 13th of March 1784, with the discovery of a new primary planet, to which he gave the name of the *Georgium Sidus*, since distinguished by that of *Uranus*. The attention of the scientific world was fixed upon him, and King George III. by a handsome salary, enabled him to relinquish his professional exertions, and devote himself wholly to astronomy. Herschell immediately removed to Datchett, and thence to Slough, where he erected a telescope of larger dimensions than any he had before attempted.² This was completed in 1789; and aided by this instrument, he extended his researches. In the laborious calculations into which

¹ At the Dissolution of Religious Houses, Eton College paid a reserved rent of 8s. 6d. per ann. to the Priory of St. John, in Oxfordshire; and 10s. 1d. per ann. to the Earl of Huntingdon, for lands situated at Slough.

² The length of the tube of this instrument was thirty-nine feet four inches, it measured four feet ten inches in diameter; and every part of it was of rolled or sheet iron, which was joined together without rivets, by a kind of seaming well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. The concave face of the great mirror, which Herschell himself contrived, was forty-eight inches of polished surface in diameter. The thickness, which was equal in every part of it, was about three inches and a half; and its weight, when it came from the east, was 2118 pounds, of which it must have lost a small part in polishing. There was no small speculum, but the magnifiers were applied to the first focal image. From the opening of the telescope, near the place of the eye-glass, a speaking pipe ran down to the bottom of the tube, where it passed into a turning joint; and after several other inflexions, it at length divided into two branches, one going into the observatory, and the other into the work-room; so that the communications of the observer were conveyed to the assistant in the observatory, and the workman directed to perform the required motions. The foundation of the apparatus, by which the telescope was suspended and moved, consisted of two concentric circular brick walls, the outermost of which was forty-four feet in diameter, and that in the inside 21 feet. They were two feet six inches deep under ground, two feet three inches broad at the bottom, and one foot two inches at the top; and were capped with wood about three inches thick, and twelve and three quarters broad. The bottom frame of the whole, rested upon these two walls, by twenty concentric rollers, and was moveable upon a pivot, which gave an horizontal motion to the whole apparatus, as well as to the telescope.

they led, he was assisted by his sister, Miss Carolina Herschell, whose indefatigable application to a task incompatible with female habits was pre-eminent. His discoveries formed a great portion of the Reports of the Royal Society from 1782 to 1818. He married Mary, widow of John Pitt, Esq.; and in 1816, King George III. conferred upon him the Guelphic Order of Knighthood.

Herschell was a man who, though raised by the powers of his own intellect to the highest degree of scientific eminence, was spoiled neither by glory nor by fortune, but retained, under all circumstances, the native simplicity of his mind. His private character was amiable, and his life happy. He was F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh; President of the Astronomical Society of London, and Member of many other scientific institutions in Europe and America.

Sir William Herschell died at Slough, 25 August 1822, in the 84th year of his age; and by his Will, (which was dated 17 Dec. 1819, and proved on the 3 Oct. 1822, by Dame Mary Herschell, his relict, and John Frederick William Herschell, Esq. his son, two of the executors, with reservation to Charles Babbage, Esq. the other executor, his personal effects being sworn at 6,000*l*.) he bequeathed his copyhold and other lands and tenements at Upton-cum-Chalvey, and at Slough, Co. Bucks, to his son, with 25,000*l*. in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities; 2,000*l*. to his brother, Johan Dietrick; annuities of 100*l*. each to his brother, Johan Alexander, and his sister Carolina; 20*l*. each to his nephews and nieces; and the residue, with his astronomical instruments, telescopes, observations, &c. he gave to his son, for the purpose of continuing his studies.

In an eulogium pronounced before the Royal Society in 1822, the President, Sir Humphrey Davy, spoke of Sir William Herschell in the following terms: "The name of Herschell will live as long as the science of astronomy shall exist. His discovery of a new planetary system, and of several satellites before unknown, prove his happy and indefatigable spirit of observation—his views of the Stellar systems of the heavens—his bold imagination and power of inductive reasoning—and his discovery of the invisible rays in the solar spectrum—evinces his talents for philosophical experiment."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Slough has more recently become distinguished (from its contiguity to the Town and Castle of Windsor, and the College of Eton) by the erection of one of the most important Stations on the line of the Great Western Railway,—which, in point of speed, excellence of travelling accommodation, regularity, and public convenience, may be considered a Railway of the first class.

The Great Western Railway, after leaving the terminus in London Street, Paddington, and traversing the County of Middlesex as far as West Drayton, enters Buckinghamshire in the parish of Iver, in the valley of the River Coln; and skirting the southern boundary of this County for the distance of nine miles and a half, it crosses the River Thames, in the parish of Taplow, entering the County of Berks near the town of Maidenhead.

This stupendous work was commenced in 1836, and on the 4th June 1838 the line was opened to Maidenhead, 22½ miles from London. As originally proposed, it was to have joined the London and Birmingham about five miles out of town, near Kensal Green; but as this junction would have somewhat lengthened the line, and have required an *identity of gauge*, a separate terminus was afterwards formed at Paddington. The Great Western Railway has been constructed on a totally different system from other railways;—a bold and novel enterprise was undertaken—old methods were abandoned—and a wholly new system created, which has now been in use for many years, and has attained a degree of perfection which leaves little more to be desired. The basis of the system thus adopted, consists of—extremely good gradients, the curves of large radius; the broad gauge, the rails being supported by continuous timber bearings, instead of stone blocks or transverse sleepers; large engines, and high wheels: these form the chief characteristics of the Great Western Railway.

Whatever prejudices may have existed against this line, there can be now but one opinion, that the travelling on the Great Western Railway is luxurious, easy, rapid, and regular, much above the average of railway travelling; and that in none of these particulars is this line surpassed by any railway at present in existence.¹ The carriages are large and commodious; and in four hours and a quarter a person travels nearly 120 miles, making ten stoppages on the way,—or at the rate, stoppages included, of some twenty-eight miles an hour,—stoppages excluded, more than thirty-five miles an hour—of mean velocity. And in order to effect this, it is requisite that the trains should attain a speed of at least forty-five miles an hour on the most favourable stages. Latterly, the Company have carried out a system of dispatch-trains, daily, running to Exeter in five hours (193 miles) including all stoppages. This had been always contemplated, upon the completion of the whole line, and is the strongest proof of the advantages of the system. The uniform rate of travelling is fifty miles an hour throughout the journey:—the difference of time being occupied in the stoppages, and recovery of the speed after stopping. The hopes of the promoters of this line have been thus far realised; and the public enjoy on it a degree of excellence in travelling which they do not fail generally and heartily to acknowledge. It is believed to be the impression of every engineer of talent and skill who has ever visited this line, that throughout the whole of the engineering works—from the minute details of the way and of the stock, up through the ordinary works of the line to such extraordinary structures as its enormous viaducts and tunnels—there is conspicuous an amount of ingenuity, originality, scientific arrangement, and skilful execution, which entitle Mr. Brunel to rank, as he assuredly does, among the most eminent of British engineers; and it must be admitted, that the Great Western system, as now extending through the large group which bears the name, is, as a whole, a successful achievement of engineering skill.

There are only two Stations on this line within the County of Buckingham: one at Slough, in the parish of Upton, and the other near Maidenhead, but locally situated within the parish of Taplow, and about a mile from the latter place.

The Station at Slough is commodious, and consists of such offices and buildings as are required at superior stations. There are two distinct sheds, platforms, and booking-offices; one set for the “up” traffic, and the other for the “down;” both being situated on the south, or Windsor side of the line, in order to avoid the danger of crossing the way, and which renders many additional lines of

¹ One of the most remarkable features of this line being what is termed the *Wide Gauge*, and the correctness of the principle having been much questioned by scientific men, the Engineer's own statement cannot fail to be interesting:—“It has been asserted that four feet eight inches, the width adopted on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is exactly the proper width for all railways; and that to adopt any other dimension is to deviate from a positive rule which experience has proved correct; but such an assertion can be maintained by no reasoning. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that under the particular circumstances in which it has been tried, four feet eight inches has been proved the best possible dimension, the question would still remain—What are the best dimensions under the circumstances? Although a breadth of four feet eight inches has been found to create a certain resistance on curves of a certain radius, a greater breadth would produce only the same resistance on curves of a greater radius. If carriages, and engines, and more particularly if wheels and axles of a certain weight, have not been found inconvenient upon one railway, greater weights may be employed and the same results obtained on a railway with better gradients. To adopt a gauge of the same number of inches on the Great Western Railway as on the Grand Junction Railway, would, in fact, amount practically to the use of a different gauge in similar railways. The gauge which is well adapted to the one is not well adapted to the other, unless, indeed, some mysterious cause exists which has never yet been explained for the empirical law which would fix the gauge under all circumstances. Fortunately, this no longer requires to be argued, as too many authorities may now be quoted in support of a very considerable deviation from this prescribed width, and in every case this change has been an increase. I take it for granted, that in determining the dimensions in each case, due regard has been had to the curves and gradients of the line, which ought to form a most essential, if not the principal condition.”—*Mr. Brunel's Report*.

sidings, &c. necessary. There are also several sheds for goods, a coal depôt, an engine-house, with a stationary engine for pumping water, &c.

The chief circumstance, however, which gives a degree of interest to this station, is its vicinity to Windsor, and consequently its being the point of communication between the Court, when resident there, and the metropolis. For the exclusive use of Her Majesty, two small pavilions, or waiting-rooms, have been built, which are most tastefully fitted up. The Royal carriages are kept at Paddington.

The Maidenhead Station is also extensive, being situated in the centre of a very fertile and populous agricultural district. It is most interesting, however, as presenting a very extraordinary work, the Bridge conveying the line across the River Thames, and thus connecting the Counties of Buckingham and Berks. The height of the rails on this bridge above the water is only forty feet; and beneath this are two flat arches of 128 feet span, having a spring of *only twenty-four feet three inches!* To the eye familiar with geometrical beauty, the perfect execution of an elliptical arch on so large a scale, and so high a degree of eccentricity, is no common gratification; but when the practical mechanician considers the difficulties and risks which must have attended its construction—when he reflects that this beautiful outline is wholly formed of insignificant little bricks, four and a half inches wide by two and three quarters thick, each course of which on this enormous span has not only to carry its own weight, but its proportion of the road and the train—when he considers the strains to which these materials are thus exposed, and remembers that in such circumstances they are subject to a pressure that must approach very nearly to the extreme limits of cohesion—then, indeed, and only then, will he sufficiently appreciate the courage and the capacity which have approached so near to the verge of possibility without transgressing its bounds. The following are the dimensions of this surprising structure:—Total length of the bridge, 778 feet; breadth 30 feet; height 40 feet; span 128 feet; spring 24 feet 3 inches; thickness of piers at foot 30 feet; thickness at spring 8 feet; arch at haunch 7 feet 6 inches; and arch at crown 5 feet 3 inches. The total cost was 37,000*l.*

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The application of Electro-Magnetism to the Telegraph on the Great Western Railway between Paddington and Slough, a distance of eighteen miles, by which any communication can be made from one point to the other in an almost inappreciably short space of time, may be considered as one of the most extraordinary events of modern times. The scientific world is indebted to the skill and ingenuity of Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke, for the successful employment of this novel means of correspondence. The telegraphic apparatus consists of two wires suspended the length of the line, attached at either end to the instrument, and connected, by a branch wire, to a large metallic surface imbedded in the earth, for completing the electric circuit. The wire at Paddington is affixed to the gas pipe, and that at Slough to the pump engine. The handles are connected by an arrangement of pins and springs, with the battery and other wires;—the signals are given by two magnetic needles, each suspended vertically on an axis passing through the dial; and a portion of the conducting wire is coiled round the galvano-meter frame in which the magnet moves, so as to subject the magnet to the multiplied deflecting force of electric current. When a communication is to be made, the operator, by turning the handle to the right or left, breaks the electric circuit by pressing the wire against pins connected with the battery poles; the coils of wire, then receiving their full deflective force, attract the magnetic needles to either side, according to the course of the current. The movement of the handles and consequent deflection of the pointers at either end of the line are simultaneous, no perceptible period of time elapsing between the giving the signal at one end, and its reception at the other; previous to which, the operator calls the attention of the attendant at the distant station, by the ringing of a bell, which is accomplished by means of a very ingenious and simple apparatus.

WEXHAM

is bounded, on the North, by Fulmer; on the East, by Langley; on the South, by Upton; and on the West, by Stoke Poges. It contains about six hundred acres: and was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1814. From the Common is an extensive prospect into Oxfordshire, Berkshire, to the Hampshire and Surrey hills, and Windsor Castle, Park, and Forest.

The soil consists of brick earth, black loam, clay, and peat; the surface of the parish gradually rising from Slough on the south to Wexham Common, the sub-strata varies from a rich deep mould to brick earth, rubble, and rag stone, interspersed with springy land, and having concreted white gravel to a considerable depth.

The population in 1811 was, males 83, females 95, total 178; and in 1821, males 83, females 71, total 154. According to the census of 1841, the total number of inhabitants was 175.

THE MANOR

belonged to Merton Abbey. Wexham Court, called the Manor House, is now a farm, belonging to Lord Godolphin, who is the principal proprietor of lands, and Lord of the Manor.

In the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. are enumerated in this Parish various possessions then belonging to the Monastery of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark: and also,

Val'r in Sp'ual'. Rect' de Wexh'me cum xx' in tenura dn'i Wyndsor vijij^{li} xj^s

Temp'al'. P'ward' castr' de Wyndsor exeunt' de cert' terr' ap'd Wexhame xxxij^s viij^d.

The glebe lands consist of about eighteen acres. The Rector, at the time of the inclosure, received an allotment in lieu of tithes, so that the whole of the parish became exempt from payment, excepting about ten acres belonging to the poor of Stoke.

RECTORS.

RALPH, Deacon of Burnham, was presented in 1219, ad capellam de Wexham.

Roland died Rector in 1271; being succeeded by

Walter de Sakele, who was presented by the Prior and Convent of St. Mary, Southwark, 11 Sept. 1271. He died; and was succeeded by

John atte Green, who was presented 8 Jan. 1323, on the same presentation. At his death,

Henry Beaver, or *Bower*, was presented in 1350. He exchanged it for St. Peter's, Bread-street, London, with *John de Stratford*, 10 Nov. 1351.

John Pertrick died Rector in 1358.

John Heyward de Sunning was presented 8 July 1358. At his death,

Richard de Purton was presented 16 Jan. 1361: he exchanged for Perham Rectory, Co. Sussex, with *Thomas de Orewell*, 5 May 1366.

John de Wendover was presented 24 Nov. 1371.

Hugh atte Nash died Rector in 1397.

Thomas Gerard was presented 31 July 1397; he exchanged for Highclere, Co. Hants, with *Robert Marshall*, 22 Oct. 1398.

William West exchanged for Furtho Rectory, with *Thomas Beauchamp*, 25 Oct. 1401; he exchanged for Southhampsted Rectory, with

Henry Ashe, 30 July 1408. He resigned; and *James Gerveys* was presented 21 March 1410. On his resignation,

John Attewater was presented 10 April 1413; he exchanged for Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight, with

William Baker, 15 Nov. 1413. On his resignation, *Roger Walpole* was presented 29 Aug. 1416; he exchanged for Little Greenford, Co. Middlesex, with

William Creydon, 3 Sept. 1417. At his death, *John Howell* was presented 7 Oct. 1423.

John Whitele resigned in 1454.

John Smith was presented 6 Aug. 1454; but
John Torkesey succeeded 22 Aug. in the same year.
 On his resignation,

Richard Browne was presented 12 June 1456. At his death,

Richard Multon was presented 2 July 1461.

Bartholomew Geryng succeeded 22 March 1464; and resigned in 1467.

John Lombe was presented 29 June 1467.

Richard Medelham died Rector in 1479.

John Tyvett was presented in Jan. 1479.

Robert Falconer resigned in 1486.

John Jurdane was presented 14 Nov. 1486.

John Fisher was presented 15 May 1507. At his death,
William Robse was presented 14 April 1534, by the
 Convent of Merton. At his death,

Robert Bachelor was presented 22 June 1556, by
 Queen Mary. He died; and

Hugh Brade was presented 8 Jan. 1560, by Queen
 Elizabeth.

Edward Standish was presented in 1565, on the same
 presentation. At his death,

Matthew Bust, A.M. was presented 20 May 1573.
 He was also Fellow of Eton: and resigned this Living to
Richard Radcliff, who was presented 18 Sept. 1586.
 He continued Rector fifty-six years, and died in 1642;
 being succeeded by

Thomas Dee, inducted 4 March 1642. His possession
 of the Living, however, was soon interrupted, for

John Mosier seems to have intruded in 1646, but how
 long he held the Benefice does not appear. On the
 death of Dee, who had been Rector forty-one years,

Benjamin Archer, A.M. was presented 25 Nov. 1683;
 but in 1691, quitted it for Quainton;¹ and

Thomas Burnet, A.M. was presented 25 April 1691:
 he died, and was buried here, 31 Aug. 1702; being suc-
 ceeded by

Edward Waddington, A.M. instituted 1 Oct. 1702.

He was afterwards Bishop of Chichester.² On his re-
 signation,

Zachariah Wells was instituted 4 May 1705. He re-
 signed the next year.

William Fleetwood, S.T.P. was instituted 8 April
 1706. He was born in London, and as is said, within
 the Tower; was Fellow of Eton and of King's College,
 Cambridge; Canon of Windsor; Rector of St. Austin's,
 London; made Bishop of St. Asaph without his know-
 ledge, by the Queen's own choice, and consecrated 6
 June 1708: and was also Bishop of Ely.³ At his death,
 he bequeathed several books to the library of the
 Cathedral. He was a general scholar, well skilled in
 antiquities, and very communicative. He died 4 Aug.
 1723, at Tottenham; and was buried in Ely Cathedral,
 where there is an inscription to his memory, composed,
 as is said, by Weston Bishop of Exeter, whom he had
 made a Prebendary of Ely.

Thomas Dawson, A.M. was instituted 12 Nov. 1708;
 he was also Vicar of Windsor, and died in 1740; being
 succeeded by

Lewis Owen, B.D. who was presented by the King,
 and inducted 29 Jan. 1741. He died in 1746, and was
 buried here; being succeeded by

Thomas Dolben, presented by the King, and in-
 ducted 16 June 1746. At his death,⁴

William Withorn Wray, A.B. was presented also by
 the King, and inducted 17 May 1755. He was of
 Hertford Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 14 July 1760; and author
 of "A Sermon preached at the Charter House, 12
 Dec. 1760." He died, and was succeeded by

John Whitfield, D.D. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon.;
 A.M. 10 May 1756; B. and D.D. 17 Jan. 1772; also
 Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, with Sir Christopher-
 le-Stocks, London; and Vicar of Bedford. He died;
 and was succeeded by

Henry Dyson, A.M. presented by the Lord Chancellor
 in July 1814. He is also Rector of Baughurst, Co. Hants.

THE CHURCH.

This edifice stands in a secluded situation, at a considerable distance from the village; and is a mean building, about seventy feet in length, and fifteen in breadth; having on the gable of the west end a little turret (containing one small bell,) surmounted by a spire of wrought iron, painted white. The entrance is on the south side, under a tiled porch, with two stone benches.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a wainscot partition, resting on two pilasters; the Pulpit being within the nave, and the Reading-desk behind the Pulpit, in the chancel. The Church was formerly lighted by an ancient chandelier, still in existence.⁵

¹ See QUANTON, vol. i. p. 422.

² See NORTH MARSTON, vol. i. p. 341.

³ See PEDIGREE OF FLEETWOOD.

⁴ It is of brass, to hold five candles, and suspended by a small cord from the arch between the nave and chancel, and immediately before the Reading-desk.

At the west end is a mullioned window of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with slipped trefoils in the spandrils, and a quaterfoil under the point of the arch. On the north side is a small window, with a trefoil head; and another on the north side of the nave. On the south side of the chancel, behind the reading-desk, is a window, consisting of two square lights; and another, also of two lights of larger size, on the south side of the nave. The Altar-piece is of wainscot, with the words "Lift up your heads," surmounted by a glory.

Within the altar rails is a pavement of small lozenge-shaped tiles, with circles, quaterfoils, ovals crossing each other saltire-wise, roses, and various other figures, in yellow upon a red ground, evidently of considerable antiquity. The impression of a brass remains on a broken slab in the nave, near the verge of the porch; but there are no other ancient memorials or carvings, except in the wainscot enclosing the east end of the chancel, within the rails of which is a niche, with a bracket arch, crocketed; and a lofty flowered finial carved in wood, probably placed over an old piscena.

In the spaceway near the door, at the entrance into the nave, is a small iron Poor Box, fastened to a pew; and on each side of the east window and communion table, on panels, are the Decalogue, Lord's Prayer, and Creed. Within the altar rails, there is painted on the wall, a loaf of bread placed on a stand, the bread partly divided; and below it, these words:—"BROKEN FOR YOU." The communion plate consists of two plates, a chalice, a cup, and a flagon.

Opposite to the entrance door stands the Font, on a vase-shaped bason of free-stone, supported by a Tuscan pillar; the outside of the bason inscribed, "THE YEAR OF REDEMPTION, 1732." In the north-eastern angle, is an elevated seat for the parochial officers, bearing on the front:

CHURCH-WARDEN,

OVER-SEER,

REMEMBER THE OATH OF GOD.

BE READY TO DISTRIBUTE.

On a tablet of wood affixed to the north wall, the following benefactions are recorded:

The Rev^d. M^r. Rateliff, by his Will, gave to poor Housekeepers, the sum of one Pound.

The Hon^{ble} and Rev^d. D^r. Godolphin gave towards the Repairs of this Church, the sum of 2*l*. 2*s*. 0*d*. 1731.

The Lady Stapleton gave the sum of 2*l*. 2*s*. to the jike use, 1732.

The Liturgy for the Altar was given by M^r. Heywood.

The Rev^d. D^r. Whitfield gave a Silver Plate for the Communion bread, 1806.

On a mural monument on the south side, near the east end of the chancel:

Arms: A chevron between three lioncels ramp.; on an inescutcheon Arg. semé of fleurs-de-lis, a fess S. charged with three mullets of the Field.

Here lyes the Body of Lewis Owen, B.D. fourth son of S^r. Robert Owen, of Porkington, in the County of Salop, K^t. He was Rector of this Parish, Vicar of Barking, in Essex, and Prebendary of Hereford, and departed this life greatly lamented by all his Friends, on the 26th day of May 1746, in the 50th year of his age. He married Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of

Richard Lister, Esq. of Penrice, in the County of Montgomery; whom he left a sorrowful widow, with two Children, John and Margaret.

Above the east window is an atchievement of arms, in lozenge:

Gu. a chevron between three lioncels ramp. Or. *Owen*, impaling Gu. an eagle displayed, double têté, between three fleurs-de-lis Arg. *Godolphin*. *Motto*: *In celo quies*.

On a tombstone in the Churchyard, near the south side of the chancel:

To the Memory of Colonel Richard Tayler, of Langley, Bucks, late Deputy-Barrack-Master-General: died May the 8th 1807, in the 59th year of his age.

Also

To the Memory of his Brother,
Zachary Robert Tayler, Esq.

of Iver, Bucks; for many years Examiner of Army Accounts in the War-office. He died August the 6th 1813, in the 76th year of his age.

Dr. Whitfield, Rector, was buried under his own pew in the chancel, near the Reading-desk; but has no memorial.

WYRARDISBURY, OR WYRARDSBURY,

is situated near the course of the Thames, about three miles south of Colnbrook, at the extremity of the County, and at the point of its junction with Middlesex, Surrey, and Berkshire; being adjacent to Langley Marish on the North, contiguous to Horton on part of the West, and to the Township of Colnbrook on the East; having Upton, Windsor Park, and Datchett on the North. The population, according to the census of 1841, amounted to 672.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

There are several Manors in and connected with this Parish, viz.:—the Manor of Wyrardisbury, (formerly held as of the Honour of Windsor,)—Ankerwycke Purnishe,—the Rectorial Manor,—and the Manors of Remyngghams and Cow.

Wireisberie is recorded in the Domesday Survey as the land of Robert Gernon, who held it as part of his Barony, of which the head was at Stansted in Essex, where his eldest son, of both his names, built a Castle on a hill artificially raised for its foundation; and, dropping his family name, assumed the appellation of Montfitchet, which his descendants retained until the extinction of the male line, about the end of the reign of King Hen. III.;¹ but this is extremely erroneous, notwithstanding the countenance given to it in Morant's Essex and elsewhere. Dugdale cites the Claus. Rolls of 52 Hen. III. as his authority;² and an Escheat of 3 Edw. I.; but no such Escheat is to be found in the Calendar printed by the Commissioners of Records; and in the Testa de Nevill,³ Sir Richard de Montfitchet is stated to have holden Langley with Wyrardisbury of the King *in capite*, and therefore owed no military service in this County, which accounts for his not being noticed under Buckinghamshire, either in the Liber Niger or Liber Ruber.

In the Survey, Robert Gernon's possessions here are described as twenty-five carucates of land; in the demesne five hides; and there were there also two carucates, and thirty-two villeins, with eighteen bordars, having fifteen carucates, to which eight more might have been added; there were seven servants, and two mills of forty shillings annual rent, and five carucates of pasture, and hay for the use of the cattle; woods for fifty hogs, and four fisheries in the Thames, worth twenty-seven shillings and fourpence. Altogether, it had been and was then estimated at 20*l.*; in the time of King Edward, at 22*l.* This Manor had been previously holden by a Thane of King Edward.⁴

Very diligent researches have not discovered to whom, *immediately after* the extinction of the male line of the family of Montfitchet, the estate descended; but in 1281, (10 Edw. I.) the King granted *his Manors* of Langley and Wyrardisbury, *cum pert.* to Christiana de Mariscis, to hold, during the Royal pleasure, at a fee-farm rent of 110*l.* per ann.⁵

The Manors of Langley Marish, or Maries, thus appear to have been connected with Wyrardisbury at a very early period; and in 1299, (28 Edw. I.) the King, for a fine of fifty shillings, granted to

¹ Such is the account in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 438.

² Ibid. p. 439.

³ Testa de Nevill, p. 25.

⁴ Terra Roberti Gernon. In Stoches Hd'. \mathfrak{A} ROBERTVS GERNON ten' WIRECESBERIE, p' xx. hid' se defd'. Trā ē. xxv. caſ. In dñio v. hidæ et ibi sunt 11*. caſ. et xxxii. uilli cū xviii. bord' hāt xv. caſ et adhuc viii^{to}. caſ poss fieri. Ibi vii. serui et 11. molini de xl. p' annū p'tū v. caſ et fenū ad animalia curie. Silua q'ingent' porc' et 1111. piscaſ in Tamesia de xviii. sol' 1111. den' lib'. In totis ualent' ual' et ualuit xx. lib' T.R.E. xxii. lib'. Hoc \mathfrak{A} tenuit Edward' teign' R.E. [Lib. Censual, tom. i. fol. 149.]

⁵ Rot. Orig. 10 Edw. I. n. 2; Calend. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 40.

Ralph, son of William le Ken, six acres of land, *cum pert.* in Langley, near Windsor, *tenend.* to himself and the heirs of Christiana de Marish, for life; and after his decease, to be holden by the said Christiana and her heirs for ever, by the service of two shillings rent.¹ Soon afterwards, Christiana de Marish passed a fine of forty shillings, for license to give to the Prioress and Monks of Ankerwycke certain lands in Wyrardisbury;² and in 1312, (6 Edw. II.) that King granted, *inter alia*, to Roger de Norwode, the Manor of Cippenham, with the Hamlet of Eton, and the Manor of Langley-cum-Wyrardisbury, *cum pert.* to hold the same during the King's pleasure; and likewise granted to Humphrey de Walden, his steward, *Senescallum Regium Castrorum, inter alia*, the Manors of Cippenham and Langley-Marish, with the Hamlet of Wyrardisbury, *cum pert.* and constituting the said Humphrey, Auditor of the *Revenues* thereof.³

In 1323, the King granted to Humphrey de Walden, and Richard Ikene, Seneschal of the King's Castles, *inter alia*, the Manor of Cippenham *cum pert.* the Manor of Langley-Marish and Wyrardisbury *cum pert.* the Manor of Fulmer *cum pert.* the Manor of Bolecroft (Bulstrode) *cum pert.*; ⁴ and in the next year, the King constituted Richard de Wynferthing and Richard de Iken, Stewards of his Castles, and, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Cippenham, Langley-Marish, with Wyrardisbury, Fulmere, and Bolecroft.⁵

In 1326, the King committed to John de Shobenangre the custody of his Manors of Cippenham, Langley-Marish, and Wyrardisbury, to hold during pleasure.⁶

In the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. it appears, by the Parliamentary Rolls,⁷ that a grant was made to Richard Wyly, one of the Yeomen of the Crown, of the office of Keeper of the Park of Langley-Marish for life, which was excepted out of any resumption by the King; and by the same act, William Pault (Paulet) had a grant by Patent, dated 4 July, 1 Edw. IV. of the office of Tailor of the Great Wardrobe, and for his wages, 12*d.* per diem out of the issues, profits, farms, and revenues of the Manor or Lordship of Langley Marish, which estate, with Wyrardisbury, formed part of the dower of Elizabeth, wife of King Edward IV.⁸

This Manor, amongst others, was assigned by King Hen. VII. in dower, to Katherine of Arragon, upon her marriage to Prince Arthur, his eldest son; and in her widowhood, when subsequently about to be married to King Hen. VIII. that Monarch, by Patent, dated 10 June 1509, re-granted the same, in satisfaction of dower, to the same Lady, under the title of Princess of Wales.⁹ The earliest court roll of the Manor (26 Hen. VIII.)¹⁰ does not state who was Lord in 1535; but the Lordship was in Queen Katherine, whose demise did not take place until 1538.

Andrew Lord Windsor was in possession of certain lands here, which, with others in Boveney Horton, Burnham, and Hardmead, he surrendered, *inter alia*, to King Hen. VIII. who thereupon granted in exchange an estate in Stoke Poges, which had been part of the possessions of the Monastery of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, and which had come into the hands of the King at the dissolution of Monasteries.¹¹

¹ Rot. Orig. 28 Edw. I.; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 112. In the earlier times there were unquestionably several distinct Manors, whose possessors can not be regularly deduced through the long succession of ages which intervened between the period when King Henry II. *certainly* possessed the estate, having succeeded to the ancient Monthichets, by whom the Priory at Ankerwycke was originally founded, and to which Priory or Nunnery the chief estate here seems to have belonged, until the dissolution of Religious Houses.

² Rot. Orig. 29 Edw. I.; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 115.

³ Ibid. 13 Edw. II.; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 252.

⁴ Ibid. 17 Edw. II. p. 2; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 276.

⁵ Ibid. 18 Edw. II.; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 281.

⁶ Ibid. 20 Edw. II. ro. 15; Abbrev. vol. i. p. 305.

⁷ Rot. Parl. 5, p. 517.

⁸ Ibid. p. 627.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰ In the possession of George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of Ankerwycke House.

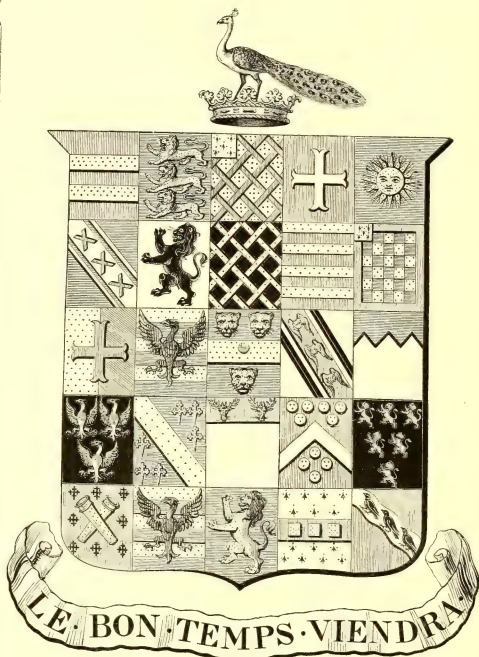
¹¹ Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test. 17 April.

It does not appear that any of the Lessees of the Crown lands, which they held with the site of the Manor of Wyrardisbury, enjoyed the Manorial rights as Lords; neither Sir Walter Stonor, Knt. nor Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. held courts. By a Patent dated 24 April 1616, Henry Bulstrode, Esq. of Horton, had the right of free warren in Wyrardisbury and Horton: and the family also owned considerable property in this part of the county. The Manor, however, continued in the Crown, until King Chas. I. by deed dated 5 April 1627, granted to John Sharowe, Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London, in consideration of 617*l.* 16*s.* 1*½d.* his heirs, executors and administrators, in fee, the entire Manor, with its appurtenances; with all rents, assize, &c. all the waste land lying near Culvett Mill, in Wyrardisbury, lately in the tenure of Edward Bulstrode; all the land styled Eton Green, with the increased rent since 1622; and all such perquisites of the Manor, &c. as were parcel of the possessions of Joane, late Queen of England; excepting certain regalian rights, the site of the Manor of Wyrardisbury, with its rights, such as Queen's Mead, woods, pastures, &c.; and also all the rights of the Church, Advowson, &c. The Manor was to be held as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in common soccage (and not *in capite*, or by Knights' service,) at the yearly rent of 39*l.* 16*s.* 10*½d.* He likewise leased the ecclesiastical lands at this period. John Sharowe, however, retained it only one year; for, by Indenture dated 26 Nov. 1627, he conveyed the Manor, with all its privileges, &c. to Henry Bulstrode, Esq. of Horton; Isaac Pennington,¹ of London; Alexander Croke, Esq. of Chilton; James Parkes the elder, William Crowther, Francis Croke, Esq. of London; and William Sharowe, Citizen and Merchant Tailor; who continued jointly in possession of it until 1641, when, on the 18th Oct. (17 Car. I.) they united with James Sharowe, of the Middle Temple, (son and heir of John Sharowe, deceased,) in transferring the Manor, with all its immunities, (in a Deed which seems a transcript of the previous sale,) to Andrew King, Gent. and Merchant Tailor, of London, who enrolled the conveyance 22 Feb. 1641-2. His daughter had married Thomas, (ob. 1647,) son of John Sharowe, the former Lord of the Manor, who died in 1634.

Andrew King died Lord of the Manor in 1659; when it descended to his son, Sir Andrew King, knighted in 1660, who continued Lord until his decease. He left it, by Will proved 21 Mar. 1678, in trust, to William Oakley, of Salop (his cousin), Thomas Powney, John Needham, and Thomas Edwards, Gent. of London, for sale, for the benefit of his nephew Nathaniel, son of his brother Nathaniel King, deceased; of him it was bought by John Lee, Esq. of the Middle Temple, as appears by an Indenture dated 10 Aug. 1685, in which he states he had recently bought the Manor; and he continued Lord of it till 1704: but dying without issue, he left it to his widow, Mary Lee, for life, who held Courts until her death in 1725; and it subsequently came to the issue of Elizabeth, sister of John Lee, Esq. and second wife of Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt. In the latter family it continued until 1805, when it was alienated, with the Priory of Ankerwyke, to John Blagrove, Esq. of Cardiff Hall, Jamaica, who remained Lord here till his decease, 9 April, 1824: and the Manor, with his other purchased property in the vicinity, were devised by him, in his Will, to Trustees, for sale, for the benefit of his daughters and co-heirs. In 1829, the Estate was repurchased by George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of the trustees, with the additional property belonging to the late Mr. Blagrove; and thus Mr. Harcourt is again Lord of the Manors of Wyrardisbury and Ankerwyke Purnish, which had formerly belonged to his ancestors.²

¹ See Vol. iii. p. 240, for an account of this gentleman.

² By the 39 Geo. III. (1779) an Act for enclosing the common fields "within the Parish and Manor of Wyrardisbury," it is stated in the preamble, that John Simon Harcourt, Esq. is Lord of the Manor aforesaid, and also proprietor of part of the lands thereby directed to be enclosed;—that the Dean and Canons of Windsor are Lords of the Manor of the Rectory of Wyrardisbury, and owners of the Rectory Impropriate, and entitled to the glebe lands belonging to the said Rectory;—that Fretwell Vanderman, Clerk, is entitled to the glebe lands belonging to the said Vicarage;—and that the Marquis of Downshire, and other persons, are seised of the residue of the said lands and grounds intended to be enclosed.



QUARTERINGS OF THE FAMILY OF HARCOURT

PEDIGREE OF HARCOURT, OF ANKERWYCK.



LE BON TEMPS VIENDRA

Arms: 1. Gu. two bars Or. *Harcourt*. 2. Az. three lions passant in pale Arg. *Comille*. 3. Or. fretté Gu. a canton Erm. *Nel*. 4. Gu. a cross potent Arg. *Behr*. 5. Vert. the sun in splendor. *St. Clerc*. 6. Az. on a bend cotised Arg. three salices Gu. *Loregne*. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. S. Azure and unguled Gu. *Stapleton*. 8. S. fretté Or. *Believe*. 9. Barry of eight Or and Gu. *Fitzalan*. 10. Chequre Or. and Az. a bordure Gu. a canton Erm. *Brittany*. 11. Party per pale Or. and Vert. a cross potent Gu. *Ingham*. 12. Barry of six Or. and Az. surmont, an eagle displayed Gu. *Wallerand*. 13. Az. a less between three tigers' faces. Or. charged with a crescent S. *De Pale*. 14. Arg. on a bend Gu. cotised S. three pairs of wings conjoined of the Field. *Wingfield*. 15. Arg. a chief indented Az. *Gleauville*. 16. S. three eagles displayed two and one Or. *Barentyne*. 17. Az. a bend between six crosses croisetés fitché Or. *Drayton*. 18. Arg. on a chief Gu. two stags' heads caboshed Or. *Popham*. 19. Gu. a chevron Arg. between ten bezants, 6 and 4. *Zouches*. 20. Six lionscelars ramp. Or. 3, 2, 1. St. *Martyn*. 21. Gu. two organ pipes in saltire between eight cross crosslets Or. *Neville*. 22. Barry of six Or. and Az. an eagle displayed Gu. *Wallerand*. 23. Az. a lion ramp. per pale Or. and Gu. *Lorty*. 24. Erm. on a fess Gu. three billets Or. *Malen*. 25. Gu. on a bend wavy Arg. three birds S. *Motto: Le bon temps viendra. Crest: A peacock close Proper issuant out of a ducal coronet Or.*

BERNARD, called "THE DANE," is stated to have been Chief Councillor and second in command to Rollo in his expedition to and conquest of Normandy, A.D. 896; to have obtained the Seigneurie of Harcourt, Caillville and Beaufeuil, in recompense for his services; afterwards, on the death of Duke Rollo, in 917, Governor of the Norman Territories under William, styled *Longue épée*, his son and successor; and, on the death of Duke William, in 943, one of the Regents of the Duchy during the minority of Duke Richard, son and heir of William.

TORRY, called "THE RICH," who is stated to have added the Seigneuries of Torville, = EMBURY, a dau, or kinswoman of Ansle, or Lancetel Seigneur de Briquieue.

TOUBOUVE, Seigneur de Pontaudemer de Torville, &c. eldest son and heir; from whom Beaumont, or Bellomont, Counts of Melent in France, and Earls of Leicester, are said to have derived their descent.

TORCHETTI, Seigneur de Turqueville and Turqueray = ABELINE DE MONTEUIL, sister of Foustin Seigneur de Montfort sur Risle. WILLIAM DE TORVILLE, mentioned as brother to Torchetti, in an agreement between the latter and the Abbat of Fescamp.

ABELINE DE MONTEUIL, sister of Foustin Seigneur de Montfort sur Risle.

WILLIAM DE TORVILLE, mentioned as brother to Torchetti, in an agreement between the latter and the Abbat of Fescamp.

ANCIENIL SIRE DE HARCOURT, Chevalier, eldest son and heir, who being Lord of that place, was the first of his family who assumed the = EVA DE BOESSEY, Walter de Tor-quesville, LEESENE DE TOR-quesville.

ANCHEURAND, or ERAND DE HARCOURT, Seigneur de Boessey le Chastel, &c. eldest son; attended William Duke of Normandy at the Conquest, in 1066; returned to Normandy in 1073.

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, 2d son, Seigneur de Harcourt Caillville, Beaufeuil and Boessey le Chastel; built the Castle of Harcourt in Normandy. A.D. 1100.

... dau. of William de Braiosa, or Brewes, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was Lord of Bramber Castle, Co. Sussex.

JOHN DE HARCOURT, 3rd son. ARNOLD DE HARCOURT, 4th son. GERVAIS DE HARCOURT, 5th son. IVO DE HARCOURT, 6th son. RENAUD DE HARCOURT, 7th son. [De la Roq. tom. i. p. 301.]

AGNES LE HARCOURT, Lady of Formeuille.

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, eldest son, Seigneur de Harcourt Caillville, Beaufeuil and Boessey le Chastel, and Lord of the Manor of Stanton-under-Bardon, Co. Leicester; took part with King Hen. I. 1124. [Ordericus Vitalis.]

SIR RICHARD DE HARCOURT, 2d son, a Knight Templar; held in the reign of Hen. I. the Advowson of Shepley, of his uncle Philip de Braiosa, and granted the same to his brother Philip de Harcourt. [Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 325.] He founded the Commandery of Renneville cir. 1150.

PHILIP DE HARCOURT, Dean of Lincoln; gave to the Knights Templars the Manor and Church of Shepley; afterwards Bishop of Baieux; 1141, and in 1154, conjointly with William de Braiosa his cousin, and William de Harcourt, his brother or nephew, granted to the Templars the Church of Sumpings, Co. Sussex. He resided at the Coronation of King Hen. II. in 1153; ob. in 1162; bur. at Baieux.

HENRY DE HARCOURT, 4th son, Seigneur and Castellan of Boessey le Chastel. RICHARD DE HARCOURT, 5th son, Seigneur de Caillville. ERAND DE HARCOURT, 6th son, Seigneur de Beaufeuil.

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, Seigneur and Baron de Harcourt, &c. &c. ancestor of the Dukes of Harcourt, Peers of France, and of the Counts d'Aumale, Counts of Tankerville, Viccounts de St. Sauveur, and other branches of that illustrious House; [De la Roque, vol. i. p. 314.] Ob. 1219.

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, Seigneur d'Oulville, granted by his deed, 6 March 1141, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary at Geronden, Co. Leicester, the whole Estate of Stanton-under-Bardon, in that County, with consent of Ivo his brother, and Agnes their mother; ob. s.p. [Nicholls's Leicester.]

IVO DE HARCOURT, by his deed, sans date, ratified in his quality of *heres totius patrimonii*, the grant of Stanton-under-Bardon, made by his brother William to the Abbey of Geronden, Co. Leicester. He held seven Knight's fees of William de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, which he granted in frank marriage with his sister Bextrix. [Lid. Niger.]

ROBERT DE BLAISEN. BASSET. REGINALD.

SIR ROBERT DE HARCOURT, Knt. son and heir; confirmed by his = ISABEL, dau. of Richard de Camville (by Millicent his wife), and heir to his brother Richard de Camville. His father had received a grant from Queen Adeliza, Countess of King Hen. I. of the Manor of Stanton, Co. Oxon, in frank marriage with the said Millicent, which was confirmed to him by subsequent grants from Kings Hen. II. and Ric. I. Isabel obtained a confirmation fr. Ric. I. of the grant of Stanton, to hold to her and her husband, and their heirs.

SIR WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, Knt. of Stanton Harcourt, Co. Oxon, son and heir = ALICE, eld. dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Noel of Ronton and Ellenhall, Co. Stafford (son of Robert Fitz-Noel. Founder of the Priory of Ronton), by Margaret le Strange his wife.

SIR JOHN DE HARCOURT, Knt. = ALICE, wife of WILLIAM DE LIVESY. NEWBROUGH, Earl of Warwick; ob. 1290.

SIR RICHARD DE HARCOURT, Knt. of Stanton Harcourt & Bosworth, eld. son and heir. He obtained the latter Manor, with Charnwood Chase, in frank marriage with Arabella his wife, about the latter end of the reign of King John. He died in 1257, seized of the Manor of Woodstock, Co. Oxon, Bosworth, and several other Manors.

WADSWILL, dau. of Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by Margaret his wife, dau. of Robert de Bellomont (surnamed *Blanchemains*), and sister and co-heir of Robert (surnamed *Fitz-Parrell*) Earls of Leicester. She held also lands at Brackley, Co. Northampton.

SIR HENRY DE HARCOURT, Knt. JOHN DE HARCOURT, ob. s.p. [Claus. Rollis. 14 Hen. III.] ROBERT DE HARCOURT, to whom Richard his brother granted lands in Braunston, Co. Leicester.

ALICE, dau. of Roger, and sister = SIR WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, Knt. of Stanton Harcourt, Bosworth, and Ellenhall, eld. son and heir, Lord of the Manor of Tonge conjointly with Alice his wife; did homage to the King, and had his livery 42 Hen. III. He had a grant from his father of the Manor of Ayleston, Co. Leicester, on his marriage with Alice de Zouches.

HILLARIA, dau. of . . . and sister of Henry Lord Hastings, who granted to William de Harcourt, in frank marriage with Hillaria de Hastings, certain lands in Nalston, Co. Leicester, before 1264. She confirmed, by deed executed in her widowhood to her son Sir Richard, all her interest in the lands of Stanton, (2nd Willelm.)

SAMER DE HARCOURT, a younger son, held the Manor of Newton Harcourt, and also certain lands in Kibworth Harcourt, Co. Leicester, as well as the latter Manor; but, taking part with Simon de Montfort, forfeited the same to the King. [See the Inquisition taken upon his attainer, 50 Hen. III. No. 10.]

a

1st WIFE. SIMON HARCOURT, Esq., (3rd Wife) court, Esq.; ob. at Stanton July 1577; bur. there 20 Aug. 1577. m. 12 Nov. 1577. WIFE dau. of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsall, Co. Hereford, and relict of William Robinson of Drayton Bassett.

Sir WALTER HARCOURT, Knt. eldest son and heir; Adm. 9 April 1639, to Sir Simon HARCOURT, Knt. his grandson.

FRANCES, (1st Wife) dau. of Jeffrey de Vere, 4th and youngest son of John, 5th Earl of Oxford, K. G.

Sir SIMON HARCOURT, Knt. eldest son and heir; Knighted at Whitehall 25 June 1627; Governor of Dublin Castle; and slain at Pointe Regis at the siege of Curriek Man Castle 20 March 1643.

ANNE, (1st Wife) dau. of Sir William Waller, Knt. bapt. at West Drayton, Co. Middlesex, 15 Dec. 1638; M.P. for Oxford; ob. 30 March 1688, at Stanton; 18th of the month, in which she is stated to be 16, ob. 24 Aug. 1694, at Stanton; bur. at Stanton HARCOURT.

JOHN HARCOURT, Esq., (3rd Wife) court, Esq.; ob. at Stanton July 1577; bur. there 20 Aug. 1577. m. 12 Nov. 1577. WIFE dau. of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsall, Co. Hereford, and relict of William Robinson of Drayton Bassett.

JOHN HARCOURT, Esq., (3rd Wife) court, Esq.; ob. at Stanton July 1577; bur. there 20 Aug. 1577. m. 12 Nov. 1577. WIFE dau. of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsall, Co. Hereford, and relict of William Robinson of Drayton Bassett.

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VERE HARCOURT, Knt. eldest son and heir; Adm. 9 April 1639, to Sir Simon HARCOURT, Knt. his grandson.

VERE HARCOURT, Knt. eldest son and heir; Adm. 9 April 1639, to Sir Simon HARCOURT, Knt. his grandson.

ROBERT HARCOURT, Esq., m. Elizabeth, relict of . . . Robins, Citizen and Merchant of London; ob. at Fawley, Co. Northampton, s. p. 5 Wm. & Mary. MICHAEL HARCOURT, Esq. of Leekhamstead; mar. Jane, dau. and heir of . . . Tilney, relict of . . . Greenway of Stanton. Will dated 20 May 1591; proved 20 April 1597. EDWARD HARCOURT, Esq. mar. . . dau. of Thomas Windsor, Co. Bucks, and relict of . . . Purefoy. WALTER HARCOURT, ob. s. p. HENRY HARCOURT, ob. s. p.

JOHN HARCOURT, Esq., (3rd Wife) court, Esq.; ob. at Stanton July 1577; bur. there 20 Aug. 1577. m. 12 Nov. 1577. WIFE dau. of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsall, Co. Hereford, and relict of William Robinson of Drayton Bassett.

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MARGARET, ob. innopt. JOAN, mar. to . . . Clarke. ANNE, mar. 1st, to John Kuyvet of Ashwell-thorp; and 2ndly, to . . . However, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower. WINIFRED, mar. to Sir Anthony Greenway, Knt. CATHERINE, mar. to John Herle of Stanton, Co. Oxon. URSULA, mar. to . . . Guisnes, Co. Suffolk.

JOHN HARCOURT, Esq., (3rd Wife) court, Esq.; ob. at Stanton July 1577; bur. there 20 Aug. 1577. m. 12 Nov. 1577. WIFE dau. of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsall, Co. Hereford, and relict of William Robinson of Drayton Bassett.

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VERE HARCOURT, Knt. eldest son and heir; Adm. 9 April 1639, to Sir Simon HARCOURT, Knt. his grandson.

a

b

c

d

[illegible]

For the accuracy with which this very splendid and illustrious Genealogy has been traced, through the period of nearly a THOUSAND YEARS,—from BERNARD, the Danish chieftain, who accompanied and assisted Rollo, in the Conquest of Normandy, and was one of the Regents of that Country,—the Writer is principally indebted to the present lineal descendant and representative of that valourous and puissant race of Statesmen and Heroes; and the *Historian of Buckinghamshire* here most humbly, but with the warmth of the sincerest gratitude, for the indulgence of having been permitted to collate his MS. collections for the illustration of these volumes, with the family archives of GEORGE SIMON HARCOURT, Esq. of Ankerwycke House, expresses and tenders his profound sense of the great obligation, thus (with numerous other favours) conferred upon him by that liberal and enlightened patron and encourager of Literature and the Arts: and records the generous assistance so afforded to him, with feelings of the most ardent respect and devotion.



ANKERWYCKE PRIORY.

On the bank of the Thames, in the south-western part of Wyrardisbury, stood a small Nunnery, of the ruins of which, all that remains at the present day is shewn above. This Religious House was founded by Sir Gilbert de Montfitchet, Knt. and Richard his son, in or before the reign of Henry II. It was of the Order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

In 1257 (41 Hen. III.) the King, by Charter, confirmed the several donations of land which had been made to this nunnery; and, amongst the rest, certain lands in the parish of Wyrardisbury, held by the Lady Abbess, in her own right.

In the new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, the *Annales Wintoniæ*, in *Angl. Sacr.* vol. i. are quoted, as mentioning, that Hugh, Abbat of Chertsey in 1107, was one of the benefactors whose names are inserted in the Charter of 41 Henry III.

In 1302 (29 Edw. I.), Christiana de Marish paid a fine of forty shillings, for license to give a certain tenement in Wyrardisbury to the Prioress and Nuns of Ankerwycke.¹

In the time of Edward III. the Prioress and Convent, calling themselves "poor Nuns of Ankerwyke,"² petitioned the Legislature, on account of having been disseised by Hugh le Despencer the elder, of thirty acres of land, and twenty-nine acres of meadow in Datchett, praying restitution thereof, and of the profits amounting to 100*l.*; and received thereupon an order to declare in whose hands the lands then were. What further proceedings, if any, were had on this occasion, do not appear: in the Ecclesiastical Valuations, 26 and 28 Henry VIII. there are no accounts of lands in Datchett amongst the possessions of this House. King Ric. II. was also a benefactor to the Priory.

¹ Rot. Orig. 29 Edw. I. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 115.

² A n're seignr le voi et a sum conseil monstrent ces poveres noneyns la p'ouresse et covent de Ankirwyk, q' come la p'ouresse Alice, p'decessour ceste q'ore est, ensemblement ove le covent purchacerunt a eux et a lour successeurs a tout jours trente acres de trê ynt et nef der. de pre, en la ville de Datchet en le counte de Buckyngham issint q' eux furunt en possession de la dite tere et pre, et cel estat continuerunt pesiblement tut lour temps, taunt q' Sire Hugh le Despenser le pere a tort et sauaz jugement lour disseisi en le temps le roi q'ore est et cel tort continua taun q' a sa mort saunz estre punyz, et lour chartres de lour purchaz p' poer tollit de eux. De quei eux p'ent remedie issint q' eux pensunt re-aver la dite tere el pre, ensemblement ove restitucon des p'ütz issaunz de la dite tere et pre, q' amoute a Cli. Responsio. Declare en qi mein la t're est. [Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 406; Ut supra; and Monast. Angl. vol. iv. p. 231.]

According to Tanner, there were only five Religious remaining at the time of the Dissolution, whose estate then amounted, according to Leland, to *28l.* per ann.; but according to the Survey, to *32l. 0s. 2d.*; and in the account of Speed, to *45l. 14s. 4d.*

The Mansion erected on the site of the Nunnery, was built either by Lord Windsor, or Sir Thomas Smith, and the Hall has been mentioned as long standing; though, according to Browne Willis, the ancient structure had been so entirely demolished, that no part of the original building was even in his time to be traced. An impression of the Common Seal of this Nunnery, is preserved in the



Augmentation Office: and another, appendant to a deed *54 Henry III.* in the Chapter House at Westminster. It represents a rude building, with a cross upon each end of its roof, and having these words around the impression: "SIGILL ECCLE. SCE. MARIE. MAG. DE. ANKWIC."

In the Monasticon also, a third impression is mentioned, as appendant to an Instrument in the British Museum, *L. F. C. x. 7.* "Finalis concordia inter Letiam Priorissam de Ankerwic et Willielmum filium Helie de tribus virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Takeleia."

Lysons observes, that the remains of the Conventual Buildings were returned by Henry VIII.'s Commissioners, as ruinous.

PIORRESSES OF ANKERWYCKE.

EMMA died A.D. 1236.

Celestia, or *Celestina*, elected in 1239.

Joan de Roan, or *de Rothomago*, elected in 1241.

Juliana, 1245.

Letia occurs temp. Hen III.

Alicia de Stanford, 1304.

Joan de Oxon, Feb. 1326.

Joane Godman, 26 May 1384.

Maud Bath, or *Bache*, 30 Aug. 1391.

Elizabeth Golope, 1400.

Margery Kirkby occurs 1443.

Margaret Pert died in 1478.

Alice Spendlove, presented 24 Oct. 1478.

Alice Worcester subsequently "resigned."

Magdalen Downes, elected 26 Oct. 1526. She was the last Prioress, and survived the dissolution of the Nunnery many years, being recorded in the receipt of the pension allowed her, so late as 1553.¹

In 1538, this Nunnery, with its estates, then estimated at *132l. 0s. 2d.* per ann. was bestowed upon Bisham Abbey, and when that Monastery was dissolved, it was given to Andrew Lord Windsor.² It appears, that King Henry VIII. by Deed dated 4 Aug. 1540, (31st of his reign) granted to Andrew Lord Wyndsor, the house and site of the late Priory of Ankerwycke, with certain lands therein mentioned, containing $88\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the tithes, for twenty-one years, at the rent of *6l. 9s. 4d.*;³ that by another Lease, (27 Ap. 34 Hen. VIII.) he had demised $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of other lands, in a certain mead called Queen's Mead, also belonging to the late Priory, for twenty-one years, at the rent of *1l. 6s. 8d.*; and that, in consideration of 1050*l.* paid by Lord Wyndsor, the King likewise granted to him all the property so leased, together with the church of the Priory, and all lands without and within the precincts or circuit of the Priory; and also "all those our pools, waters, and fisheries, being in the River Thames, viz:—from the passage called Ankerwycke Ferry, to Old Windsor, and elsewhere in the parish of Wyardisbury, in our said County of Bucks, with all the profit to the said pools belonging; which pools Thos. Edwards and William Domley now hold;" together with other lands in Wyardisbury which belonged to the same Priory. By the terms of the grant, the estate was limited to Andrew Lord Wyndsor for life; then to Edmund and Thomas, his sons, for life; and then to William Wyndsor's eldest son, and heir apparent of the said Andrew Wyndsor, in tail; then to the other sons

¹ From Dugdale's Monasticon, as compiled out of Willis's History of Abbeys, and Cole's MSS. in Brit. Museum.

² Dugd. Monast. vol. iv. p. 231.

³ Rot. Orig. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 1.

of Lord Wyndsor, in tail; and then to Lord Wyndsor, in fee, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and paying yearly 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The Priory, soon after the above recited grant, came again to the Crown in an exchange; and by deed 6 Aug. 1550, in consideration of 414*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* and a conveyance of other property, the King (Edw. VI.) granted in fee, to Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs and assigns for ever, the site of the late Priory of Ankerwycke and the Manor of Ankerwycke Purnishe, with appurtenances in Surrey, formerly parcel of the Priory, and afterwards of Sir Andrew Wyndsor, Knt. with all houses, fisheries, &c. within the circuit thereof; and certain lands in Werardisbury, Westdrewe Purnishe, and Egham, which Lord Wyndsor sold to King Henry VIII. to be held *in capite*, by the service of the fortieth part of a Knight's fee; paying a fee-farm rent of 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per ann.¹ The escheat of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. taken 26 Nov. 1578, recites the Crown Lease of his lands in Wyrardisbury, also the Priory, and Ankerwycke Purnishe Manor; which he had granted by Indenture 4 Feb. 1576, to his only surviving brother, George,² who resided at the Priory till his decease in 1584;³ then to his son and heir, Sir William Smith, Knt.; who, dying in 1626,

¹ From the original Deed, in the possession of George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of Ankerwycke House.

² Administration granted to the effects of George Smith, Esq. of Ankerwycke, to his wife Isabella, 9 March 1584; to whose effects also administration was granted, 31 March 1584, to her sons, John and Edward Smith. [Prerog. Office.]

³ Sir Thomas Smith bequeathed to his brother George (by Will dated 2 April 1576,) all his household linen, beds, &c. belonging to Ankerwycke House, and which is described in the Inventory as "The Property of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. taken from the ledgers of Sir Ed. Bowyer Smijth, Bart. of Hill Hall, Essex, found at Ankerwycke House, 27 Sept. 1569."—

In the maydes Chambre.
Imprimis — A bedsted and
fether bed and bolster.
marked *L* 1540.

A tester of green silke
vj. bolster more
Rowlet of yellow and red lyned
A red rugget first rowlet
A trundle bed
A boreskyn chest, a quision
for the churche in it of
damaske

A press with a lock
The hanging of grene —
with a border
A paier of sunnfers
A cocknet, not founde
27 Sept. 1569.

Without the Chamber in the
corner to the Priory.
An iron chynney
Two tette —

In my wife's Closet.
In the black cofer — Furst, a
bearing clothe for a child
Two pillowers to y.
Pillowbers fyne & plaine iv.
Shetes fyne paires ix.
Table clothes diaper ix.
Table clothes damaske j.
Towels diap. viij.
Towels damaske ij.
more there
Yellow chest bounde with iron
Prety cypres chest
ij. lide cypres chiste
one hath gilt pendants
A table of walnut tre upon
ij. trustles —

In the Plaine Chist.
The lide bason and ewer of
silver, with the rest
ij. standing from a bowles with
a row all gilt in ij. raste.

j. gilt galon pot square in his
raste
ij. great flagons all gilt in
their rast
ij. French bowles with their
row — gilt
ij. goblets all gilt with their
cover
ij. French saltes all gilt with
a row and the rast
ij. bason & — all gilt with
their rast
ij. French bowles all gilt
with a row in one rast
ij. French — with hyndes
feet
ij. drinking pots of silver, one
all gilt and th' other white

In myne owne Chamber.
In the strangers chist,
Shetes, ij. leaves
New, v. payer
Shetes, ij. leaves } j. paier
Old }
Other shetes fyne vij. paier
Item more, ij. payer
Pillowbers xvj.
Table clothes long & fyne x.
Table clothes short & fyne xx.
Towels short xxxix.
Towels long & fyne j.
Cupbord clothes iij.
Nappkins xx. dox. & ij.
Nappkins, coupane j.

In the Calakyn Chist for
Sarvants.
Shetes xxx. payer
Table clothes vij.

In my Fathers Chist.
A cupbord cloth of nelle
worke
ij. long quisions of nelle
worke
A tester of blew damaske

A long quision of cloth of —
A long chist of cyprus with
a lock
A bed of walnut tre
A canopie of thrend
A quilt of red damaske
ij. frise blankets
ij. bolsters
ij. pilowes of downe, one of
fustian th' other of —
A bed of downe
A fyne mattres
A grene low chair for a wo-
man
ij. stoolles of fustian of Naples
A payer of black andyrons
A fyre shovel & a pair of
longe —
A close stool chayer of grene
clothe with the — of wester
A lide cupbord table wainkot

In the Chamberlains
Chamber.
Court bed of walnut tre, the
testers of blew damaske in
my fathers chist
In my — do. rowlet of
tapistry lyned
A fether bed & bolster mark-
ed 1552.

A pad of strawe
A writing borseide
A boreskyn chest
A — greuse
A chayer of wainkot
The hangings of grene, ij.
paier
A trundle bed

In the half part to the Great
Chamber.
A great cypres chest for ap-
parel
A brushing table of deal borde
ij. pere of grene Paris hang-
inge

In the great Grest Chamber
matted.

A bedsted of walnut, — the
testons of cloth of Balda-
kyn, frynged with yelow &
blew silke
Curtaine of yelow & blew
sarsant.

The quilt of yelow damaske
ij. white blankets
ij. pilowes of downe
marked 1540.
A fether bed and
bolster, 1540.

Pad of strawe
Chair of blew velvet & gold
ij. stoolles, pair of
A cushion of nelle worke
wroughte
A window cushion of red pat-
tern with gold —
Cushion of blew velvet & golde
A court cupbord of pear tre
ij. great andyrons of lacy
The hanging vj. pere of ta-
pistry with bordure &
byndes lyned
A great — chist rounde
with lether —

In the Inner Chamber to the
same, on the south eyde.
A bedsted of wainkot
A square tester of black vel-
vet & changeable red sar-
sant
A pilow of downe, not found
1569, 24 Sep.
A rowlet borne made red &
lyned
A blanket of plaine clothe
A fether bed

A bolster
A fyne mattres of Brussels
ij. pere of Paris hangings
with bordes

In the North Inner
Chamber.

A tent Flaunder bed, — the
testers of blew damaske
blew frynge
ij. curtains of blew sarsant
A pilow of downe
A fether bed & bolster

A fyne mattres of Brussels
A rowlet borne made red
A blanket of playne clothe
Hangings of red & yelow
buckrams

In my Fathers Chamber.
A bedsted of wainkot, — the
tester of cloth of Balakyn
blew & yelow frynged
Curtains of blew sarsant
Quilt of blew damaske
ij. pilowes of downe
1540, T S
ij. playne blanket
Fether bed & bolster
1540

A pad of straw
Chair of blew clothe
ij. grene womanes stoolles
Cushion of blew satyn with
golden —
Cushions of nelle worke
Cupbord of pear tre
ij. andyrons of iron, white
& crossed
A fyre shovell & tonge of the
same
ij. pere of tapistry of the
History of Sampson and
Susanna
vij. bed — on the pallet there
a rowlet with red & yelow
lyned

Playne blankets — bolsters
1540
A fether bed

the entail passed to his son and heir, Sir William Smith, Knt. High Sheriff of Bucks in 1631, and who was Lord of the Manor 4 Oct. 1628. By his Will, dated 5 May 1631, he left the profits and the Mansion of Ankerwycke to his relict, Dame Anne, for four years, in which estate she was also jointured. She re-married, in 1632, with Sir William Salter, Knt. of Iver, Carver in Ordinary to King Chas. I. (who died in 1643): they resided at the Priory after their marriage, as may be inferred from the baptisms of their children at the parish church. She survived until 1675-6; and was buried at Iver, 29 Feb. with her husband.

On the death of Edward, only son of Sir William Smith, Knt. in 1651, all his estates reverted to his uncle and heir, Thomas Smith, Esq. of Horham Hall and Hill Hall, Co. Essex, created a Baronet in 1661, who levied a fine in (Hilary Term) 1652; and by Indenture, dated 17 July of the same year, alienated the Priory and the Manor of Purnishe, to John Lee, Esq. of London; the property having continued in his family more than a century.

Mention is made in the grant to Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. in 1550, of a fee of 13s. 4d. payable out of the Manor of Ankerwycke Purnishe to the Bailiff thereof, yearly; and there is also in the Court Roll, an entry or presentment, dated 15 April 1653, viz. the Homage, "who upon their oath say, upon their own knowledge, and upon the evidence given to them upon oath by Richard Terry, Thomas Harrison, and Stephen Day, that the lands which belonged to Ankerwycke House, in Wraysbury, are as therein mentioned;" and among the property is the following entry, under the head *Fishing*: "The River of Thames and Fishery which belongeth to Ankerwycke, which is a little above Mr. Smith's house of Old Windsor on the north side, and on the west side beginning at an elm in Padnett, and so leading down the river to the lower end of Caphill." That presentment appears to have been made upon the occasion of the purchase by John Lee, Esq. of Thomas Smith, Esq. Subsequently the Manor of Wyardisbury was added, after the death of John Lee, in 1682; from which period, the descent of this Manor has followed the course of that of Wyardisbury, one Lord holding both Manors.

In my Lordes Chamber. A bedstead of wainskot Fether bed & bolster 1543 A pillow 1549	Shylthe great & — vij. Dripping pan of iron, vij. Great racke, j. payer A standing thaker A new skymmer j. ladle of brasse j. stone mortar & pestle j. mortar of brasse & pestle A musterd quarne A bread — A colander of pewter, new A iron pole Kettles, good, ij. A kettle for pitch & a — j. greater to ther less Tress, ij. Bucket with iron band j. broken —, powdering tub, ij. Bucking tub, ij. — Jewlers, j. one great tother less Pottangers in the kytchen, ij. Fethbooks, payers ij. j. new pot j. gridiron, new	Pr of tongs to the same Pair of tables My picture in a table In the Hall. ijj. tables, iij. —, iij. formes Cupbord, pair of andyrans ij. plates for candles In the great Parlour. A long forme of wainskot ij. of peache ix. square turned stooles of wainskot Red chair — walnut tre chair Little womans chery of wainskot with backe — a bigger womans chair of wainskot A great foulding table of walnut tre A cupbord of walnut & pere tre ij. great andyrans of latyn A litte count table of walnut tre Great fyre & shovell & fyre fork vj. cushions of silke chequerd j. other cushion wrought with velvet ijj. images in tables ijj. painted pictures ij. litte stooles for women, j. red to ther grene In the Chapel. Cupbord on altar of walnut tre j. litte square stooles & j. do.	Vestment & albe for a preist A byble A payer of virginals In the Buttery. Pewter salte, ij. Black jacke great, ij. Bason & ewer of pewter, j. j. latyn candlestick, iij. A close byng ijj. chelnes, table or cupbord More left abroad in my chamber Carpets of grene clothe, iij. Chamber pots for the cham- bers left abroad, iij. Garnish of vessel hole — plates for pies ij. doz. of plate trenchers vj. fruit dishes — vj. sawsers In the Wardrope. ijj. changers vj. pewter candlesticks Quarte pewter wine pot Chamber pote, iij. In the Lodge. Bedsted of bordes Red rowlet home-made lyned Matter & a bolster A tesson of — painted For the Stable in Cole's Gallery. A trundle bed with girth ij. bed roste of lether	For the Stable now lying the long House. A mattress & a bolster j. white blanket Ankerwycke and Farms, Thomas Hurste Bailiff ther, 28 September 1562. Inventory of such things as were carried from the House at Greenwich to the Channon Row house, by Thomas Pa- rat, 7 July 1576. Inventory of such things as were brought from Channon Row to Hill Hall, 28 Ja- nuary 1576. Apparel at Hill Hall, 25 Oct. 1576. Books found in my Studie the ix. April 1576, and the xvij. yere of Queene Eli- zabeth. The inventorie of the plate found at Mount-haut, 18 June 1576. An inventorie of such things as well in the Still left by Robert Dowe, and delivered to Henry Butler, the last of September 1576.
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Blanket of playne clothe
Blanket of lynsey wolsey
A half rowlet of tapestry lyned
Hanging of cosmography
Payer of — fyre shovell

In the South Servants
Chamber.
ijj. bedsteds of borde
ij. fether beds
ijj. bolsters — iij. blankets of
tapestry with — byndes
& lyned all

In the North Servants
Chamber.
ij. bedsteds with boundes
ij. fether beds & ij. bolsters
ij. — of — tapestry with
byndes lyned

In the High Gallery, called
Cole's Chamber.
A bedsted
ij. mattresses
A bolster
White rowlet, home-made

In the Kytchen.
Brass pote, iij.
Chafing dish
j. bosome
Frying pan, j.

Sir Thomas Smith resided here; and the Priory was afterwards, during many years, the seat of the family of Salter; (one of whom, Sir William Salter, Knt. married, in 1632, Anne, daughter of Edward Croft, Esq. of Hereford, and widow of Sir William Smijth, Knt. of Hill Hall, grand-nephew of Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth;) of whom it was purchased by John Lee, Esq. of London, as appears from certain presentments in the Court Rolls of that period.

It was afterwards tenanted by the family of Jodrell. Gilbert Jodrell, Esq. denominated of Ankerwycke Priory, (younger brother of Paul Jodrell, Solicitor-General to Frederick Prince of Wales,) had a daughter, Sarah, who was his heir, and married at Wyrardisbury Church, 6 Oct. 1763, to Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley Park, Co. Middlesex, an eminent Banker in London; whose daughter and heir, Sarah, became the wife of John Earl of Westmoreland. It is remarkable, that Paul Jodrell (the Solicitor-General) was the ancestor of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. uncle of Edward Jodrell, Esq. who married in 1843, Adela Monckton, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, Bart. the direct lineal descendant of George, brother of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt.¹

Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heir of John Lee, Esq. became the (second) wife of Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt. from whom this Estate descended lineally to John Simon Harcourt, Esq. whose son, George Simon Harcourt, Esq. is its present possessor.

¹ Sir Thomas Smith was a native of Saffron Walden, in Essex, and became early in life pre-eminent distinguished by his learning. Strype speaks of him as "the best scholar of his time, a most admirable philosopher, orator, linguist, and moralist." Of the exact period of his birth, there seems to have been some discordance in the accounts given of him; but according to his monument in Theydon Church, Essex, he died in 1577, æt. 65, and therefore must have been born in 1512. His father, John Smith, of Saffron Walden, was High Sheriff of Essex and Herts in 1539, and had obtained from Barker, (then Garter Principal King of Arms,) a grant of arms, dated 12 Mar. 1545, which are thus described: S. a fess dancette between three lions passant guardant. langued Gu. pawing with their left paws on an altar Or. flaming and burning thereon. On the fess nine billets of the field. Crest: On a wreath, Arg. and Az. an eagle rising S. holding in his right cleg (claw) a pen Arg. issuing thereout flames of fire. In 1660, Thomas Smith, Esq. uncle and heir of Edward Smith, Esq. deceased, son and heir of Sir William Smith the younger, and heir of Sir William Smith the elder, who was nephew and heir of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. deceased, presented a petition to King Charles II. setting forth that Sir Thomas Smith, his ancestor, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, obtained a grant in the thirteenth year of her reign, under the Great Seal, to himself, and Thomas, his then son and heir apparent, of divers manors, castles, and lands in the County of Down, in Ireland, possessed by divers persons in actual rebellion against the Queen: that in the performance of his duty and service, his said son Thomas was slain; and that Sir Thomas Smith then assigned to Sir William Smith, his nephew, the charge of prosecuting that war, and came over to England to attend the further service of her Majesty: that the Queen several times declared that her royal intentions to Sir Thomas Smith should be made good; but many great troubles falling out, the same was not done during her whole reign. That afterwards, Sir William Smith the elder was commanded by the Queen on service in Spain, and on his departure out of England, desired Sir James Hamilton, Knt. to prosecute his said grant, on his, Sir William's behalf; and that Sir James Hamilton, in the time of King James I. upon some undue pretences, *contrary to the trust in him reposed, obtained the said lands to be granted to himself*; but that, according to the intention of the late Queen, the said lands are the right of the petitioner: that Sir William Smith died about forty years before the date of the present petition: that Sir William, his son and heir, had an infant of two years of age, and until he come of age nothing could be done; and *the troublesome times* happening after his death, the petitioner and his ancestor have submitted to the loss, yet, nevertheless, hoping that *long time* shall not be a bar to his just right, but humbly praying an examination of the premises to be made, and certified, and that his Majesty would thereupon be pleased to do therein what shall be agreeable to justice, &c. The King referred the petition to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Maurice Eustace, who certified, that the petition being grounded on a Patent of 13 Elizabeth, and the title having been much *controverted*, and the possession *gone for a long time against the petitioner, and some descents lost*, conceived it not convenient for his Majesty to determine the cause upon a paper petition, but leave it open to the Courts of Justice, in regard especially that the Earl of Clanbrazil being interested in the said lands, by descent from his father, was *then a minor*, and could not be *concluded* by any order made against him during his minority: and thus the matter appears to have terminated in the loss of the estate to the family. [For a further account of Sir Thomas Smith, with a Portrait, see the List of Provosts of Eton College, p. 477.]

PEDIGREE OF SMYTH OF HILL-HALL, ESSEX; WYNDHAM OF NORFOLK; FLEMYNG, EARLS OF WIGTOUN;
AND MURRAY OF STANHOPE; IN ALLIANCE WITH GYLL OF WYRARDISBURY, AND OF SHENLEY, HERTS.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 & 4, S. a fesse dancettee Arg. billettee, between three lioncels ramp. gard. of the Second; each supporting an altar Or. flaming Proper. *Smjth.* 2 & 3 Or. a bend Vaire cotised Gu. *Bowyer.* With 70 quarterings. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Arg. a chevron within a double tressure fleury and counterfleury Gu. *Fleming.* Az. three cinquefoils Arg. *Fraser.*

DAVID H. MARGARET, = WAITER the
S. D. only dau. | STEWARD.

— [] ob. 1326.

[] — day of Six Adoro

of Scotland. | Mure of Rowallan, Co. Ayr.

ROBERT III. King of Scotland.	ROBERT OF BALSAN, Regent of Scotland ; ob. 3 Sept. 1419.
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at. 80.

JAMES I.—LADY JOANNA BEAUFORT, dau. of John Earl of Somerset, son of

ter, by Catharine Swinford.

JAMES H. STANT, dau. of ARTHUR DUKE
of Gueldres, by Catherine,
dau. of Adolphe Duke of

JAMES III.—MARGARET, dau. of Christiern I.
King of Sweden.

JAMES IV.

LADY JANET STEWART, natural dau. — MALCOLM
by Agnes Countess of Bothwell, dau. | tion to ma

JAMES, 4th LORD FLEMING: MAR. LADY JOHN

BARBARA HAMILTON, dau. of James Duke of Chatelherault; ob. s. p. m. 1558.	FILE 1571
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JOHN, 6th LORD FLEMING or, EARL of WIGTOWN
March 1606; ob. April 1619, leaving twelve ch.

SIR DAVID MUR—LADY LIL—JOHN, ALEX.

RAY, Rtd. of Stanhope, Co. Bucklog	IAS FLEM- YNG, mar. in 1627	2nd EARL.	mar. 1 Scotel Edinb
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SIR WILLIAM—JANET, dau. JAMES FLEMING,
 B. 1800. B. 1800.

Bart. 13 Feb. 1664.	1st Earl of Hartfield.	Donegal, Ireland; ob. 1684.
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SIR DAVID—MARGARET, dau. JAMES FLEMING
MURRAY. | of Sir John Scot. | of Castlane, Ire.

2nd Bart. | Bart. of Ancram. there. Will prove
 San. Jany. May — Messrs. — C. W. B. —

RAY, 7th Bart. Secy to Prince	dau. of Co- lonel Robert	of 8th EARL of death, in 174
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Charles Stewart, ob. 1777.

SIR ROBERT MURRAY,
9th Bant.

ob. 1794.	Adm. of the Red, Vice-Adm. of the Blue. 1740. Comd.	cer in 13 fantry; c 12 Jan.
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Newfoundland 1816. act. 64.

Sir JOHN CATHARINE, dau. HARRIET JANE L.
MURRAY, of Adam Callan- child; mar. at
11th Bart. der of Craigforth. bury 13 Oct. 17

Esq. mar. 17 Oct. Nov. 1813, et. 3
1801, ob. 1831.

FRANCES — HAMILTON GORDON-WIL- —
CAROLINE | GYLL, Esq. LOUGHEY JAMES |

co-heir,
mar. 30

Sept.	† Hall, Co.	1
1835.	† Herts.	1



Ankerwycke Priory before it was pulled down, about 1803

ANKERWYCKE HOUSE,

is a modern building, partly erected on the site and out of the materials of *Little Ankerwycke*, so called in the old Maps. The Priory being in a dilapidated state, and requiring very extensive repairs, (of which the above is a fac-simile,) was pulled down in 1805, during the possession of this part of the Estate by John Blagrove, Esq.¹ This property has since been re-purchased and annexed to the inheritance of the Harcourts, by the present worthy possessor, George Simon Harcourt, Esq. he having acquired it from Hugh Parkin, Esq. son-in-law of Mr. Blagrove, who held in trust, and also made it his principal residence. Among numerous benefits conferred upon Wyrardisbury and its neighbourhood by Mr. Harcourt, besides many improvements in the grounds of Ankerwycke and the adjacent village, he has ornamented the Parish Church by the gift of a fine-toned Organ, and the erection of a beautiful Monument in memory of his accomplished and most exemplary lady;—and incalculably promoted the comfort and accommodation of the inhabitants and visitors of this interesting part of the country, by that signal proof of his refined taste as well as munificence, the Suspension Bridge, hereinafter described and delineated.² The House, which at different periods has been tenanted by Mr. Crickell, Mr. Jodrell, and Lady King, is a commodious rather than an elegant Mansion, standing on low ground near the course of the Thames and a small branch of the Coln.

The grounds, interspersed with lofty trees, are charmingly disposed with every attention to its natural beauties, which consist of the softer cast of landscape. If the bold crag and deep dell be wanting, these are amply compensated by the richly enamelled meadows, and highly cultivated plain, on the banks of the Thames; while Windsor Castle bursts, in all its majesty, on the distant view.³

¹ This Gentleman resided for several years at Little Ankerwycke, previous to his purchasing the Manor of Wyrardisbury and Ankerwycke Priory in 1805; which he pulled down, and almost entirely rebuilt the present Mansion, having expended large sums of money on the estate and in the parish, of which he was an inhabitant nearly thirty years. He died 9 April 1824, æt. 70, leaving his estates to his daughters and co-heirs; one of whom intermarried with Hugh Parkin, Esq. cousin of the Rev. Charles Parkin, Rector of Lenham, Co. Kent; who married Harriet (ob. 1843), daughter of the Rev. George Dinely Goodyar, by Harriet, grand-daughter of William Gyll, Esq. of Wyrardisbury House.—[See PED. of GYLL, p. 607.]

² See page 603.

³ Hakewill's History of Windsor and Environs, p. 334.



THE YEW TREE.

A remarkably large and beautiful Yew Tree, which is one of the noblest ornaments in the grounds of Ankerwycke, (as delineated in Sturt's, Burgess's, and other Collections,) is, by admeasurement, at four feet from the ground, twenty-nine feet in girth; the diameter of the spread of the branches, seventy-eight feet; and, if solid, it would contain many loads of timber; but it is perfectly healthy, and the branches and foliage are vigorous. This extraordinary tree is supposed to have flourished there upwards of a thousand years.¹

Here were likewise many remarkably fine Plane Trees, of which the only one remaining is, at four feet from the ground, eleven feet in girth, and covers, with its spreading branches, a diameter of thirty feet, its height being eighty feet: it is computed to contain at least six loads of clear timber. There also remained, a few years since, three Willows, of the red and white or Huntingdon kind, larger than either of these, of which the trunk of one only now exists, measuring about twenty feet in circumference; a splendid ruin of its former grandeur.²

¹ There is a tradition, that King Hen. VIII. made an appointment with Anna Boleyn under this extraordinary tree; which reputed circumstance inspired the muse of William Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. who wrote the following lines in 1807 commemorative of the assumed event:—

What scenes have pass'd, since first this ancient YEW
In all the strength of youthful beauty grew!
Here patriot Barons might have musing stood,
And plann'd the Charter for their country's good;
And here, perhaps, from Runnymede retir'd,
The haughty John, with secret vengeance fir'd,
Might curse the day which saw his weakness yield
Extorted rights in yonder tented field.
Here, too, the tyrant Harry felt love's flame,
And sighing, breath'd his Anna Boleyn's name;
Beneath the shelter of this Yew tree's shade,
The royal lover woo'd the ill-starr'd maid;

And yet that neck, round which he fondly hung,
To hear the thrilling accents of her tongue;
That lovely breast, on which his head reclin'd,
Form'd to have humaniz'd his savage mind;
Were doom'd to bleed beneath the tyrant's steel,
Whose selfish heart might doat, but could not feel.
O, had the Yew its direst venom shed
Upon the cruel Henry's guilty head,
Ere England's sons, with shudd'ring grief, had seen
A slaughter'd victim in their beauteous queen.

W. T. F.

² From information kindly furnished by George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of Ankerwycke House.



Magna Charta Island in 1824

MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND,

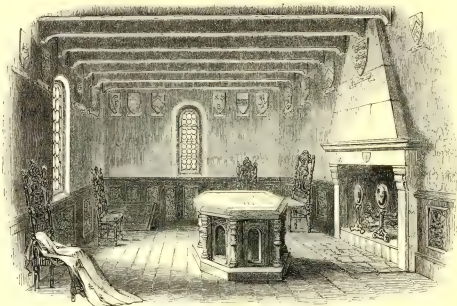
until 1834, was a narrow slip of land near the Buckinghamshire shore or ripe of the Thames, and reckoned within the Parish of Wyrardisbury, close to the demesnes of Ankerwycke, from which it is not now entirely severed, as the proprietor of the site of the Nunnery, (a modern Mansion having been built,) has filled up the channel of the river towards the western extremity of this Islet, and thus attached it to the main land,—in order to protect, not only the Island, but the spot rendered sacred to British freedom, on which, it is said (and which the oldest records all acknowledge) the famous Charter of British Liberty was signed. Runnymede is on the opposite bank; where, there can not be much doubt, in the year 1215, when the confederate Barons had gotten King John into their



Magna Charta Island in 1844

power, the terrified Monarch yielded to the demands of his subjects; who, under the pretext of securing the person of the King from the fury of the multitude, conveyed him to this part of the possessions of the Nuns of Ankerwycke, where he signed the Instrument of their deliverance from the yoke of a despotism which had become intolerable. Indeed, as if commemorative of some remarkable event, there now exist four uncommonly large walnut trees, which, from their apparent age, may be taken as cœval with that historical incident. They seem to have formed part of a circle, the exact position of which has been rendered more evident by the discovery of two others, in the bed of the river, having their roots in the bank, when the present building was erected, in 1834, to commemorate the great event therein recorded. The island contains between two and three acres.

In exploring the ruins of the Priory, as well as on Magna Charta Island and various other parts of the estate, many curious coins of different reigns have been found: and in the bed of the river or mud, one of great and undoubted antiquity was discovered, which is now in the possession of Mr. Harcourt.



Interior of Fisherman's Cottage.

The stone, called the **CHARTER STONE**, on which the signing or sealing of the written Instrument is affirmed to have been executed, was always preserved in the great hall of the old Mansion. With antiquarian enthusiasm commensurate with so remarkable an event, the present liberal proprietor of Ankerwycke-House, George Simon Harcourt, Esq. has, with appropriate taste, decorated the spot, and fitted up the cottage of a fisherman there (who has a ferry-boat for the use of visitors to the island,) with a series of coats of arms, assigned to the Barons who were in array at Runnymede on the occasion described; and the stone, which is an octagon, of about three feet in diameter, infixed in a strong frame of oak, and placed in the middle of the apartment opposite to the landing-place from the Thames, bears this inscription: "BE IT REMEMBERED, THAT ON THIS ISLAND, 25 JUNE 1215, JOHN KING OF ENGLAND SIGNED MAGNA CHARTA; AND IN THE YEAR 1834, THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED, IN COMMEMORATION OF THAT GREAT AND IMPORTANT EVENT, BY GEORGE SIMON HARCOURT, ESQ. LORD OF THIS MANOR, AND THEN HIGH SHERIFF OF THIS COUNTY."

There is nothing very remarkable on the Island besides the waterman's cottage, which is chiefly of stone and flints; but the view of the well-wooded bank of the Thames on the Berkshire side, and particularly of Cowper's Hill, nearly opposite, greatly heightens the interest of the scene.



WYRARDISBURY SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

The necessity of improving the communication between Staines and Slough had long been felt: whilst the changes effected in this part of the country by the formation of the Great Western Railroad, and the immense increase of the number of travellers passing in all directions through this vicinity;—with the great inconvenience experienced from the overflowing of the water of the River Thames, and the interruption of intercourse during the winter months, which prevented persons residing in distant parts of the parish from attending divine service at the Church of Wyrardisbury, or their Market-Town of Staines, unless conveyed thither by boats, or travelling by a long and circuitous course, the roads being, for six weeks at a time, more than three feet under water, and impassable, except by boats,—rendered an improved mode of communication absolutely necessary. The funds, however, requisite for such an undertaking not being obtained, it was most generously resolved by George Simon Harcourt, Esq. of Ankerwycke House, Co. Bucks, and Purnish, Co. Surrey, (being his Manor within the Royal Manor of Egham, on the opposite bank of the Thames, on which the Mansion of Cowper's Hill is erected,) to construct, on a higher level, and to raise where necessary, a new line of road throughout the entire parish, which should be at all times secure and free from flood; Mr. Harcourt giving the land required, and advancing the funds, in order to induce, encourage, and assist the unanimous exertions of the inhabitants in so useful an undertaking.

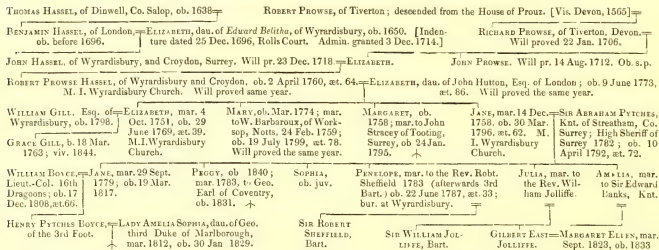
In August 1832, a Bridge for foot passengers, ninety feet long and four feet wide, was built by voluntary subscription of the inhabitants: but, being of very little use in time of flood, it was removed by the Trustees of certain lands left (by whom it is not now known) for the repair of bridges in this

¹ In laying the foundation of the piers of the Bridge, the workmen, digging through a stratum of peat immediately above the gravel on which the piers are erected, discovered several horse-shoes, which, from their antique form, appeared of at least as early a date as the reign of Hen. VI.; but nothing was found at all elucidatory of the period of their formation, or whether they had been originally buried in the peat, or lost on the road beneath it; it having been conjectured, that in this place was an ancient ford for crossing the river; but there are no authentic documents in proof of the fact, however probable. Notwithstanding the great length of time in which they must have remained so deposited, the hammer-marks of the smith were quite perfect; from which circumstance it has been inferred, that peat does not produce the like oxidizing effect upon iron which is common in other soils.

parish, together with other lands for the repairs of the Church, producing an income of about 30*l*. per annum, and now appropriated, having been enlarged, to another part. In 1842, the present elegant and ingeniously-constructed fabric, the gift of George Simon Harcourt, Esq. Lord of the Manor, who built it at his sole expence, was erected by Mr. Dredge, Civil Engineer, of Bath, on a much improved and entirely original plan, of which he has the merit of being the inventor and patentee. The new Bridge, which is 200 feet long and seventeen feet wide, having for its centre span 100 feet, was erected in the short space of one month from the laying of the foundation-stone of the first pier; and the road over it being elevated several feet above the highest rise of the water, a dry and commodious passage has been formed, uninterrupted by the greatest floods.¹

PEDIGREE of HASSEL, of WYRARDISBURY.

Arms: Vert. in pale three snakes Arg. *Hassel.* S. three lions rampant Arg. *Prowse.*



¹ The following particulars will elucidate the construction of Mr. Dredge's new Bridge:—The piers on which the cast-iron pillars rest, which support the chains of the road-way, are of brick-work. The pillars, each ten feet high, are made of round bar-iron in links, each 7-8ths of an inch in diameter; of these links there are eight, each eight inches long, lying side by side on the pillars, all the rest being seven feet nine inches in length. The sectional area of the chain diminishes regularly from the base, or that part which rests on the pillars, to the centre, one bar or link being reduced at each joint, so that, at the centre, the section of the chains is reduced to a single bar. The road-way is attached to the main chains by rods placed obliquely with the horizon, and connected at their lower ends to a beam of wrought-iron, five inches in depth and three-fourths of an inch thick, and extends from pier to pier, there being two of these beams running parallel seventeen feet apart, one on each side of the bridge, to which the oblique rods dependent from the two main chains are respectively attached. Transversely with the road-way, or at right angles with and between these two beams, joists of wrought iron are connected by castings to the long beam, each four inches deep by three-fourths of an inch thick, and seventeen feet long (which is equal to the width of the road-way), placed at about two feet two inches apart throughout the whole length of the Bridge, all curved upwards, and thus presenting a convexity on the road-way of about three inches; these joints being strengthened by trusses and props of wrought-iron, four inches deep by three-fourths of an inch thick, parallel to the beams. The railing consists of cast-iron upright standards attached to every third joist, with round wrought-iron bars, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, passing parallel through them. To make good the moorings of the Bridge, the chains in the rear of the pillars are constructed in precisely the same manner as over the stream; but the oblique rods connected with the beams of the platform are in the rear, and, though attached to the chains in the same manner, are carried some feet below the surface of the road, and fixed in the stones. The weight of the iron in the Bridge is nearly fourteen tons, and the timber-planking of the road-way, containing about four hundred and twenty-five cubic feet, seven tons. The strength for transit is estimated at eighty-five tons, which, as the superficial area of the platform is 1700 feet, is about one cwt. per square foot, it is not likely that the Bridge will ever be loaded to this extent.

WYRARDISBURY-HOUSE,¹ originally the Rectory, stands on the glebe held by the present proprietor as parcel of the Rectory, and was the residence of Elizabeth, widow of Benj. Hassel, Esq. who purchased property in Wyrardisbury, by Indenture 25 Dec. 1696, of Edward Belitha, Esq. of Kingston. She afterwards became lessee of the ecclesiastical lands belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor; and, at her decease in 1714, her estate descended to her son and heir, John Hassel, Esq. of Croydon, who bought lands, house, &c. in Wyrardisbury, Jan. 1696; and dying in 1718, bequeathed it to his son and heir, Robert Prowse Hassel, Esq. By his Will, dated 27 Oct. 1759, he directed all his "freehold and copyhold messuages" in or near Wyrardisbury, to be disposed of, and equally divided between his four daughters and co-heirs; the eldest of whom married William Gyll, Esq. of Maidstone, Kent; and the latter, succeeding to his own purparty or share of the estate, purchased the interests of the remaining co-heirs, and resided in Wyrardisbury House. He greatly augmented his possessions, by the purchase of the Ferry conducting to Old Windsor (which comprises a Right of Fishery in the Thames); Yeoveny Hall, with its Manor; and the Manors of Hillingdon and Drayton, Co. Middlesex. In 1785, he also purchased of Chr. Tower, Esq. of Huntsmore Lodge, for 3150*l*. Remingtons and Cow Manors, the Ferry House, Lands in Datchet and Langley Marsh; a Close, and the Right of Water from Fleet Ditch above Welly-House, with certain osier lands, and the Ferry. In 1797, he bought property called Sill's Farm; and, dying in 1798, his estate came to his only surviving son, Capt. William Gyll, for life; and then to his grandson, Brooke Hamilton Gyll, Esq. of Wyrardisbury-House, to whom the parish is indebted for many acts of liberality.²

William Gyll, Esq. was a Merchant, and in 1781 was Sheriff of the City of London; became Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, to which he very liberally contributed, the Grammar School having been built, in 1793, under his superintendence; and the College at Hertford, also connected with that establishment, was repaired at his expence. A native of Maidstone, which he endowed, as appears by the list of benefactors there, and the youngest son of his father, William Gyll, Esq. of Boxley, (descended from the ancient family of that name long resident at Wyddial, Herts, a cadet branch of which settled in Kent,) he early became associated in business with his relative, James Brooke, Esq. of Lewisham, Kent, High Sheriff of that County in 1731. His character was highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens, having filled various offices of trust and honour during a protracted life; and, in 1788, he was elected to fill the Civic Chair. During his Mayoralty, he had the honour of attending King Geo. III. to St. Paul's Cathedral, when his Majesty went in state, to return thanks to Almighty God, on his Majesty's recovery from the mental affliction under which he had long laboured.³ Having attained his 75th year, he died, honoured and lamented by all who knew him, and justly venerated by his own family, whom he had zealously instructed in virtue and religion. He was buried in the family-vault in Wyrardisbury Chancel; and whilst a handsome monument consecrates his memory, his character may be transmitted as among the best heir-looms to his posterity. His bequests were both numerous and well chosen; and amongst them, this parish largely shared in his bounty.⁴ The Church also owes its beautiful stained glass window to his descendant.

¹ A Picture of which, taken in 1724, is now in the possession of Brooke Hamilton Gyll, Esq.

² Her Majesty was pleased, by Gazette dated 17 Dec. 1844, to permit the family of Gyll of Wyrardisbury, to resume the ancient orthography of their name.

³ On this occasion, the Lord Mayor, in the insignia of his office, met the King at Temple Bar; and, surrendering the City Sword into his Majesty's hands, the King was pleased to return it, with the following words:—"My Lord, the Sword can not be in better hands;—I hope your Lordship is well." It was currently reported in the Newspapers of the time (18 and 23 April 1789,) that the Lord Mayor was to have been created a Baronet, and that his Patent, already prepared, was to have been announced in the Gazette immediately; but the proffered advancement was declined: and subsequently, when it was about to be granted to his son, Capt. William Gyll, (who had, in 1803, at his own expence, raised two troops of Cavalry, on occasion of the threatened invasion,) he unfortunately died suddenly, and the expected honour has not since been conferred. The Lord Mayor, during the first half-year of his office, had the honour of attending the King thrice.

⁴ There is a very fine mezzotint Portrait of William Gyll, Esq. from a picture by Miller, executed by Townley.

[illegible]

PLACE FARM,

was the original Manor House, called the *site of the Manor*, formerly the property of the Crown, to which it was annexed as of the Honour of Windsor; and seems, early in the 16th century, to have been leased by Sir Walter Stonor, Knt. of Stonor, Oxon, whose only son, John, was interred in the chancel of the church in 1512. By Deed dated 20 March 1542, (34 Henry VIII.) the site of the Manor of Wyrardisbury, with certain demesnes, park, &c. with Queen's Meade, *alias* New Meade, (excepting woods and wards, &c. formerly parcel of the possessions of Joane, Queen of England,) were leased for twenty-one years to Sir Walter Stonor, Knt. paying yearly 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; which at his decease, in 1550, came to his daughter, Dame Elizabeth, then married to Sir Philip Hoby, Knt. and formerly wife of Walter Walshe, Esq. This lady probably retained these lands and the Manor-House, until the expiration of her father's lease, in 1563, as she was buried in the chancel of the Church in 1560; and her son, Walter Walshe, was consigned to the same tomb the following year. The reversion of this estate was granted by Patent, 23 March 1544, to Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. and his heirs and assigns, for thirty years, beginning in 1563, at the same rent and with the same clauses of exception as his predecessor, in consideration of a surrender made by the said Sir Thomas, to the Queen, of 31*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* due to him for services done whilst Ambassador in France; on which occasion he probably obtained the services of his brother George.¹ The aforesaid lease recites the Royal grant to Sir Walter Stonor, and binds both the lessees in the same covenants.

By another Deed, dated 20 Feb. 1574, the previous ones being recapitulated, the Queen granted to Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. her Principal Secretary, a further extension of his original lease of the lands described, and of the site of the Manor of Wyrardisbury, for 30 years more, commencing on Michaelmas day 1593. At the death of Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. in 1577, his brother George continued possessor of these lands till he died in 1584.² His son and heir, Sir William Smith, Knt. succeeding, he renewed the lease by Patent from King James I. bearing date 21 March 1605, with the identical covenants and contingencies, for 40 years longer, beginning at the year of the patent. In 1626, this lease passed, with that of the Manor of Ankerwycke and other property in Wyrardisbury, Remyngams, Cow, &c. by entail, to his son and heir, Sir William Smith, Knt. Soon after, the Crown having borrowed money of the City of London, the loans were repaid by divers grants of land. It appears by Deed dated 14 June 1628, *inter alia*, that the site of the Manor of Wyrardisbury, with Queen's Meade, &c. were granted in fee to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, and others, Citizens, and trustees for the City of London, in consideration of the sum of 12,496*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; a clause being therein introduced, excepting what had been demised to Sir William Smith, Knt. The City of London disposed of this property again, 28 June 1631, to William Trumbull, Esq. of Easthampted, Berks, George Clay, Esq. of London, and others,—hence it became subdivided, and was purchased by various individuals. But Sir William Smith's heir, Edward, an infant at the taking of his father's Inquisition *post mort.* 12 April 1632, succeeded to all the Wyrardisbury property; and dying issueless in 1651, it devolved on his uncle, afterwards Sir Thomas Smith, Bart. of Hill Hall and Horham Hall, Essex. He sold the Manors of Remyngams and Cow, with Place Farm and its contingencies, the islets in the Thames, &c. to Richard Hale, Citizen of London, for 1960*l.* by Deed dated 11 Feb. 1651. The family of Smijth retained the leased lands, and the Manors aforesaid, almost as long as that of the Priory and the Manor of Ankerwycke. The last purchaser joined with his son, Dr. Richard Hale, to convey them by fine (Trin. 1672,) to Robert Baker; but they returned

¹ In the book of the Auditors' Declarations of Issues, (Rolls Office 2 Edw. VI.) is the following entry,—“To George Smith, for his charges going and coming in post with letters from Mr. Secretary Smith, and the Commissioners for the Regent of Flanders, 10*l.*”

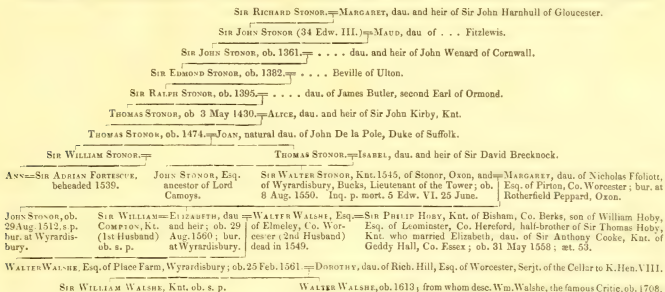
² See ANKERWYCKE, p. 595.

to the latter, as he, by Will, in 1727, bequeathed the same Manors and Lands to his nephew Thomas, second son of Chistopher Tower, Esq. of Huntsmore Lodge, Bucks; who had married his sister Elizabeth. This Thomas, purchased Weald Hall, in Essex; and bequeathed that mansion and his estates there, with those in Wyrardisbury, to his nephew, Christopher Tower, Esq.; from whom the latter property was bought 21 Oct. 1785, by William Gyll, Esq. of Wyrardisbury House.

Place Farm still exhibits, among other proofs of its antiquity, the armorial bearings of the house of Stonor, in stained glass; and in the precincts there are extensive ruins, with some very noble walnut trees, of great dimensions and altitude, the property of Brooke Hamilton Gyll, Esq. who is also Lord of the Manors of Remyngthams and Cow, which extend over parts of Wyrardisbury, Langley Marish, Datchet, and Old Windsor. It is also probable that the islands in the river Thames, held with Place Farm, became originally parcel of that property in right of these Manors.

PEDIGREE OF STONOR, HOBY, AND WALSH.

Arms of Stonor: Az. two bars dancetté Or. a chief of the Last. *Arg.* three fusils in fess Gu. *Hoby.* *Arg.* a fess between three martlets S. *Walshe.*



ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

At the time of the Conqueror's Survey, Wyrardisbury was included with Langley-Marish, to which it is still appendant as far as relates to the Church.

The Impropriation afterwards belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucester, and was exchanged with King Edw. III. by whom it was given to the foundation of his Chapel of St. George at Windsor in 1349; at which time it was held by lease, under the Abbey of Gloucester, by Ralph Goodyear, having been previously in the hands of Richard Fitz-Water, or Walter. In 1564, it was demised to Walter Prune; in 1621, to Sir Dudley Carleton; was afterwards alienated; and in 1629, renewed, first, to John Whistler; and, secondly, to John Sharowe. Subsequently, it was renewed in the names of . . . Buckingham; of John Topham in 1679; of Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hassel, Esq. in 1700; and in 1757, or 1764, of William Gyll, Esq. of London, in whose family it still continues.

There is another Manor within this parish, styled the Manor of the Rectory of Wyrardisbury; of which the Dean and Canons of Windsor are the Impropriators, and also Lords of the Manor of the Rectory; but Mr. Gyll is Lay Impropriator and Lay Rector of the great tithes under the Dean and Canons, who reserve in their own hands the patronage of the Vicarage, and also their Manor of the Rectory, which is recognised and noticed in the Commissioners' award in the enclosure of the parish.

RECTORS.

Robert de Burnell, Archdeacon of Buckingham, resigned 1219. On his cession,

Martin de Patteshall was presented in 1219, by the Abbat and Convent of Gloucester.

William de Hereford, presented 1219.

Silvester de Anaqn, presented 1230.

Robert Holbeche was presented by the same Convent 1234, Robert de Montfichet renouncing his claim.

Robert de Gloucester resigned about 1299.

Robert le Wyse, Subdeacon, was presented 30 Nov. 1300. *Ingeland de Warle*, presented in 1312.

John de Staunton, presented 3 Dec. 1323.

John de Shareshall exchanged for the Precentorship of Exeter, with

Adam Murimouth, 1 Sept. 1334.

John de Melton was presented by the King, and confirmed Rector 6 July 1347. [The Rectory was appropriated in 1349, and made a Vicarage.]

VICARS.

William de Ashly was presented by the Custos and College of Windsor, 1 Feb. 1349.

John Smart resigned 1424.

Robert Steppingley was admitted 12 Dec. 1424.

Robert Holbech occurs Vicar 1432.

Richard, or *Robert Chapell* resigned, and

William English was presented 28 Jan. 1441.

Walter Beseley resigned, and was succeeded by

John Veysy, presented 28 Feb. 1457.

Richard Weston resigned, and

John Norton was pres. 4 Nov. 1462. He died, and

Richard Leving was pres. 23 June 1464, but resigning,

John Cokson was pres. 30 June 1466. At his death,

Thomas Dixon was pres. 12 Oct. 1476. He died; and

John Burton was pres. 29 Oct. 1479. He resigned to

Nicholas Rewys, pres. 23 June 1483; who also resigned.

Peter Boyle was presented 16 Feb. 1485.

Robert Long resigned 1490.

William Harryson was presented 15 May 1490.

Hugh Livesay resigned 1497.

William Duston was presented 17 Feb. 1497, by Southwark Convent.

William Hand was presented 16 March 1520.

Henry Woodward was presented 21 Nov. 1529.

Richard Palmer was presented 4 July 1548; but, neglecting to pay his Tenths,

Thomas Blackwood was presented 17 June 1552.

Thomas Clement was presented 14 Nov. 1561.

Peter Walthowe succeeded 1564. He died; and

John Whitnall was presented 21 June 1580.

George Eyles succeeded about 1582.

Ellis Beverley was presented in 1626. He was afterwards Rector of Quainton, and is buried there.

James Scrimshaw succeeded in 1630.¹

Adam Dominique succeeded in 1640. He resigned.

John Dutton was presented 2 June 1642.

Richard Bachelour was inducted 31 Aug. 1645.

Robert Temple, A.M. was inducted 19 Nov. 1647.

William Reeve was inducted 1656.

William Black was inducted 4 June, 1661.

James de Ailson, or *Dallion*, or *Dallian*, was presented 4 Oct. 1667. He was deprived, or quitted it, on account of not taking the oaths, &c.; but occurs Vicar in 1669.

John Conradus Wernaldy was presented 8 Nov. 1690, by the Bishop, on lapse. At his decease,

John Amy was instituted 16 Dec. 1724, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Richard Blacon, A.M. was inducted 21 May 1757.

Richard Wilmot, A.M. was inducted 28 Jan. 1758.

Fretwell Vandernan, A.M. was inducted 29 July 1763.

William Clarke, A.M. was presented 20 April 1803; and, on his decease,

Thomas Weldon Champnes, A.M. was presented 19 Feb. 1821, to the "Vicariate of Langley-cum-Wyrdisbury."² He was the nephew of the Rev. T. Champnes, Prebendary of Westminster, Windsor, and St. Paul's; Vicar of St. Pancras; Lecturer of St. Bride's, Fleet-Street; and a Reader at Christ Church, Newgate-Street, London.³ He resigned in favour of

Richard Webb, who, 23 April 1829, was succeeded by

Charles Champnes, the present Vicar; who is also Rector of St. George's, Botolph Lane, London.

¹ He had a dispensation from Archbishop Laud, 1 April 1639, that "whereas he and his wife and family had, during the last nine years, resided at his Vicarage-House at *Wraisbury*, situated on the Banks of the Thames, in an unhealthy and swampy soil, to the loss of their health, he begged to remove to Langley, more peopled, and three miles from *Wraisbury*."

² Hence it appears that the name of Langley has been some times made to precede Wyrdisbury in the presentation.

³ George Adolphus Hopkins, Licensed Curate of Wyrdisbury during at least part of the incumbency of Mr. Champnes, was appointed in May 1835 to be Under-Master of Stroud School, in Egham. The Rev. James Philips, styled Lecturer of Wyrdisbury, died at Datchett 4 June 1825. He had been of University College, Oxon; A.M. in 1797.







Entrance Porch to Wyrardisbury Church-Yard

THE CHURCH

is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and north aisle, the south aisle (probably correspondent with it) having been long taken down. The principal entrance is under a porch on the south side. The windows are irregular, and have mullions and tracery variously disposed.

The chancel of the church is small, but neatly kept; and contains several handsome mural monuments of the Gyll and Hassel families. The east window is a simple and good specimen of its period, which is that of Decorated Gothic architecture. It is a triplet, and has three quarterfoils in the head, with four other small openings; all of which have lately been filled with beautiful stained glass.¹ In the three quarterfoils above, the uppermost has in it, a cross of ancient ruby glass, probably coeval with the building; one other quarterfoil has the crown of thorns, and the third has the sacramental cup, all surrounded with scrollages and borders. The three large lights are filled with a very elegant mosaic and scrollage pattern, similar to a window once in a Church at Cologne on the Rhine. In the centre are inserted the armorial ensigns of *Gyll* quartering *Flemyng*, and impaling those of *Bowyer Smijth*; the two side lights bearing the crests of *Gyll* and *Flemyng*. These stained glass windows are the gift of Gordon Willoughby James Gyll, Esq.

Between the chancel and nave is a pointed arch, over which, on the west side, are the Royal Arms; and at the west end of the nave is an open gallery. A new Organ, presented by George Simon Harcourt, Esq. (then one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Buckingham,) was placed in this gallery in 1839, on the day of a Confirmation held here by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; the gallery and organ-loft having been repaired, and considerably enlarged to accommodate a choir, by Jessy Harcourt, of Ankerwycke, his wife.²

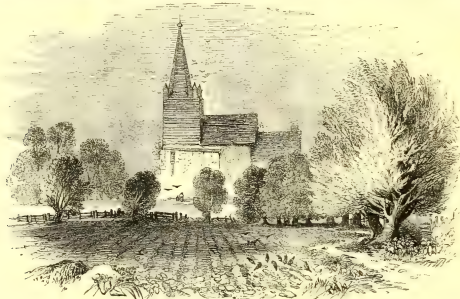
¹ From the Establishment of Messrs. Ward & Nixon, Frith Street, Soho.

² The principal families resident in this secluded village seem to have very laudably vied with each other in contributing to the decoration of the Church, and thus afford to every admirer of these interesting repositories of the sacred remains of our departed ancestors and friends, an example worthy of general imitation; whilst, in too many modern instances, there seems to be a disposition to undervalue those truly pious sentiments, which were formerly cultivated amongst the inhabitants of England, and which have been celebrated by some of our sublimest Poets.

The Font is large, circular, plain, and columnar, standing on a square plinth, under one of the western arches, between the nave and aisle, which arches are supported by massive square piers. In the Tower are five bells. Over the Communion-table was an ornament, painted by John Hassel, Esq. lay-impropriator of this parish, who as an amateur excelled in this graceful and scientific art.

There is likewise a grey stone, inlaid with brass figures of a Gentleman and a Lady; above the head of the latter, is a shield, with a chevron between three eagles displayed; the arms over the gentleman are hidden by the floor of a pew, together with the inscription, and the whole of the effigy of the lady.¹

In the very long description of relics here, temp. Ric. II. nothing can be discovered which might even lead to a conjecture that any article had belonged to the famous Shrine of Sir John Shorne.²



Wyrdisbury Church.

On the north side of the chancel, which is small but lofty, on a brass plate affixed to a sepulchral slab, is the effigy of a man in a close gown, wearing a low cap; below the figure, these words:

Here lyeth John Stonor the sone of Walter Stonor, Squyer, that departed this worlde y^r xxix. day of August in the yere of our lorde M^cccxli.

On a slab in the pavement, on the north side of the chancel, are three escutcheons of arms, viz.:

1. Quarterly 1 and 4, a fess between six martlets. 2 and 3, a chevron between three roses. 2. Party per fess and pale, of nine coats. 1. Quarterly 1 and 4, a fess between six martlets. 2 and 3, a chevron between three roses. 2. Two bars indented; in chief 3. Three roses. 4. On a bend three mullets pierced. 5. Six lioncels ramp. on a canton, a mullet. 6. A fess charged with an annulet, between three leopards' faces. 7. A chevron between three lions' gambes erased. 8. A fess chequè. 9. Two bars gemelles, impaling a saltire Vaire between four mullets. 3. The last described coat, impaling a saltire Vaire between four mullets.

¹ Steele mentions a beautiful pew of right wainscot on the south side, appropriated to the sole use of Mr. Leigh (Lee) of Ankerwycke, over which was a large hatchment of arms, Gu. a fess counter compeny Or. and Az. between ten billets of the Second. 4, 3, 2, 1, quartering Az. a cinquefoil within a bordure, engrailed Erm. Crest: on a Torse Arg. and Gu. a squirrel Proper, browsing on a branch of hazel, Vert. fructed Or. The pew here mentioned now exists: it has moulded panels with the upper compartments, very richly carved; the foliage is in the style of Grindling Gibbons, the eminent carver in wood (ob. 1721,) and about the middle of the seventeenth century.

² See NORTH MARSTON, vol. i. p. 343, et seq.

Below, is the following inscription :

Here lyeth buried Dame Elizabeth Hobby, daughter and heire to S^r Walter Stonor of Stonor in y^e County of Oxon. Knight, sometime wife to Walter Walsh of Elmeley, in the Countie of Worcester, Esquier, Sarvant to King Henry the viijth of his privy Chamber, whiche dame Elizabeth dyed the xxv. day of August A^o Dni Mdlx. : Also here lyeth buried Walter Walsh late of this parishe of Wyrardisbury, in y^e Countie of Bucks, Esquier, sone & heire to the said Walter Walsh and dame Elizabeth, which Walter the sone dyed the xxv. day of February in the yere of oure lorde God Mcccclxi.

There was formerly in the chancel, an old slab thus inscribed :

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Gould, Esq. Sarvant of King Charles II. son of Alexander Gould, Esq. of Wyrardisbury: died 25 Dec. 1680, aged 69.

On the north side of the chancel, over the altar, is a large monument, consisting of a sarcophagus of alabaster, with an urn beautifully carved in relief, leaves, tendrils, &c.

Arms : Erm. two chevrons, one S. the other Az. between three mullets in pale, of the Last. *Paxton* impaling *Gill*.

Sacred to the Memory of Harriet Paxton, widow of Archibald Paxton, Esq. of Watford, in Herts, and daughter of William Gill, Esq. of this parish; who, during the period of a few years, having fulfilled the duties of a long life, and having held out an eminent example to others, as a Daughter, as a Sister, as a Wife, and as a Parent, left her sorrowing Relations and her disconsolate Husband to deplore her irreparable loss. She died on the xth day of November MDCXCIV. in the xxxiii^d year of her age.

On another mural monument :

In Memory of William, son of George Gyll, Esq. who died 10 Aug. 1754, aged 68. Also his son, William Gyll, Esq. of this parish, died 17 Mar. 1798, aged 74, of the family of Gyll of Wyddial, Herts. Also Mary, wife of William Gill, Esq. daughter of John Broome, Esq. of Ludlow, Salop, died 11 Mar. 1820, aged 88.

Arms : S. two chevrons Arg. each charged with three mullets of the First; in base a cinquefoil Arg.; on a

canton Or. a lion passant guard. Gu. ; impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Vert. three snakes in pale, Arg. 2 and 3, S. on a chevron Or. three green leaves slipped. *Crest* : A demi-eagle, his wings displayed Az. fretté Or. beaked of the Last. *Gill* impaling *Hassel* and *Broome*.

On a very handsome monument of marble, with a figure of Faith bending over a column :

Sacred to the Memory of the Right Hon. Hamilton Fleming, Earl of Wigtoun, who departed this life 13 June 1809, æt. 64. Also of the Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Wigtoun, his wife, who died 31 Jan. 1797, æt. 47. Also of the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Gill, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wigtoun, who died 6 Nov. 1813, in her 31st year. Also, Bellenden Charles Gill, son of Capt. William and Lady Harriet Gill, whose decease took place 24 Sept. 1822, æt. 24. This Monument is erected by their descendants, as a token of their unfeigned affection.

Arms of Fleming : Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. a chevron within a double tressure, fleury and counter-fleury, Gu. *Fleming*. 3. Az. three cinquefoils Arg. *Frazer*. *Crest* : A goat's head erased Arg. armed Or. *Supporters* : Two stags Proper, attired and unguled Or. each gorged with a collar Az. charged with three cinquefoils Arg. *Motto* : "Let deeds show."

On another mural monument, with a very elegant marble figure in relief, of Hope resting on an anchor, and holding a shield :

Arms : S. two chevrons Arg. each charged with three mullets of the Field; in base, a cinquefoil Arg.; in dexter chief, on a canton Or.; a lion passant guard. Gu.; impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. Within a tressure fleury counterfleury Gu. a chevron of the Last. 2 and 3 Az. six mullets Arg. 3 and 3. *Crest* : An eagle's head Az. between two wings erect Or. fretté Vert. *Motto* : *Virtutis gloria merces*.

Sacred to the Memory of William Gill, Esq. First Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Captain in H. M. 2nd Life Guards, and son of William Gill, Esq. who departed this life February 16th 1806, in the 31st year of his age, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with exemplary piety and resignation. This Monument is erected by his Widow, as a small token of the respect and affection she bore him through life, and of her regret for his death.

Arms : *Gill* impaling *Fleming* and *Frazer* quarterly.

On a neat mural tablet on the south side of the chancel, near the last described, with the arms of *Gill* impaling *Richardson* :

Sacred to the Memory of Maria Jane, the much beloved and affectionate wife of Brooke Hamilton Gill, Esq. of this Parish, daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. Accountant-General of the Hon. East India Company, by the Right Honourable Elizabeth Dowager Countess of Winterton, his second wife: Born xii.th May 1794; married 3 May 1821; and alas! prematurely died 21 July following, aged 27 years.

“When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor when he cried, the needy also, and him that had no helper. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.”—Job, xxix. 11, 12, 13.

On a mural tablet on the south side of the chancel, over the altar:

SACRED TO CONJUGAL AND MATERNAL AFFECTION.

This Marble is inscribed in memory of a tenderly beloved child, Sophia Pitches, third daughter of S^r Abraham Pitches of Streatham, in the County of Surrey, Kn^t. and Dame Jane his wife, daughter of Robert Prowse Hassel, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, who, with her other relations, are interred in a vault under the Communion-table; born Sept^r 3^d 1761; died July 4th 1774.

Also in Memory of a dear and ever beloved child, PENELOPE, wife of the Rev^d Robert Sheffield, fourth daughter of the above-named Abraham and Jane; born 12th Jan^y 1764; died 22 June 1787.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Hon^{ble} Emily Elizabeth Coventry, daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Deerhurst, and the Right Honourable Peggy his wife, second daughter of the above-mentioned Abraham and Jane; died March 17th 1789, aged xxviii. years.

To these great and severe losses has his affectionate wife to add, with deepest grief, that of her beloved husband, Sir Abraham Pitches, a sincere Friend, kind Father, and affectionate Husband. He closed a life of strict rectitude on the 10th April 1792, aged 72, in the full hope of resurrection to a glorious immortality, the promised reward of our blessed Lord and Saviour to the just made perfect.

Dame Jane Pitches, ob. 30 March 1796, æt. 62.

Four surviving daughters, lamenting the loss of so excellent a Parent, from filial affection and gratitude, inscribe this small tablet of their duty to her beloved Memory.

On another, with the arms of *Gill*, impaling *Hassel* and *Prowse* quarterly:

In Memory of Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Robert

Prowse Hassel, Esq. wife of William Gill, Esq. of this parish; ob. June 9th 1769, æt. 39; left issue, one son and six daughters.

Long in affliction's thorny path she trod,
Supported by just confidence in God;
Her life in every act of duty spent,
Virtuous, sincere, faithful, benevolent:
To sure reward the last great day shall raise
Her sleeping dust, and join the saints in praise.

Elizabeth Gill, ob. Nov. 28, 1776, æt. 24.

Frances Gill, ob. Jan. 26, 1785, æt. 24.

Robert Hutton Gill, ob. Oct. 28, 1792, æt. 34.

On another:

To the Memory of Robert Prowse Hassel, Esq.; died April 2, 1760, aged 64;

John Hutton, Esq. died Feb^y 14, 1764, aged 70; and Elizabeth Hassel, died June 9, 1773, aged 80.

This mark of esteem and affection is testified by William Gill, 1785.

On a handsome mural monument, surmounted with an urn, and at its base, the arms of *Gyll* quartering *Fleming*, impaling *Murray & Frazer*:

In the Vault beneath repose the Remains of Hamilton Gyll, Esq. of Shenley Lodge and Salisbury Hall, Co. Herts, who died 21st February, 1844, aged 39; son of Capt. William and Lady Harriet Gyll, of Wyrardisbury House. He has left to deplore his loss, two sons and his widow, Frances Caroline, (who, during a protracted illness, attended him with exemplary affection) daughter and coheir of Sir John Murray, 11th Bart.; descended from Sir David Murray, Knt. of Stanhope, Co. Peebles, Scotland, by the Lady Lilius Fleming, daughter of John sixth Lord Fleming, and first Earl of Wigtoun.

On another mural tablet:

Arms: Or. a chevron Az. charged with cross crosslets fitchè Arg. between three greyhounds courant S.; impaling the arms of *Gill*.

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Wright, Esq. Alderman of the City of London, who died ixth Sept. MDCCCLXXXIV. aged LXXV. A truly humble and pious Christian; a faithful and affectionate Husband; a most tender and indulgent Father; a sincere and generous Friend; a very good and kind Master; and a worthy and benevolent Member of Society.

On another:

In Memory of Ann Wright, widow of the late Thomas Wright, Esq. Alderman of the City of London, who died May 4th 1809, aged 82 years.

Also, M^{rs}. Elizabeth Kincaid, died 21st October 1800, aged 82:— Daughters of William Gill, Esq. of Maidstone, Kent.

“The memory of the just is precious. Thy prayers and thine alms are come up in memorial before me.”

On another :

In Memory of M^{rs}. Ann Willes, daughter of Alderman Wright, died 27th October 1817, aged 68.

On an achievement :

Arms of *Gyll*, impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Vert, three eels, in pale Arg.; 2 and 3, Az.; on a chevron Or. three green leaves slipped. *Motto* : *Resurgam*.

On another :

Wright impaling *Gill*. *Motto* : *Resurgam*. *Crest* : A buck's head Gu. powdered with Bezants, and attired Or.

On another :

Arms : S. two chevrons Arg. each charged with three mullets S.; on a canton Or. a lion passant gardant Gu. impaling Erm.; on a chief Az. three lions' heads erased Arg. langued Gu. *Richardson*.

Gyll impaling *Broome*. S. a chevron Or. charged with three broom twigs Vert.

In the chancel is a very elegant small marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, thus inscribed :

William Wentworth Deschamps, Esq., who died 27 Dec^r. 1830, æt. 56; also of Lieu^t. Henry Pryce Deschamps, R.N., third son of the above, who died at the Island of Ascension, 8 Feb. 1838, æt. 35. Also, Frances Ann, wife of W. W. Deschamps, ob. 16th Oct. 1840, æt. 68.

On an achievement :

Arms : S. two chevrons Arg. each charged with three mullets S. In a dexter canton, Or. a lion passant Gu. *Gyll*. In base, a cinquefoil Gu. impaling quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron within a bordure compone Gu. 2 and 3, Az. six mullets in fess Or. *Fleming*. *Motto* : *Virtutis gloria merces*.

On slabs in the floor of the nave :

Richard Bennet died the 1st of May 1733, aged . . .

Here lieth the body of Mary Gibbons, wife of Henry Gibbons of this parish. She dyed y^e 8th of May 1687, aged 35 years.

Here also lieth the body of Henry Gibbons, son of Henry Gibbons of this parish. Hee was Husband to y^e deceased Mary Gibbons. Hee died y^e 3^d of July 1687, aged 50 years.

Several old sepulchral slabs have been despoiled of their brasses.

In the north aisle :

Underneath this stone is interred the body of Mr. Robert Style, late of this parish, who departed this life June the 28th 1786, aged 68 years.

Also M^{rs} Martha Style, wife of the above, who died December 10th 1815, aged 89 years.

At the west end of the north aisle :

Here lieth interred y^e body of Ellis Trippick, who departed this life February y^e 20th 1710, aged 49 years.

Here also lieth the body of Martha Sayer, widow of James Sayer of Staines. She was also wife to the above-mentioned Ellis Trippick of this parish. She departed this life May y^e 6th 1727, aged 61 years.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Ellis Trippick, late of this parish, Yeoman, who died August y^e 10th 1752, aged 57 years.

On a mural tablet in the north aisle :

This Monument is erected by a disconsolate widow, to the Memory of Isaac Holmes, of Ely Place, London, who died the 27th of January 1793, aged 39, and is buried in a vault near this spot.

In the same place lie the bodies of four of his children, viz. :

William Style Holmes, died 23 Oct. 1786, aged 2 mo.

Mary Ann Holmes, died 17 Nov. 1790, aged 5 y. 9 mo.

Harriot Holmes, died 26 Feb. 1791, aged 6 mo.

Carolus Holmes, died 21 Nov. 1792, aged 5 mo.

On a black marble in the pavement of the east end of the north aisle :

In certain hope that Day to see

Wherein the dead shall raised be.

Catherine, the wife of M^r Francis Bowry (of this parish of Wyrardisbury), departed this life the 20th day of January A^o Dni 1692-3, in the 49th year of his age.

She was pious, modest, meek & good indeed,

Courteous to all, helpfull to those in need;

A careful Mother, a most loving Wife;

Calme was the End of this her well-spent life:

Her body here in grave compassed is,

Her soul now rests with Christ, in endless bliss.

In like manner the above named Mr. Francis Bowry departed this Life the 5th day of September 1726, in the 77th year of his age, and is here also interred.

Death that the Wife from the Husband kept of late,

Hath thus now joynd them in another state,

Where the dear body from its blest soul must sever

Till Christ comes—Then they must unite for ever.

On the north side of the nave, on a tablet of marble:

In Memory of John Simon Harcourt, Esq. who departed this life the 21st February 1810, aged 37 years (eldest son of John Harcourt, Esq.) also Elizabeth Dale Harcourt, Wife of the above, who departed this life the 10th May 1811, aged 27 years, daughter of Major Henniker, Esq. and Mary his Wife.

They have left two infant children, viz., George Simon, born the 25th of February 1807; and Elizabeth, born 22^d May 1808.

On a mural monument:

Elizabeth, Relict of Philip Harcourt, Esq., Daughter of Timothy Woodroffe, M.D., died xvith December MDCCXXVIII. aged XXVII.

This Monument was erected by her son, Philip Harcourt, Esq., late Lord of this Manor, who died the xvi. day of March MDCCCLIX. aged LXI. and lies also interred near this place.

Above, affixed to a pyramid of marble, are these arms on a gilt shield, in relievo:

1. Two bars, in chief a crescent. 2. Three lions passant guard. 3. Frette, a canton Erm. 4. A cross moline. 5. The sun in splendour. 6. A lion ramp. within a tressure flory. 7. Three eagles displayed. 8. A fess chequè between 10 billets. 9. A bend Erm. within a bordure charged with a rose or cinquefoil. *Crest*: On a ducal coronet, a peacock Proper, close. *Motto*: *Le bon temps viendra.*

On an achievement:

Arms: Az. an eagle displayed Arg. impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Gu. two bars Or : 3 and 4, Gu. three roses Arg. in chief Arg. three roses Gu. *Crest*: A griffin passant Arg. a Baron's coronet.

On another:

Arms of Harcourt, with a crescent in fess point impaling Arg. on a fess Az. three birds Arg. between two lioncels passant guard. of the Second. *Crest of Harcourt* as before. *Motto*: *In Cælo quies.*

On a mural tablet of white marble:

Sacred to the Memory of George Simon, infant son of George Simon and Jesse Harcourt, of Ankerwycke House, in this Parish, born 24th May, died 10 June 1834.

On an achievement:

Arms: Az. an eagle displayed Arg. impaling quarterly 1 and 4, *Harcourt*. 2 and 3, Gn. three . . . impaling Arg. on a chief of the Last, three Hurts, a Baronet's badge. *Crest*: A . . . passant, his tail

nowed Arg. A Baron's coronet. *SHOULDHAM. Motto*: *Post nubila Phœbus.*

On another:

Arms: Impaled Arg. on a fess between three lioncels passant guard. Az. three martlets of the field. *Harcourt. Motto*: *In cælo quies.*

On another:

Arms: Impaling Or. a chevron Gu. charged with three mullets Arg. between, in chief two crescents in base an estoil Az. *Harcourt. Motto*: *Le bon temps viendra.*

On a monument of white marble in the nave, with a shield of the arms of *Harcourt* and *Rolls*:

Sacred

to the Memory of

JESSY HARCOURT,

the beloved wife of

GEORGE SIMON HARCOURT, Esq.

of Ankerwycke House, in this Parish, late one of the Representatives of this County in Parliament;

She was second daughter of John Rolls, Esq. of the Hendre, in the County of Monmouth, and died suddenly at Paris, the 29th July 1842, aged 33 years,

nine days after the birth of a daughter, still-born; her remains, with those of her infant, are deposited in the Family Vault here, awaiting the Blessed resurrection:

She had lived in purity of heart in the constant and undeviating exercise of all the obligations and affections of life;

dutiful to her parents; faithful and devotedly attached to her husband and children;

warm and sincere to her friends; generous in disposition; kind and charitable, without ostentation, to the poor; she was eminently adorned with all those qualities both of mind and person, which commanding, insure admiration and esteem; and endowed with those virtues of the Christian, which while they enabled

her religiously to discharge the duties of this world, and to be a bright example for imitation to others, fitted her for, and filled her with well-grounded hopes of perfect happiness in the next;

her gentle and amiable manners, polished taste, and refined conversation, united to brilliant talents rarely combined, endeared her to all who knew her; and her memory will be fondly cherished by her relatives, and her friends—

By all, but more especially by her disconsolate husband
and three surviving children,
who are left in resignation to deplore their irreparable loss,
sorrowing, yet not without hope,
that when Christ shall come again in glory,
they shall, *with her again united*, be among the blessed
in everlasting joy and felicity.

On a panel of board in the south aisle, is the following inscription :

Benefaction, left by the Will of William Gill, Esq., who died in 1798 :

"I give and bequeath to the Minister and Church Wardens of the Parish of Wyrardisbury, in the County of Bucks, for the time being, and their successors, the sum of 300*l*. Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, upon trust, to pay the dividends thereof yearly, on every Christmas-day, for ever, unto and equally among twenty-four such poor housekeepers of the same Parish, who do not receive Alms, as they the said Minister and Church Wardens for the time being, or the major part of them, deem the most proper objects of Charity."

Likewise the following :

Left by the late Thomas Wright, Esq. :

"I give to the Minister and Church Wardens for the time being of the Parish of Wyrardisbury, the sum of £100. four per Cent. Bank Annuities, upon trust, to lay out the dividends and yearly products thereof in the purchase of Bread, to be distributed at their discretion among the poor of that Parish, every Christmas-day, or within one week after."

Fretwell Vanderman, Vicar.

W^m. Groom, }
W^m. Thomas, } Churchwardens.

Anno Dom. 1798.

An account of John Lee's Gift, also affixed in the south aisle :

An Extract from the Codicil annexed to the last Will and Testament of John Lee, of London, Esq., dated 21st Feb. 1697, and the Codicil 11th July 1704 :

"I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath unto the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of Poor Children of Clergymen, and their successors for ever, all that annual sum of £52 16*s*. 0*d*. now reduced to a moiety payable out of the Hereditary Revenue of Excise, and which were granted by Gilbert Whitehall, by

a certain deed-poll or writing under his hand and seal, bearing date 29th April 1678, unto my late Father, John Lee, late of London, Esq. (since dead,) whose Estate and Interest therein is now come to and vested in me and my heirs ; and also all that other annual sum of £18. now reduced to a moiety payable also out of the said Hereditary Revenue of Excise, and which was granted by the said Gilbert Whitehall, by another deed-poll or writing under his hand and seal, dated 29th April 1678, unto the said John Lee, the Testator, and my heirs and assigns for ever ; and all my Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand whatsoever, of, in, and to the said several sums, to have, hold, and enjoy the said several annual sums, unto the said Governors of the Charity for Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and their successors for ever, to the use of them and their successors for ever, upon trust, and to the intent and purpose that the said Governor and their successors shall from time to time, and at all times from and after my decease, for ever, employ and dispose of all such sum and sums of Money as shall be by them, their Bayliffs or Agents, from time to time received by virtue of these presents or the devise hereby made, or permit or suffer the same to be from time to time for ever, and upon my decease, employed and dispersed by the Court of Assistants of the said Corporation, for the paying unto such orthodox Minister of the Church of England as by Law established, as shall be in that behalf elected, nominated, and appointed by the said Court of Assistants, the sum of £20. every year for ever, to read Divine service and preach a Sermon in the Parish Church of Wyrardisbury, on every Sunday in every year in the afternoon, for ever ; and also for the paying unto such Person as shall officiate then and there as Clerk for the time being, £1. of the like money yearly for ever ; and also for the providing twelve pennyworth of Bread to be distributed every Sunday to and among such poor Persons of the Parish of Wyrardisbury aforesaid, who shall be most necessitous and most deserving, and who shall be present at the said Divine Service and Sermon ; and also upon trust, to dispose of all the rest and surplusage of the premises remaining, after all charges by reason of the trust aforesaid shall be defrayed, yearly, for ever, in and for the relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, in such manner as by the said Court of Assistants of the said Corporation shall be ordered or directed."

A.D. 1807.

Reverend William Clarke, Vicar.

John Barrow, }
Joseph Adkins, } Churchwardens.

THE REGISTER

commences with the year 1629, the oldest book having been accidentally destroyed by fire.

Baptisms.

Ursula, dau. of Sir William Salter, Knt. 4 Oct. 1633.

William, son of the same, 17 Nov. 1634.

Mary, dau. of Rich. & Mary Batchelaur, 5 Sept. 1646.

Elizabeth, dau. of James Dallian, Vicar, 20 Oct. 1669.

Marriage.

John Harris and Amie Batchelaur, mar. at Ackmanworth, Hants, 9 June 1647.

Burials.

Katharine, wife of Mr. Andrew Warde, 25 May 1640.

Sarah Eyles, Widow, 21 Aug. 1640.

James Parke, 17 Aug. 1641.

Rachell, dau. of Mrs. Mary Sharrow,¹ 7 Sept. 1641.

Andrew Ward, 24 Dec. 1643.

Mary, dau. of Rich. & Mary Batchelaur, 30 Jan. 1645.

William Pinchon, Gen. 7 Nov. 1662.

THE CHURCH-YARD.

Upon a high altar-tomb of black marble, environed with iron rails, on the south side of the church, to the right of the entrance porch, are inscribed these words :

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Lee, relict of John Lee, Esq. late of Anchorwicke, within this Parish. Shee departed this life 13th day of April 1725, in the 69th year of her age.

At the west end of the church, and against the belfry wall, is a mural tablet to the Harcourt family, bearing the following inscription :

Ann Harcourt, wife of John Harcourt, Esq. of this Manor of Wyrardisbury, who died in the year of our Lord, 1770. "The just shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

Also several altar tombs over the vault of the Harcourt family, shewing the following records :

Sacred to the Memory of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, of Wigsell, in the Parish of Salehurst, Co. Sussex, where he was buried 18th July, 1708. He was eldest son of Sir Philip Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, in the County of Oxford, Knt., by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of John Lee, Esquire, of London, and Ankerwycke House in this Parish, and younger brother of Simon, Viscount and Baron Harcourt, some time Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Sacred to the Memory of Philip Francis Harcourt, second son of John Harcourt, Esquire, and Margaret Irene, his second wife, who died an infant, and was here interred, 9th January, 1774.

And of John Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, Lord of this Manor, third but eldest surviving son and heir of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, of Wigsell, who was buried here 5th October, 1789, aged 77.

Sacred to the Memory of Lee Harcourt, the second son of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, of Wigsell, who died at Bombay, in the East Indies, Anno 1726, unmarried.

And of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, and Sarah his wife, who was here buried 5th May, 1735.

Sacred to the Memory of Philippa, the second and youngest daughter of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, and Sarah his wife, who was baptized 1st August, 1735, and here buried 4th March, 1736.

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth, wife of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, of Wigsell, daughter and heiress of Timothy Woodroffe, M.D., who died 16th December, 1728, aged 57, and is here interred.

And of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, some time of the Middle Temple, and Lord of this Manor, eldest son of Philip Harcourt, Esquire, of Wigsell, and Elizabeth his wife, who died without surviving issue, 16th March, 1759, aged 61, and is here interred.

Also of Anne, the first wife of John Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, who was Lord of this Manor. She died without issue, and was here buried 20th December, 1770.

Sacred to the Memory of George William Richard Harcourt, third and youngest son of John Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, and Margaret Irene, his second wife, a Major General in the Army, Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of the Island of St. Croix, where he died unmarried, 19th December, 1812, aged 37.

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Harcourt, daughter of John Simon Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, and Elizabeth Dale his wife, who died 21st December, 1813, aged 6 years, and lies interred in a family vault at West Ham, in the County of Essex.

¹ Widow of John Sharowe, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Wyrardisbury in 1627, who died in 1634.

Sacred to the Memory of John Simon Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, Lord of this Manor, some time a Member of Parliament for Westbury, Co. Wilts, eldest son and heir of John Harcourt, Esquire, and Margaret Irene, his second wife. He died 21st February, 1810, aged 37, and is here interred.

And of Margaret Irene, second wife of John Harcourt, Esquire, and daughter of John Sarney, Esquire, of Somerset House, London, afterward married to Admiral Molyneux, Lord Shulldham, and lastly to John Earl of Clanwilliam. She died at Silberege, on her estates near Clagenfurth in Carinthia, 22nd February, 1811.

Also of Elizabeth Dale, wife of John Simon Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, daughter of Major Henniker, Esquire, and niece to John Lord Henniker, who died 10th May, 1811, aged 27, and is here interred.

Sacred to the Memory of George Simon Harcourt, eldest son of George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, of Ankerwycke, Lord of this Manor, by Jessy his wife; born 24th May, 1834; died 10th June following, and is here interred.

Sacred to the Memory of Philip Simon Harcourt, third son of George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, Lord of this Manor, by Jessy his wife; born 30th November, 1836; died 26th March, 1838, and is here interred.

Sacred to the Memory of the second daughter of George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, by Jessy his wife, still born, at Digneston Court, Co. Monmouth, 2nd

April, 1839, interred at Llangattoch-vibon-avel Church, in that County.

Sacred to the Memory of Danby Willoughby Harcourt, fourth son of George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, by Jessy his wife; born at Ankerwycke, 6th August; 1841, died 26th of the next month, and was interred at St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, in the County of Sussex.

Sacred to the Memory of Jessy Harcourt, second daughter of John Rolls, Esquire, of the Hendre, Parish of Llangattoch-vibon-avel, Co. Monmouth, and Bryanstone Square, London. She was the beloved wife of George Simon Harcourt, Esquire, Lord of this Manor; A. D. 1834, High Sheriff of, and some time one of the Representatives in Parliament for this County. She was born 25th June, 1809; married 24th June, 1833; and died universally beloved, respected, and lamented, suddenly, at Paris, 29th July, 1842, at the close of the ninth day after the birth of her eighth child, a daughter still-born, with which she was here interred on the 13th August following. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Matt. v. 8.

Also, on the south side of the church, another "To the Memory of John Lee, of Anchorwick;" by the marriage of whose daughter with Sir Philip Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, (his second wife) the father of Simon 1st Lord Harcourt, the family of Harcourt became possessed of the Ankerwycke estates, and Lords of the Manor of Wyrardisbury.

DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In this Parish are two Day and Sunday Schools, supported by voluntary subscription of the principal Inhabitants: that attached to the Established Church consisting of a school-room for boys as well as girls, with a Master and Mistress. The residence was built at the sole expense of Geo. Simon Harcourt, Esq. The number of Children instructed in this establishment has considerably varied at different periods, in consequence of the closing of the Copper-Mills in the vicinity, which, when in full work, employed numerous hands. The largest number attending the Schools, according to the Return of the Master, Mr. G. Robinson, was 102; and the smallest (11 March 1844), 11 boys and 30 girls. That supported by Dissenters has scarcely a dozen children, and barely "a local habitation and a name."

Among the smaller proprietors of land in this parish were members of several families of distinction. Henry Bulstrode, Esq. of Horton, was Lord of the Manor; and his brother Edward held and conveyed an estate in 1647, to George Brome,¹ brother of his wife Mildred, children of George Brome, Esq. of Ashford, Co. Kent. This gentleman was son of John, grandson of Christopher Brome, who

¹ George left a son William; whose son, John Brome, of Bishop's Stortford, Co. Herts, married Cordelia, daughter of John Sandford, Esq. by Ann, daughter of Edward Denny, Esq. and Cordelia, daughter of Adam H.B. Esq. of Spaldwick, Co. Hunts; who wedded Cordelia, daughter of Sir John Dorrington, Knt. of Spaldwick, by his wife Mary Magdalene, daughter of John Gyll, Esq. of Wyddial, Co. Herts.

migrated from Salop into Kent, descended from Sir William Brome, Knt. Standard Bearer to King Edw. III. the common ancestor of the families of that name in Salop, Kent, and Hereford; from whom descended Mary, daughter of John Brome, wife of William Gyll, Esq. of Wyrardisbury House.

The family of Pinchon resided here in the seventeenth century, an account of which is given by the historian Morant; who states, that they deduced their origin from John Pinchon, of Writtle, Essex, by Jane, daughter of the notorious Sir Richard Empson, Knt. one of the ready instruments in the system of extortion and rapacity adopted by King Hen. VII. and for which criminality, he, with his coadjutor Dudley, suffered decapitation in 1509.

The names of Gould, Bowry, and Buckingham, also occur; the latter was ancestor of Sir Owen Buckingham, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1704.

Certain lands in this parish, originally parcel of the Crown, were conveyed to William Trumbull, Esq. of Easthamsted, Berks; whose son and heir, Sir William Trumbull, Knt. was Secretary to King Will. III. This accomplished individual attained a very laudable eminence as Ambassador or Envoy to the Courts of France and Constantinople; and as a literary and political aspirant, was equally distinguished. The warm and mutual friend of Pope, that Poet, after his decease in 1716, eulogised and immortalised him in an epitaph.

In consequence of an intermarriage between Sharowe and King, in whose families the Lordship of the Manor of Wyrardisbury was vested for a considerable part of the seventeenth century, there are succinct Pedigrees of them appended:

SHAROWE, IN ALLIANCE WITH KING.

. SHAROWE, =			ANDREW KING, =		
JOHN SHAROWE, Lord of the Manor of Wyrardisbury. Inq. post mort. 1 May 1634.			MARY, dau. of . . . Adm. to her husband, 20 Mar. 1634.		
ANDREW KING, Lord of the Manor of Wyrardisbury. Adm. July 1659.					
JAMES SHAROWE, of the Middle Temple.	WILLIAM SHAROWE, Merchant, Tailor, 1642.	RACHEL, bur. at Wyrardisbury, 7 Sept. 1641.	THOMAS SHAROWE, of Wyrardisbury. Will proved 4 Mar. 1648. s. p.	SIR ANDREW KING, knighted 9 Jun. 1660. Will proved 21 Mar. 1679, s. p.	NATHANIEL KING, of Pentrynort, Montgomery. Will proved 15 May 1672. living 1672.
ANDREW KING.			NATHANIEL KING; he & to his uncle, Sir Andrew King.		
			MARY, MARTHA.		

Thomas Piers Williams, Esq. of Horton House, Co. Bucks, and Temple House, Co. Berks, is a landowner in this parish; and to his family belong the Copper Mills here, which were acquired from Mr. Pascoe Grenfell. These Mills, situated on the Coln river, were in the tenure of Mr. Glascott, but for some time past have not been worked. During their activity, they furnished employment to the parishioners, and to many operatives from the metropolis; a very extensive and important business being annually conducted here, which from various causes is now diverted to other localities.

Since then, the Copper Mills have been re-leased by Messrs. Percy, Richard, and Thomas Ibotson, and are now converted into Paper Mills, at a very great outlay: the machinery is of the best description, comprising some patent engines, &c. the patentees being the present owners of the Mills. The spacious rooms, recently erected, are filled with machinery for pressing paper, rending the rags; steam power for drying, patent strainers, bleaching apparatus, steam gauges, presses, slate cisterns, &c. The present lessees have been in the paper business for several years, occupying similar Mills at Pyle, near Horton, Middlesex, and at Hithe End, Egham, Surrey; and they employ about a hundred hands.

The names of Buckland and Stephens ought not to be omitted, as Yeomen, in the account of this sequestered village, the position of which, in a nook at the extreme verge of the shire, contiguous to the circumjacent hills of Berkshire, Middlesex, and Surrey, receives and radiates their beauty.

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